THE

UNITED STATES

MAGAZINE:

A

REPOSITORY

OF

HISTORY, POLITICS

AND

LITERATURE.

VOLUME I.

FOR THE YEAR, 2779.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY FRANCIS BAILEY, IN FRONT-STREET.

PREFACE.

THE Preface of a publication means the same with the exordium of an oration, which is to conciliate the minds of the audience, and, in the words of Cicero, to render them teachable, attentive, benevolent§. *We are so happy in assurances of good-will from the Public, that on this occasion, it will not be necessary to detain them with any great compliment and ceremony of this nature. They are themselves well pleased with our attempt (in the language of figure)* to paint the graces on the front of war, and invite the muses to our country. *They will be indulgent to the infancy and progress of the work; and if there are deficiences, they will be disposed to forgive them, until full age shall have supplied every want, and brought it to perfection.*

We are indeed happy to find a young and rising people so disposed to wish well to the labours of those men, who make it their study to contribute to the entertainment, and to raise the credit of the age in which they live, by useful works of literature, that are the solace, and at the same time the ornament, of human nature. For what is man without taste, and the acquirements of genius? As Ouran-Outan, with the human shape, and the soul of a beast.

It was the language of our enemies at the commencement of the debate between America and what is called the mother-country, that in righteous judgment for our wickedness, it would be well to leave us to that independency which we seemed to affect, and to suffer us to sink down to so many Ouran-Outans of the wood, left to the light of science which, from the other side of the Atlantic, had just begun to break upon us. They have been made to see, and even to confess the vanity of this kind of auguration. *The British officers who are, some of them, men of understanding, on perusal of our pamphlets*

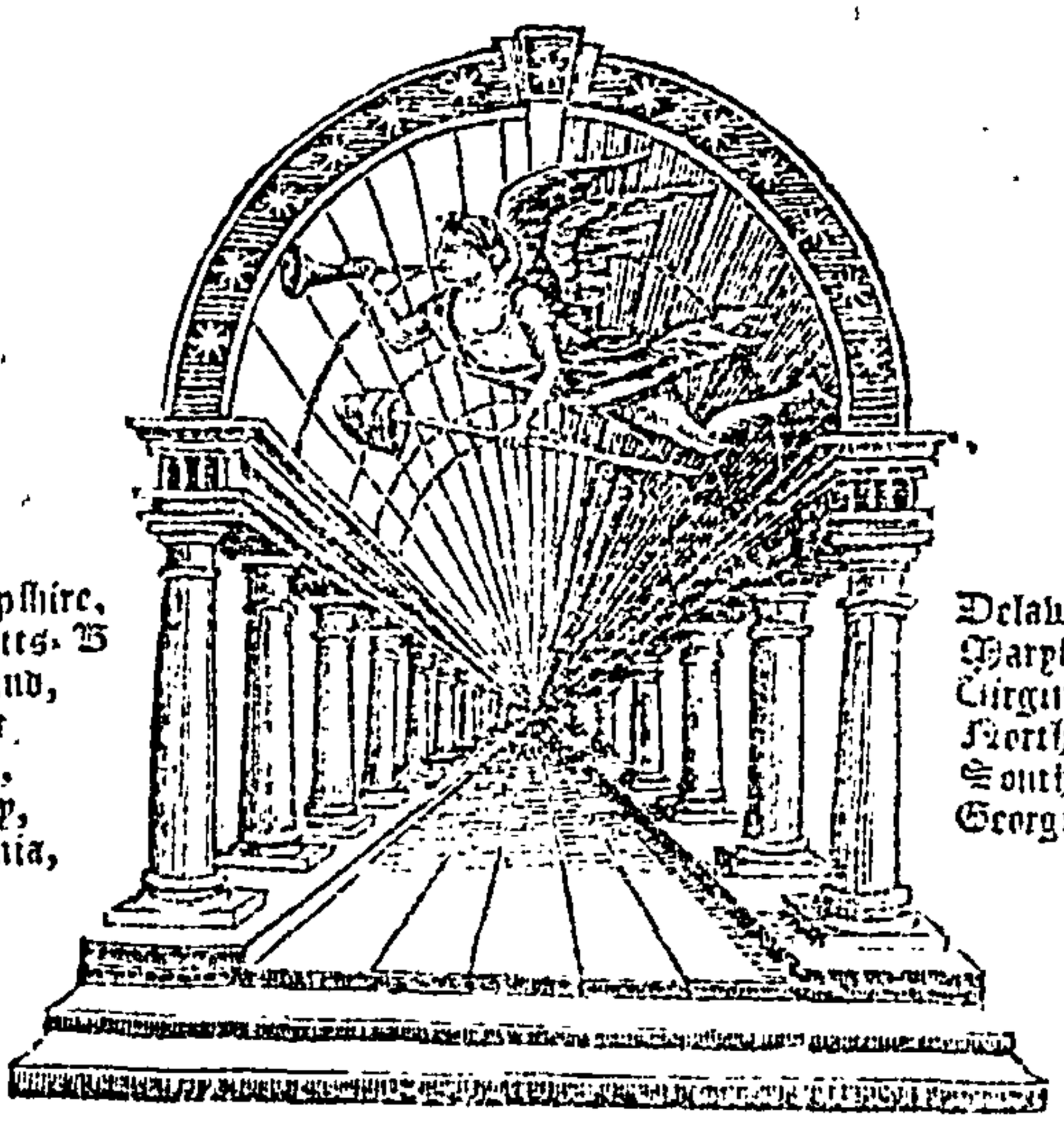
§ Reddere auditorem, docilem, attentum, benevolum.

pamphlets in the courſe of the debate, and the eſſays and diſſertations in the news-papers, have been forced to acknowledge, not without chagrin, that the rebels, as they are pleaſed to call us, had ſome d-mn'd *good writers on their ſide the queſtion, and that we had fought them no leſs ſucceſsfully with the pen than with the ſword. We hope to convince them yet more fully, that we are able to cultivate the* belles lettres, *even diſconnected with Great-Britain; and that liberty is of ſo noble and energetic quality, as even from the boſom of a war to call forth the powers of human genius, in every courſe of literary fame and improvement.*

It is our only doubt, that in this undertaking, the public will not ſufficiently attend to the expences of the preſs; and from this circumſtance will be diſpoſed to complain that our publication is too highly rated. We ſhall in this caſe pray them to conſider, that there is ſcarcely an article of commerce that is not thirty times the price it was formerly; and that from the great quantity of currency in circulation, they themſelves can more eaſily command thirty prices now, than one price formerly; and therefore our publication will demonſtrably be lower, and more convenient for the public to receive it, than any thing of this kind ever was at any former period.

Theſe things premiſed and underſtood, we ſhall go on in good humour with the purchaſer; and it will not be the fault of our intention, if we do not continue in good humour with him, as long as we ſhall publiſh the Magazine.

THE *United States Magazine*,



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PHILADELPHIA:
Printed and Sold by FRANCIS BAILEY, in Front-Street.

COPY *of* VERSES ILLUSTRATIVE *of the* DESIGN *of the* FRONTISPIECE.

A Bold triumphal *Arch* you ſee,
Such as by antiquity
Was raiſed to Rome's great heroes, who
Did the rage of war ſubdue.

The Arch high bending doth convey,
In a hieroglyphic way,
What in noble ſtile like this,
Our United Empire is.

The *Pillars* which ſupport the weight,
Are each of them a mighty State:
Thirteen and more the viſta ſhews,
As to valter length it grows:
For new ſtates ſhall added be,
To the great Confederacy.
And the mighty arch ſhall riſe,
From the cold *Canadian* ſkies,
And ſhall bend through heaven's broad way,
To the noble *Mexic* bay.

In the lofty arch are ſeen,
Stars of lucid ray---*Thirteen*:
And when other ſtates ſhall riſe,
Other ſtars ſhall deck theſe ſkies;
There in wakeful light to burn,
O'er the hemiſphere of morn §.

Fame before the villa flies,
Riſing to the weſtern ſkies:
A golden trumpet ſtill ſhe bears;
Sounding through the coming years:
Sounding o'er the welt-way plain;
Where but ſolitude doth reign;
But where new ſtates ſhall yet have place,
Founded on an equal baſe;
Founded far beyond the groves,
Where the *Tochagany* roves;
Or where *Cochnawaga* fills
Her urn, at the *Shanduſki* hills.

Here in gilded roofs and halls,
At city feaſts and feſtivals,
The wiſe and brave ſhall reckon o'er
The ſtory of the years before;

And

§ *Thirteen Morning Stars.*

And with delighted fancy tell,
How the firſt heroes fought and fell----
The heroes who, in early day,
Oppoſed Britannia's ruthleſs ſway,
And her mad monarch, o'er whoſe mind,
Rolled angry vengeance to mankind.

O! heavenly-winged cherub, Fame,
Bear aloft each noble name
Of thoſe whoſe comprehenſive mind,
The fabric of the ſtates deſign'd;
Or thoſe who to ſupport it, fought,
Warm with the advent'rous thought;
Bear aloft the names which we
Guard with popularity:
If they deſerve it may they bloom,
Through ev'ry age and year to come;
And no malignant breath profane,
Imprint upon their worth a ſtain:
And even thoſe who yet may lie,
Preſt with preſent obloquy;
If they are injured may they riſe,
And wing their way through placid ſkies;
The impartial voice of future days,
Aſcribing to their acts juſt praiſe.

O! Thou, who on the circle high
Doſt ſit, of vaſt eternity:
At whoſe command the ſpinning ball
Rolls on, and empires riſe or fall:
May this our empire built by thee,
Remain with great ſtability;
And while the eaſt or weſtern wave,
The margin of the land ſhall lave;
Or angry winds from *Hudſon*'s bay,
Shall drive the ſouthern clouds away;
May the *Confederate Arch* prevail
Above the tyrants that aſſail:
And parallel with that on high,
The heav'ns and ſtarry canopy,
Exiſt a Structure of renown,
And but with Time's great ARCH *go down.*

LIST *of the* MEMBERS *of* CONGRESS,

For the YEAR 1779.

His Excellency JOHN JAY, Esq. President.

New-Hampshire.

Josiah Bartlet, John Wentworth, William Whipple, George Frost, Esqrs.

Massachusetts-Bay.

John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Francis Dana, James Lovell, Samuel Holton, Timothy Edwards, Esqrs.

Rhode-Island.

Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery, John Collins, Esqrs.

Connecticut.

Roger Sherman, Titus Hosmer, Eliphalet Dyer, Samuel Huntington, Oliver Elsworth, Andrew Adams, Jesse Root, Esqrs.

New-York.

John Jay, James Duane, Gouverneur Morris, Philip Schuyler, William Floyd, Francis Lewis, Esqrs.

New-Jersey.

John Witherspoon, Nathanael Scudder, Frederick Frelinghuysen, John Fell, John Neilson, Esqrs.

Pennsylvania.

Daniel Roberdeau, William Clingham, John Armstrong, William Shippen, Samuel J. Atlee, James Searle, Esqrs.

Delaware.

Cæsar Rodney, Nicholas Vandyke, Thomas M'Kean, Esqrs.

Maryland.

George Plater, William Paca, William Carmichael, John Henry, James Forbes, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esqrs.

Virginia.

Thomas Adams, John Harvie, John Bannister, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Meriwether Smith, Richard Henry Lee, Cyrus Griffin, Esqrs.

North-Carolina.

John Penn, Cornelius Harnet, John Williams, Whitmil Hill, Thomas Burke, Esqrs.

South-Carolina.

Henry Laurens, William Henry Drayton, John Matthews, Thomas Heyward, Richard Hutson, Esqrs.

Georgia.

Lyman Hall, George Walton, Joseph Clay, John Walton, Edward Telfair, Joseph Wood, Edward Langworthy, Esqrs.

CHARLES THOMSON, Esq. Secretary.

THE

THE *United States Magazine:*

For JANUARY 1779.

INTRODUCTION.

WE regard it as our great happineſs in theſe United States, that the path to office and preferment, lies open to every individual. The mechanic of the city, or the huſbandman who ploughs his farm by the river's bank, has it in his power to become, one day, the firſt magiſtrate of his reſpective commonwealth, or to fill a ſeat in the Continental Congreſs. This happy circumſtance lays an obligation upon every individual to exert a double induſtry to qualify himſelf for the great truſt which may, one day, be repoſed in him. It becomes him to obtain ſome knowledge of the hiſtory and principles of government, or at leaſt to underſtand the policy and commerce of his own country. Now it may not be the lot of every individual to be able to obtain this knowledge from the firſt ſource, that is from the beſt writers, or the converſation of men of reading and experience. In the one caſe it would require a larger library than moſt of us are able to procure, and in the other a greater opportunity of travelling than is conſiſtent with our dayly occupations.

The want of theſe advantages muſt therefore be ſupplied by ſome publication that will in itſelf contain a library, and be the literary coffee-houſe of public converſation. A work of this nature is *The United States Magazine.*

It will contain the writings of the ſage hiſtorian; it will convey the thoughts, remarks, propoſals, theories and reaſon-

ings of the politician; it will collect the genuine letters of the hero, or the ſtateſman; it will communicate the obſervations of the curious traveller; it will unfold the new diſcoveries of philoſophers; it will diſcloſe the avenues of trade and commerce; it will record proceedings in the courts of juſtice; it will ſelect from late and curious publications; it will comprize the moſt remarkable events in Europe and America; in ſhort, will comprehend a great variety of matter, on a great variety of ſubjects.

Inſtruction will appear in every ſhape of eſſays, ſketches, ſchemes, tracts and diſſertations. Amuſement will diſport, in every form of letters, tales, dreams, ſcraps and anecdotes. The firſt of theſe will brace the mind, and make it capable to judge in matters of the higheſt moment. The laſt will pleaſurably unbend it from what may border upon ſtudy and ſeverer application.

The honeſt huſbandman who reads this publication will rapidly improve in every kind of knowledge. He will be ſhortly capable to arbitrate the differences that may ariſe amongſt his neighbours. He will be qualified to be a Magiſtrate. He will appear a proper perſon to be appointed Sheriff of his county. He will be equal to the taſk of legiſlation. He will be capable of any office to which the gale of popularity amongſt his countrymen may raiſe him.

The honeſt huſbandman, and the induſtrious labourer and mechanic, by reading this at proper intervals of buſineſs, may qualify themſelves not only for diſcharging offices of honour and of profit, but alſo for the converſation of the learned and ingenious. It will ſupply the want of early education, and enable them to ſpeak with great propriety and fluency on any ſubject. If at any time they take a journey through a neighbouring ſtate or ſettlement, they will be every where acceptable. If at any time the traveller viſits their abodes, perhaps beyond the Allegany mountain, he will be pleaſed to find ſo knowing and polite a people in this embowered reſidence. This language may appear romantical; but I have ſeen the caſe exemplified in thoſe from thoſe from other countries. I have converſed with common labourers and mechanics, who by the reading of the Magazines had made themſelves acquainted with almoſt every ſubject. I have been told that there are Whigs amongſt the common claſs of men in Scotland, which, I may almoſt ſay miracle, is brought about by means of that various and liberal information communicated through the Magazines.

It has been ſaid that Magazines are oftentimes preventive of the acquirement of more ſolid literature, becauſe that while they make the path to knowledge eaſy, it is more ſwiftly travelled over, and cannot be ſo accurately examined, as when the ſtudent is reduced to plod upon it through a tract of long and heavy reading of the authors, that are found in libraries. But ſuppoſe it may be true that we are likely to become more deep and ſolid ſcholars by reading ſyſtematic writers, and *diving deeply* to the fountain head of claſſic information, yet this is not to be obtained by every one,

and

and is it not more eligible that the greater part be moderatly inſtructed, than that a few ſhould be unrivalled in the commonwealth of letters, and all the world beſides, a groupe of ignorant and brainleſs perſons? But I deny the propoſition, for though the general knowledge communicated through the Magazines may ſatisfy ſome individuals, who may have it in their power to make a greater progreſs, yet men of taſte will rather be engag'd by it to go farther, ſo that in the iſſue there will be at leaſt as many deep and ſolid ſcholars where Magazines are publiſhed, as where they are not publiſhed? but infinitely a greater number of moderately knowing and inſtructed perſons.

Magazines are greatly uſeful as repoſitories of a thouſand valuable ſmaller pieces that otherwiſe would never ſee the light, but lie concealed amongſt the papers of the ingenious. It is not every man who has the leiſure or the inclination to compoſe a book or pamphlet, but there are many who now and then may write an eſſay at a ſitting, and by the channel of a Magazine communicate it to the public.

Magazines are greatly uſeful as the nurſeries of genius. They put it in the power of young and riſing authors, to make trial of their ſtrength without the riſk of being checked in the firſt ſtages of their progreſs by ill natured critics, whoſe knowledge of the perſon generally excites their envy, and diſpoſes them to cenſure what they themſelves perhaps could not equal. Many men of great abilities have been prevented from venturing into literary life and reputation, from a want of ſome ſuch means of making their firſt appearance to the public. In theſe reſpects a Magazine may be compared to the ſun; for as that luminary exhales the water of the ocean, and pours it on the hills and vallies, ſo this miſcellany, draws forth the drops of human genius that lie amongſt ſociety, and as it were condenſing them to ſhowers, carries pleaſure and refreſhment to the plains and mountain tops, and form the rivers that flow down again to mingle with the ocean.

Letter to the Poets, Philoſophers, Orators, Statesmen and Heroes of Antiquity.

Gentlemen,

HAPPY in the brown ſhades of Elyſium you are under no apprehenſion from the evils of ſevere fate, or the changes of inconſtant fortune. Yet you have the feelings of men, and it is the maxim of each of you, *I am a man, and I think nothing that belongs to man foreign from me.* § This appears from the part which you ſeem to take in all the tranſactions of ſurviving mortals. We often hear from you, and you appear to be well acquainted with all affairs in which we are engaged. I ſuppoſe the dead who daily go down to you communicate the information. Without flattery, give me leave to ſay, the antient world was greatly honoured by your preſence, and benefited by your ſervices. The modern world is alſo much in debt

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§ *Homo ſum & nihil humanum a me alienum puto.*

debt to you, for though dead, nevertheleſs, *each of you yet ſpaketh.* Almoſt every day we receive from you ſome tract, diſſertation, or eſſay in hiſtory, politics or letters. The Gazettes and Magazines abound with lucubrations under the ſignatures of Neſtor, Antenor, Triſmegiſtus, Hermes, Mentor, Diogenès, Plato, Zeno, Dion, Hiero, Xenophon, Socrates, Ariſtotle, Euripides and others. In looking over the periodical and literary publications of the paſt century, I find innumerable entertaining and inſtructive pieces from the pens of Solon, Lycurgus, Numa, Mucius Scævola, Camillus, Brutus, Pliny and others equally reſpectable. If the old Greeks and Romans ſhould take away what they have produced in the publications in Britain, that haughty people would have few things left to boaſt of.

For ſome time paſt you ſeem greatly to have broken off your correſpondence with that wicked nation. A late circumſtance has put it in my power to make the obſervation: An armed veſſel belonging to the States, having captured a prize near the capes of the Delaware, the cargo conſiſting chiefly of books, was brought up to Philadelphia. Amongſt this collection were a number of the Gentleman's, the London and the Weſtminſter Magazines; and in theſe I could obſerve but very few things under any of your ſignatures. I preſume, having found that nation incorrigible, you have diſcontinued your epiſtles to their iſland. It is indeed high time to abandon them, and to turn your attention to the free people of America. Here your correſpondence will be much courted, and your obſervations very generally attended to. It is in a great meaſure for your conveniency that we have ſet on foot a public paper under the title of the United States Magazine, which paper will be a very proper channel to convey your opinions to the public. Anacreon, if he pleaſes may give us, now and then, a bit of poetry. Pythagoras, a ſcrap on the doctrine of tranſmigration. Archimedes may hand us up a problem, and Demoſthenes the ſketch of ſome well written thundering oration.

Hiſtory and politics, however, will be more to the taſte of the preſent times; and for that reaſon I am particularly anxious to intereſt in our behalf thoſe great legiſlators Solon and Lycurgus, Numa Pomplius, Minos, Rhadamanthus, Eacus and others. The Sentiments of theſe great men, upon Government, will be of great ſervice at the preſent day, as they will be able, from their own experience to inform us, whether a ſingle or a double legiſlature, as we call it, be the moſt happy conſtitution of a government. We are exceſſively puzzled on this head in Pennſylvania. For my own part I muſt confeſs that the arguments for and againſt, ſeem ſo perfectly to balance one another, that I can hardly tell to which I ſhall ſubmit myſelf. When a ſingle-legiſlature man takes me by the ſleeve, and tells me of a houſe of Lords, and a King upon the back of them, I am greatly ſtartled and in doubt what to ſay. When, on the other hand, a double-legiſlature man aſks me to dine with him,

and

and begins to puſh about the bottle pretty freely, I am almoſt brought to be of his opinion, that the multitude in all ages have been devils, and that no man, nor even they themſelves can be ſafe in a commonwealth that is not checked by a variety of councils in the legiſlative body. If both of theſe meet me in the ſtreet, as is ſometimes the caſe, I am held between them, and alternately ſhaken by their arguments. Firſt, I nod to one and then to another, like a man that is half a ſleep, and reclines and recovers in the angle of a chimney.

It would much oblige us, if Solon and ſome others, of your beſt politicians would ſend up a few obſervations on the nature of Government in general, which we may uſe as a compaſs to ſteer our opinions in this wide waſte of argument.

Cato's letters which he publiſhed ſome years ago I have read with very great pleaſure; they were well written and breathed a fine ſpirit of liberty. He has ſpoken almoſt prophetically of the ſad effects of coercive meaſures, ſhould they be adopted on the part of Britain againſt her colonies. I refer to the firſt letter of his fourth volume.

Junius, (I think it muſt be Junius Brutus) writes a very noble letter. His ſtile has not been equalled by any of us on the earth at preſent. The name of Junius, is very popular in North-America, and we ſhould be very happy to hear from him in the great cauſe in which we are engaged.

Hortenſius is a Whig, and a writer of the firſt magnitude, he has drawn his pen with a fine vein of wit and humour in the controverſy with the tyrant. His pieces publiſhed in Collin's Gazette of New-Jerſey are admirable. That particularly, in which he propoſes the exchange of General Burgoyne, is equal to the beſt performances of Lucian. If Hortenſius ſpoke as well in antient times, as he writes at the preſent, I do not wonder that Cicero thought him no mean competitor for the palm of immortal eloquence. Indeed I cannot be of the opinion, that Cicero has half the warmth and fire of genius in his compoſitions that brightly kindles and burns forth in the writings of Hortenſius. The Britiſh may ſay of him what Philip of Macedon ſaid of Demoſthenes--- "I do not fear the ranks of the "Spartan foot, or the lines of the "Tribalian horſe, half ſo much as "the lightning of that orator" We ſhall be happy in the correſpondence of Hortenſius.

The Theban General Epaminondas has favoured us with ſome very good pieces in a Magazine, publiſhed in Pennſylvania. His reflections on the Marriage State were very well received, eſpecially by the ladies who are for the moſt part well pleaſed that the world is put in mind of that great duty incumbent on the members of ſociety.

I do not know whether you have any acquaintance with ſome of the more modern ſtateſmen and worthies; I ſpeak of Hampden and Sidney and Harrington and Ruſſel and others, who in their days were the great aſſertors of liberty. Some very good things have appear'd from the pens of theſe Gentlemen in our preſent great conteſt for the rights

of human nature. Tell them therefore if you any where meet with them that we ſhall be glad to have the honour of their correſpondence, ſubjoining this hint, that typographical politicks will not properly come within our plan, which being confined to no party civil or religious will not admit of party, much leſs of perſonal debate and altercation.

I ſhall from time to time communicate to you ſome information of the ſtate of our affairs. This will counteract the falſe accounts carried down by the tory ghoſts, which accounts, I am informed, are publiſhed very regularly in the Journals and Gazettes of Tartarus. Theſe publications, I am told, do ſometimes find their way to Elyſium and impoſe upon the unwary of that honeſt, and of conſequence, unſuſpicious country. By the preſent opportunity of a whig ſhade going to Elyſium, I have ſent you down the laſt Pennſylvania Packet, and that containing the ſeventh No. of the Criſis, which paper is extremely well written. I am Gentlemen, with great reſpect,

Your moſt obedient
and humble ſervant
One of the Moderns.

Philadelphia,
January 15, 1779.

The CAVE *of* VANHEST.

IN my younger years, I had read much of that romantic kind of writing, which fills every mountain with a hermitage, ſo that you can ſcarcely miſs your way in any part of the country, but you ſtumble in upon a reſidence of this kind, and diſcover ſome old man, who, when the uſual civilities are over, tells you a long ſtory of his conflicts with the evils and accidents of life, untill ſick of the world, he has retired from it to this cell, in which alone he has found happineſs. I have often wiſhed it might, one day, be my ſpecial fortune, to fall in with ſome ſuch individual of the hill, and to hear from his own mouth the tale of his diſappointed love or ambition, and how it was that he could be happy in that ſolitude. Not unfrequently in my excurſions to the country, I have miſſed my way, through the bad information of the peaſants directing me to go ſtraight forward while the road, perhaps in the ſpace of half a mile, was to bend into ſeveral angles, and to ſend out paths to the thirty-two points of the compaſs. In this ſituation, I have conſoled myſelf, with the hope, that while I was wandering amongſt the rocks, I might have the good fortune to ſtumble in upon the cell of a hermit, and be invited by him to partake of a meſs of roots gathered from the ſoil, or the milk which the wild goats of the mountain had afforded him. I have been a thouſand times diſappointed in my expectation, and never had the pleaſure to deſcry any mortal of this ſtamp until lately in a tour through the Jerſeys, in company with a young gentleman of Philadelphia.

We had rode out to ſee the field of Monmouth, and having made every obſervation, to which our curioſity invited us, we propoſed to return by the way of *Coryel's Ferry* ſo much ſpoken of while the two armies of the Britiſh and the Americans lay upon the

the Delaware. In this rout we had traced the windings of the Raritan, until we found ourſelves upon the ſouth-weſt branch of that river, and amongſt the mountains whence it takes its riſe. We had miſſed the direct road, and were endeavouring to regain it by a croſs courſe through the country, ſhaded ſometimes by the woods, and ſometimes by the projection of the precipice above us. The indiſtinctneſs of the path made it impoſſible to trace it, ſo that at laſt we wandered from it altogether, and were at a loſs which way to ſteer, when the glimmering of a taper through the diſjointings of the rocky mountain gave us the hope of finding ſome hoſpitable dwelling, where we might detain a few hours until the moon ſhould be up to aſſiſt us in our journey. Approaching to the light we found a kind of gothic building in the boſom of the mountain, and knocking at the door through the crevices of which the light ſeemed to iſſue, a voice from within called to us, "*who is there*" we anſwered "*Friends*" And immediately the door was opened to us by a man in a long white linen robe, who deſired us to walk in and be happy, if we could be happy, in the cave of Vanheſt.

We informed him in what manner we had loſt our way, and added that we thought ourſelves fortunate in falling in with the dwelling of a gentleman of his civility, who, we hoped would be kind enough to give us ſome directions, that as ſoon as the moon was up we might purſue our courſe to Coryel's Ferry on the Delaware. "My Sons," ſaid he, "you will detain with me to-night, and to-morrow, if I cannot be able to prevail upon you to detain longer, you will better, with the light of the day enter on your journey. You will find a bed in that apartment and you will oblige me by endeavouring to repoſe yourſelves upon it, until the morning ſhall ariſe to bleſs the mountains." We accepted very gratefully his hoſpitality, and were lighted by him to a chamber where we found a very rich bed with the beautiful covering of a counterpane in which there were wrought many figures of the ſummer ſeaſon of the year. Wiſhing us a good repoſe, he retired to his hall which was but half divided from the apartment in which we lay, and gave us an opportunity to ſee him as he reclined on his ſofa, a lamp burning by him, and a number of books ſtrewed around him, in one of which he read in the intervals of his meditation.

We compoſed ourſelves to ſleep not a little at a loſs to account for the unuſual appearance, language and behaviour of this perſon who had ſo courteouſly received us to what I now began to call his hermitage. His reply "*Is it poſſible*" when we anſwered "*Friends*" was remarkable. It would ſeem, that diſguſted with the world, he thought it a Phenomenon to find a friend in it.

[*To be continued.*]

Apology for the Cornwalliad *propoſed Heroic Poem, in ſeveral Cantos.*

THERE is ſcarcely any one who has the leaſt acquaintance with what is paſſing in his own

own day, but muſt have heard of the debate between Great Britain and her Colonies. In this debate I had embarked very early in favour of America. I bore a firelock againſt Dunmore at the time he lay on Guyns iſland, and by his proclamations ſtirred up the Negroes in Virginia. I helped to ſuppreſs ſeveral inſurrections of the tories on the eaſtern ſhore of the bay of Cheaſepeak. I marched out with the militia, and aſſiſted to defend the paſſes of the Delaware againſt the enemy who had penetrated to the banks of that river. I was with the army the greater part of the campaign in Pennſylvania.

In the mean time I had employed my pen in a variety of publications. I had written ſeveral things, at the commencement of the debate, tending to eſtabliſh and explain the cauſe. In the progreſs of our meaſures I had opened every ſluice of ridicule againſt the tyrant and the men he had choſen to execute his purpoſes. I had burleſqued, proclamations, parodied ſpeeches, and cut and ſlaſhed about me, doing more execution than ſeven Brigadiers General.

In this line of conduct I ſhould have continued ſtill to act, had it not been for the meaſure of independence. This fatal declaration put it out of my power to uſe my ſword or my pen any longer in behalf of what is ſtiled the cauſe of liberty. At firſt indeed I had believed that it was only thrown out *in terrorem*, but from the anſwers to the laſt commiſſioners from Britain, I find to my very great aſtoniſhment that the Congreſs are ſerious in their profeſſions of adherence to that wild ſyſtem fraught with the miſery of mankind. I have therefore, upon mature deliberation, thought it high time to diſengage myſelf, from a people that ſeem devoted to deſtruction, and to make my peace with thoſe whom I have offended.

Having taken up this reſolution, I have been for a long time greatly at a loſs to know by what means I ſhould reſtore myſelf to the good opinion of his Majeſty or his ſervants on the continent.

At laſt, it has come into my head, that as I have offended chiefly, or at leaſt moſt notoriouſly with my pen, I ought to endeavour by the ſame means, to procure a reconciliation. I have recollected that the poet Horace by the power of his ſong aſſuaged the anger of Auguſtus Cæſar againſt whom he had borne arms at the battle of Philippi.

Virgil alſo who was a kind of rebel in that way, by the help of his muſe introduced himſelf to the favour of the prince, and recovered a piece of ground in Mantua, that had been confiſcated with the farms of his neighbours. William Waller made intereſt for himſelf with Charles the Second on his reſtoration, by a copy of verſes on the virtues of that royal man. From theſe examples I have been encouraged to hope that I too may diſarm my enemies of their reſentment by the effort of poetic genius. For this purpoſe I have earneſtly invoked the muſe who at length has favoured me with the following Cantoes in honour of the great Cornwallis.

I had, a long time, boxed the compaſs of my fancy, *what man or hero I ſhould undertake to celebrate.* I was determined

in

in favour of this officer, because it has always been my resolution, that if ever I should undertake to compose an epic poem, I would chuse a suffering hero. Fortitude and patience in disastrous, or to use the expression of the poet Milton, in *severe extremes*, is an object, in the language of philosophers, worthy of the gods to look upon.

In this situation, that is struggling with adversity, I found the great Cornwallis in his retrograde manœuvre from the Delaware to the banks of the Raritan at Brunswick. This part of his story is the subject of my poem, which I call the Cornwalliad, and with which I propose to set out, very shortly, for the head quarters of the royal army, to throw myself at the feet of the gallant Cornwallis, informing him, that I who once was his enemy am now become his friend. This production in honor of him, will be a proof of my attachment, and by the time he has read it over, I flatter myself, he will be disposed to forgive me.

It was in this bold and open manner that Themistocles presented himself before the King of Persia: "O Xerxes, I am Themistocles, who have been thy greatest enemy, and have wrought thee much mischief; but disgusted with my countrymen, who have ill rewarded all my services, I now offer thee my sword and my advice against them." It was in the same manner that Herod of Judea addressed himself to Cesar: "I have been the unshaken friend of Anthony while he was alive, and for his sake, who had given me my kingdom, I opposed thy legions; now that Anthony is dead, I offer thee, O Prince, the same fidelity."

Having thus seen my way clear to reconciliation with my former enemies, it only remains to leave some reasons with the world why I disapprove of independence, and have withdrawn myself from the rebellion. In doing this, it will not appear that I am able to suggest any new ground of argument, but only some things that have been a thousand times urged before, in perhaps different language. My reasoning is not new, nevertheless----like an excellent poem, ten times repeated, it will please. *

First Then, I have always considered Great Britain and America as resembling a clock and its pendulum. Great Britain is the clock; America is the pendulum. Now, it is the very nature of a pendulum to be *dependent*. Should it take it into its head to be disposed otherwise, it must destroy the intention of the whole machine. As the clock is mutilated without the pendulum, so the pendulum is of no use detached from the clock. This argument is so demonstrative and mathematical, that I am surprised it has not produced universal conviction in the minds of those who have heard it.

In the second place, Great Britain and her colonies are in the same relation as a comet and its tail. The comet cannot conveniently be without the tail, nor the tail without the comet. How ridiculous would be the appearance of the one running about the firmament bobed and mutilated

* *Decies repetita placebit.*

tilated of its tail? Not leſs ſo that of the other blazing and vapouring away without a head to guide it through the firmament. Nay, was the tail to be cut from the head, it might fall down amongſt the wheels of the planets, lock them in their courſe, and put a ſtop to the revolution of the ſpheres altogether.

A third argument, and which is indeed the main and leading one againſt independence, is the immenſe diſtance we are from the North-pole. London the metropolis of England, is as high up as the latitude of fifty-one, while, in what is called the United States, we ſcarcely attain to the forty-fifth degree on the parallels of latitude. How then is it poſſible, ſo far from the object of the needle, to attain to any ſteadineſs in Government, or to purſue with any continuance the meaſure which we have in queſtion? It is abſurd to pretend to it, and unleſs we can move the continent nearer to the ſtar, or the ſtar nearer to the continent, we ſhall in vain promiſe to ourſelves any happineſs .. our new State of exiſtence.

The laſt argument which I ſhall take notice of is our want of water in America. Every one knows that we have not a drop but what we bring from the ſouth-ſea, or the gulph of California. If, therefore, we break off our water-carriage with Great Britain, we ſhall undoubtedly periſh from a want of this element. It is a miſtake to apprehend that the diſtillation of whiſkey will be any great alleviation of the difficulty, for whiſkey ſo far from allaying thirſt pretty generally encreaſes it.

Thus you ſee, the ſcheme of independence is to the laſt degree frantic and extravagant, and will, in the eyes of every reaſonable man, juſtify my ſeceſſion from the cauſe by which it is ſupported. What reception I ſhall meet with from the Chief in whoſe honour I have drawn up the following Cantoes, it is impoſſible for me to ſay.

I ſhall however throw myſelf upon his generoſity and hope to find in him a kind ſteward to recommend me to his maſter, who like the good man in the parable will allow me a penny, though I have entered to the vineyard at the eleventh hour of the day.

For the United States Magazine.

MAXIMS FOR REPUBLICS.

1. THERE is a material difference between the principles and form of a government. We judge of the principles of a government by our *feelings*---of its form by our *reaſon*. The bulk of mankind are judges of the *principles* of a government, whether it be free and happy. Men of education and reflection only, are judges of the *form* of a government, whether it be calculated to promote the happineſs of ſociety by reſtraining arbitrary power and licentiouſneſs--- by excluding corruption---and by giving the utmoſt poſſible *duration* to the enjoyment of liberty, or otherwiſe.--- Forms *in* government, are not like forms *in* religion. They are eſſential to the very exiſtence of freedom in a government. There cannot be a greater miſtake therefore than Mr. Pope's poſition, that that

"form

"form of government is beſt which is beſt adminiſtred."

2. There is a wide difference between power being *derived* from the people and being *ſeated* in the people. The former propoſition cannot be too often inculcated in a free country. Diſorder---and tyranny muſt enſue from all power being *ſeated* in the bulk of the people.

3. The great art of government, ſays the Biſhop of St. Aſaph, is not to govern *too much*.--- This excellent maxim ſhould be written in golden characters over the door of every ſtate-houſe.

4. The *opinions* of the people at large, are often erroneous--- their *feelings* are generally right.

5. Some men think that tyranny can be oppoſed only in the perſon of a *King*, but this is a miſtake. The "*ardor civium prava jubentium*" is as much to be dreaded as the "*vultus inſtantis tyranni.*" There are men who are undaunted in their oppoſition to a ſingle tyrant, who are notwithſtanding the ſlaves of the prejudices and paſſions of the people.

6. It is wrong, to meaſure a man's love of liberty by his zeal, or by the degrees of hunger and cold he has endured in ſerving his country. Who fought and ſuffered more than Cromwell; And yet in what hiſtory of mankind ſhall we find a worſe man? There were in former times martyrs to religion without charity---ſo there are, in all countries, martyrs to liberty without patriotiſm.---

7. The great ſource of all the evils which afflict republics is, that we are too apt to make choice of rulers, who are either politicians without being patriots, or patriots without being politicians.

8. The ſcience of government is the moſt ſublime (next to religion) of any ſcience in the world. It relates to that moſt complicated of all Gods works, the *mind* of man. It is leſs underſtood than aſtronomy, and yet where do we find a man ſo modeſt, as not to think himſelf equal to every branch of it? We know no more of taxes---commerce, war, and crimes and puniſhments---as objects of legiſlation, than was known 500 years ago. We read hiſtory, not to avoid, but to imitate the blunders of antiquity.

9. A good huſband---a good father---and a good maſter is a proper character for a monarchy where *ſelfiſhneſs* reigns in proportion to the degrees of tyranny. A good citizen is the higheſt character for a man in a republic. The firſt duty we owe is to God---the ſecond to our country---and the third to our families. The man who inverts the gradation of theſe duties, breaks in upon the order of nature, eſtabliſhed by God for the happineſs and freedom of the world.

10. It is of the utmoſt importance, that the women ſhould be well inſtructed in the principles of liberty in a republic. Some of the firſt patriots of antient times, were formed by their mothers.---The ſtrength and union of parties---the ambition---the wealth---and even the popularity of individuals, ſhould be carefully watched and properly reſtrained in all republics---There is a *ſpecies* of charity to the poor which is dangerous to the liberties of a community. The people of Rome were corrupted by large preſents of corn. The effects of exceſſive popularity in an individual,

dual, are ſtill more to be dreaded in a republic. The oſtraciſm of Athens was inſtituted to prevent the great danger to liberty which aroſe from that quarter.

12. *Fear* is the principle of deſpotic governments---*Honor* of monarchies---but *Virtue* alone ſhould be the ruling principle in republics.---*Laws* and not *opinions* ſhould govern in all free countries. The reſentment of individuals ſhould vent itſelf only through courts of juſtice, and never through the medium of ſcurrility, clubs---or duels. This laſt monarchical cuſtom of deciding diſputes, or avenging injuries, was unknown in the republican army of Oliver Cromwell---and has never been able to gain a footing in the republics of Switzerland.

13. Every man in power will be a tyrant as far as he dares to be ſo. The beſt principles will not ſave the heart from the corruption of high office. Cromwell's army was compoſed of republicans and Saints, and yet they overſet the civil power of their country. Nothing but a frequent rotation in the firſt offices in a republic can preſerve or perpetuate its liberty.

SIDNEY.

Remarks on RAMSAY'S *Oration, on the* ANNIVERSARY *of* INDEPENDENCE.

I Shall introduce my remarks on this oration with ſome account of the author.

He was born in Pennſylvania, and had his firſt elemenſs of education at a ſmall academy in that ſtate. He ſtudied ſeveral years at the college of New-Jerſey, and having taken his degree of bachelor of arts at that ſeminary, he went down to Virginia, and though very young, appeared with conſiderable reputation at the head of an academy in that ſtate. During this retirement he applyed himſelf with great aſſiduity to the ſtudy of the belles-lettres; and, after ſome time, to the ſtudy of the hebrew language and theology.

Having gone through a very general courſe in this tract of reading, he applyed himſelf to phyſic, under the direction of Doctor Bond of Philadelphia. In this city he had the beſt opportunities of medical improvement, and he made ſo good uſe of theſe opportunities, that on his examination for a degree of bachelor of medicine, he was admitted to that honour with great and unuſual approbation.

He entered into practice with very great ſucceſs in the ſtate of Maryland; and from thence, on ſome conſiderable grounds of encouragement, went to Charlestown, South-Carolina. Here, we are told, he is in very high eſtimation with every lover of his country, and has exerted himſelf with unremitted induſtry in the great cauſe in which we are engaged. He is a member of the Council of the State, and bids fair to be one of the firſt men in that government. He is a gentleman of great philanthropy of ſoul; and every one who converſes with him muſt become his friend.

At the requeſt of his fellow citizens, and particularly of the honourable Major General Gadſden, he drew up the following oration, and delivered it to a very numerous and reſpectable aſſembly.

I have not met with any thing,

of

of a long time, that has given me more pleaſure, than the peruſal of this oration. It has made to paſs before my view, the fair image of the Athenian commonwealth, in which it was the cuſtom to compoſe orations in honour of thoſe who had died in battle, or in celebration of ſome great event. The oration of Iſocrates on the war againſt the Perſians, and the Eulogium of Plato on the fate of thoſe who had fallen in defence of their country, from the foundation of the commonwealth to that day, are eſteemed amongſt the fineſt pieces of antiquity.

Such commemoration of the dead muſt have had an admirable effect upon the living. I do not wonder at that mighty valour and enthuſiaſm of heroic bravery that ſhewed itſelf in the Athenian ſtate, when I conſider theſe godlike performances that ſeem capable to transform men from vulgar to noble, and from noble to divine.

It is eaſy to give a reaſon why in after times and in other ſtates panegyric loſt its force. It was becauſe it was proſtituted to the praiſe of tyranny and regal government; for in this caſe there could be nothing to intereſt the heart; and the declamation void of truth and nature fell into diſrepute. Plyny's panegyric upon Trajan is a very elevated piece of language; but who ever conſidered it as more than a piece of adulation to a great prince? The panegyric upon Cromwell, ſuppoſed to be written by the poet Milton, is, in point of ſtile and compoſition, equal to any thing, that has ever ſeen the light; nevertheleſs the name of Cromwell ſickens one as they read it, and diſpoſes them to nauſeate the very elegance and beauty of the language.

In America we ſee a fair eſtabliſhment of equal liberty, and a new ſtage erected for every diſplay of immortal and divine eloquence in honour of thoſe who have offered up their lives in defence of their country; or of thoſe who by the invention or improvement of uſeful arts have done good to mankind; or in celebration of the anniverſary of ſome great event, ſuch as that of the declaration of the independence of this United Empire.

The laſt is the ſubject and occaſion of the performance now before us; and I think it is the firſt on the ſubject that has appeared in America. South-Carolina has the honour of leading the way in this particular; and it only remains to the other ſtates to follow ſwiftly, and if poſſible excel in their performances on the ſame or a like occaſion. It will require ſome abilities, for Doctor Ramſay's oration is far above mediocrity; and unleſs my partiality from a perſonal acquaintance, and friendſhip with the author imperceptibly mixes with my judgement, it will deſerve to be handed down to poſterity as a ſpecimen of American literary merit at this early period. The ſtile is natural and eaſy; the ſentiment always juſt, and often very great. After his exordium which is ſhort as it ought to be, he opens with a contraſt between our former ſituation as ſubjects of Great Britain, and our preſent, as a free and independent people. He then takes a view of the advantages

which we naturally poſſeſs as the foundation of our eminence in agriculture, commerce, ſcience and every ſource of happineſs and glory. Finally he pierces a little into future times, and gives us a glimpſe of that amazing radiance of liberty, and opulence and fame which is about to burſt upon us in ſome future age of our progreſs. We ſhall give the oration, in the preſent and ſubſequent No. of the Magazine.

An Oration on the advantages of American Independence: *Spoken before a public Aſſembly of the inhabitants of* Charleſtown *in* South-Carolina, *on the Second* ANNIVERSARY *of that* GLORIOUS ÆRA. *By* David Ramſay, M. D.

Friends and fellow citizens,

IMpreſſed with the deepeſt ſenſe of my inſufficiency, I riſe to addreſs you, with peculiar diffidence. When I conſider the knowledge and eloquence neceſſary to diſplay the glorious proſpects which Independence opens to this continent, I am ſtung with a degree of ſelf-reproach for undertaking the important taſk. But your known attachment to the cauſe of America encourages me to hope, that you will receive with indulgence, a well intended exertion to promote her welfare; and emboldens me to caſt myſelf on that candour, which looks with kindneſs on the feebleſt efforts of an honeſt mind.

We are now celebrating the anniverſary of our emancipation from Britiſh tyranny; an event that will conſtitute an illuſtrious æra in the hiſtory of the world, and which promiſes an extenſion of all thoſe bleſſings to our country, for which we would chooſe to live, or dare to die.

Our preſent form of government is every way preferable to the royal one we have lately renounced. It is much more favourable to purity of morals, and better calculated to promote all our important intereſts. Honeſty, plain-dealing, and ſimple manners, were never made the patterns of courtly behaviour. Artificial manners always prevail in kingly governments; and royal courts are reſervoirs, from whence inſincerity, hypocriſy, diſſimulation, pride, luxury, and extravagance, deluge and overwhelm the body of the people. On the other hand, republics are favourable to truth, ſincerity, frugality, induſtry, and ſimplicity of manners. Equality, the life and ſoul of Commonwealths, cuts off all pretenſions to preferment, but thoſe which ariſe from extraordinary merit: Whereas in royal governments, he that can beſt pleaſe his ſuperiors, by the low arts of fawning and adulation, is moſt likely to obtain favour.

It was the intereſt of Great-Britain to encourage our diſſipation and extravagance, for the two-fold purpoſe of *increaſing the ſale of her manufactures*, and of *perpetuating our ſubordination.* In vain we ſought to check the growth of luxury, by ſumptuary laws; every wholeſome reſtraint of this kind was ſure to meet with the royal negative: While the whole force of example was employed to induce us to copy the diſſipated manners of the country from which we ſprung. If therefore, we had continued dependent, our frugality, induſtry, and ſimplicity of manners,

ners, would have been loſt in an imitation of Britiſh extravagance, idleneſs, and falſe refinements.

How much more happy is our preſent ſituation, when neceſſity co-operating with the love of our country, compels us to adopt both public and private œconomy? Many are now induſtriouſly clothing themſelves and their families in ſober home-ſpun, who, had we remained dependent, would have been ſpending their time in idleneſs, and ſtrutting in the coſtly robes of Britiſh gaiety.

The arts and ſciences, which languiſhed under the low proſpects of ſubjection, will now raiſe their drooping heads, and ſpread far and wide, till they have reached the remoteſt parts of this untutored continent. It is the happineſs of our preſent conſtitution, that all offices lie open to men of merit, of whatever rank or condition; and the reins of ſtate may be held by the ſon of the pooreſt man, if poſſeſſed of abilities equal to the important ſtation. We are no more to look up for the bleſſings of government to hungry courtiers, or the needy dependents of Britiſh nobility; but muſt educate our own children for theſe exalted purpoſes. When ſubjects, we had ſcarce any other ſhare in government, but to obey the arbitrary mandates of a Britiſh Parliament: But Honor with her dazzling pomp, intereſt with her golden lure, and patriotiſm with her heart-felt ſatisfaction, jointly call upon us now to qualify ourſelves and poſterity, for the bench, the army, the navy, the learned profeſſions, and all the departments of civil government. The independence of our country holds forth ſuch generous encouragement to youth, as cannot fail of making many of them deſpiſe the ſyren calls of luxury and mirth, and purſue heaven-born wiſdom with unwearied application. A few years will now produce a much greater number of men of learning and abilities, than we could have expected for ages in our boyiſh ſtate of minority, guided by the leading-ſtrings of a parent country.

How trifling the objects of deliberation that came before our former legiſlative aſſemblies, compared with the great and important matters, on which they muſt now decide! They might then, *with the leave of the King*, his governours and councils, make laws about *yoking hogs*, *branding cattle*, or *marking rice*; but they are now called upon to determine on peace and war, treaties and negociations with foreign ſtates, and other ſubjects intereſting to the peace, liberty, ſovereignty, and independence of a wide extended empire. No wonder, that ſo little attention has been paid to learning; for ignorance was better than knowledge, while our abject and humiliating condition ſo effectually tended to cruſh the exertions of the human mind, and to extinguiſh a generous ardor for literary pre-eminence.

The times in which we live, and the governments we have lately adopted, all conſpire to fan the ſparks of genius in every breaſt, and kindle them into flame. When like children, we were under the guardianſhip of a foreign power, our limited attention was naturally engroſſed by agriculture, or directed to the low purſuit

suit of wealth. In this state, the powers of the soul, benumbed with ease and indolence, sunk us into sloth and effeminacy. Hardships, dangers, and proper opportunities, give scope to active virtues, and rouse the mind to such vigorous exertions, as command the admiration of an applauding world. Rome, when she filled the earth with the terror of her arms, sometimes called her Generals from the plough: In like manner, the great want of proper persons to fill high stations, has drawn from obscurity many illustrious characters, which will dazzle the world with the splendor of their names. The necessities of our country require the utmost exertions of all our powers; from which vigorous united efforts, much more improvement of the human mind is to be expected, than if we had remained in a torpid state of dependence.

Eloquence is the child of a free state. In this form of government, as public measures are determined by a majority of votes, arguments enforced by the arts of persuasion, must evermore be crowned with success: The rising patriot, therefore, who wishes the happiness of his country, will cultivate the art of public speaking. In royal governments, where the will of one or a few has the direction of public measures, the orator may harangue, but most probably will reap prosecution and imprisonment, as the fruit of his labour: Whereas, in our present happy system, the poorest school-boy may prosecute his studies with encreasing ardour, from the prospect, that in a few years he may, by his improved abilities, direct the determinations of public bodies, on subjects of the most stupendous consequence.

Thus might I go through the whole circle of the arts and sciences, and shew, that while we remained British subjects, cramp'd and restrained by the limited views of dependence, each one of them would dwindle and decay, compared with the perfection and glory in which they will bloom and flourish, under the enlivening sun-shine of Freedom and Independence.

I appeal to the experience of all, whether they do not feel an elevation of soul growing out of the emancipation of their country, while they recollect that they are no longer subject to lawless will, but possess the powers of self-government, and are called upon to bear an active part in supporting and perpetuating the sovereignty of the United States; and in organizing them in such a manner, as will produce the greatest portion of political happiness to the present and future generations. In this elevation of soul, consists true genius; which is cramped by kingly government, and can only flourish in free states.

The attention of thousands is now called forth from their ordinary employments to subjects connected with the sovereignty and happiness of a great continent. As no one can tell to what extent, the human mind may be cultivated; so no one can foresee what great events may be brought into existence, by the exertions of so many minds expanded by close attention to subjects of such vast importance.

The Royal Society was founded immediately after the termination of the civil wars in England.

land. In like manner, may we not hope, as ſoon as this conteſt is ended, that the exalted ſpirits of our politicians and warriors will engage in the enlargement of public happineſs, by cultivating the arts of peace, promoting uſeful knowledge, with an ardor equal to that which firſt rouſed them to bleed in the cauſe of liberty and their country? Their genius ſharpened by their preſent glorious exertions, will naturally ſeek for a continuance of ſuitable employment. Having, with well-tried ſwords and prudent counſels, ſecured liberty and independence for themſelves and poſterity, their great ſouls will ſtoop to nothing leſs than concerting wiſe ſchemes of civil policy and happineſs----inſtructing the world in uſeful arts---and extending the empire of ſcience. I fore-ſee ſocieties formed of our heroes and ſtateſmen, releaſed from their preſent cares; ſome of which will teach mankind to plough, ſow, plant, build, and improve the rough face of Nature; while others critically examine the various productions of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and teach their countrymen to "look through Nature up to Nature's God." Little has been hitherto done towards compleating the natural hiſtory of America, or for the improvement of agriculture, and the peaceful arts of civil life; but who will be ſurpriſed at this, who conſiders, that during the long paſt night of 150 years, our minds were depreſſed, and our activity benumbed by the low proſpects of ſubjection? Future diligence will convince the world, that paſt inattention was the effect of our dependent form of government.

[*To be continued.*]

POLITICAL DISCOURSES, *founded on the* SCRIPTURE. No. 7 *.

Political Diſcourſes not unuſual before the Deluge.

----*Noah a Preacher of Righteouſneſs* §.

AS a hill at a diſtance, or an old caſtle wrapt in fog, it is venerably pleaſing to travel down through antiquity, and to call to mind the memory of great and good men, who have lived before us. At the ſame time it is uſeful, as the part which they ſuſtained on the ſtage of life, and the character which they left behind them, may ſerve to excite our emulation to attain to the ſame remembrance. With this view, ſuffer me to take back your attention to the age of the venerable Noah, while with me you conſider,

1. The ſtate of the world in his time.
2. His character, *A preacher.*
3. His doctrine, *Righteouſneſs.*
4. Apply the ſubject.

1. The

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* *A publication containing ſix political diſcourſes, made its appearance laſt winter; which diſcourſes the author had originally drawn up, to be delivered in the army. He had written ſeveral others, which at that time he did not make public. Theſe, with ſome additional performances of this kind, he now offers through the channel of the* United States Magazine.

§ 2 Pet. ii. 5.

1. The state of the world in his time. I do not mean to consider the state of society, or the political establishments at this early period. I do not know what may have been the population of the world, or the progress of the human mind in the knowledge of arts, government, or science. It is possible, that in the course of more than 1500 years, the space of time elapsed from the creation to the deluge, the earth may have been pretty generally inhabited. It is possible the arts and sciences might have been carried to a very great perfection. It is possible that great states may have flourished, equal in policy and commerce to any on the earth at present. These things are possible, and a great deal might be said to illustrate the possibility §. But I shall confine myself to consider the religious and moral state of the world, in the

§ *It may be said, that from the great age of man at this early period, drawn out to the length of eight or nine hundred years, and permitting him to see, perhaps, the thirtieth generation of his own offspring, and to cultivate his mind to a very great maturity, it is not only possible, but very probable, that the earth may have been generally stocked with inhabitants, and the arts and sciences carried to a very great perfection. It is certain from the sacred history, that amongst the antediluvians, several useful and ornamental arts were cultivated; for we find some mention of mechanics, and musicians, and orators, and poets. Jubal was an artificer in* brass and iron; *and Tubal, his kinsman and co-temporary, was the* father of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Men began to call, or to preach, or, if I understand the Hebrew word properly, to be* eloquent in the name of the Lord. *Enoch prophesied,* Behold! the Lord cometh with ten thousand of his saints; *that is, he foretold the general judgment, and, as the word will bear to be interpreted, he sang of it in lofty and sublime language. It was in very elevated strains of poetic harmony, that all prophesy among the Hebrews, and all pretences to it amongst the heathens was usually expressed. Hence the word* Vates, *amongst the Latins, signifies either prophet or poet. The art of writing and engraving must have been at least known, amongst these people; for it must have been from a manuscript preserved by Noah in the ark, and handed down to the patriarchs, that the apostle Jude makes the above quotation of the prophecy of Enoch; and, if we may believe Josephus, there were remaining in his time, several pillars which had been engraved upon by Seth, and thence called Seth's pillars. Indeed, as to the general and extensive population of the earth, there can remain little doubt; for there are evident traces of the human race in America, before the deluge. I have been assured by a gentleman of great veracity, that in digging ore for his furnace, he found human bones at the depth of thirty feet in the body of the south mountain. These bones must have been remains of some antediluvian*

on

the last centuries of this old and decayed period. This, we have full reason to believe, was by no means prosperous; for we read that the wickedness of man was very great; *All flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth.* Human nature lost its beauty and perfection in the melancholy lapse of our great progenitor; and Cain his first-born, soon gave an instance of that horrid enmity and murder which the human heart is capable to entertain and perpetrate. The family of Cain, early driven to the land of Nod, and deprived of the instruction of their father Adam, sunk down to the deepest ignorance, and, by the bad example of a parent, became greatly immoral in their conduct: debauchery and every vice rioted, and had its full dominion in their hearts. Not contented with the self-possession of their own wickedness, they laboured to seduce the kindred family of Seth, which had been religiously educated, and retained some degrees of moral purity and virtue. They attempted it, by introducing to their tents, loose but fair women, with music and dancing which effeminate the soul. By this means they, in part, accomplished their purpose; for many of the family of Seth, by an inter-marriage with the family of Cain, became infected with their manners, and degenerated to the same degree of immorality. Milton has imagined the circumstance with great delicacy of description---

They, on the plain, long had not walk'd,
When from the tents, behold, a bevy of fair women,
Richly gay, in gems and wanton dress; to the harp they sung
Soft amorous ditties, and in dance came on.

From this unhappy mixture, giants

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on whom the mountain had been tumbled in the general disruption occasioned by the deluge. I might ascertain the great probability of this reasoning by bringing into view the population and refinements of the world, in the same space of time after the deluge, as before it. This will fall in about the age of Alexander; at which time the great empires of Nebuchadnezzar and of Cyrus had passed away; the fleets of Solomon had visited the Indian ocean; and the great republic of Carthage had sent out her ships to every shore of Africa. The Greek commonwealths, after many ages of perpetual verdure, had declined from their fame in poetry and eloquence, and only Aristotle was left behind to preserve the uncontested palm of sublime philosophy. The empire of Rome was rising in the west, about to send an army shortly to Britain, to combat with people who had been there long before them. We shall not be greatly mistaken in drawing a comparison between the population of the world for the same space of time after the deluge, as before it; for it is not disproportionate, if we place the advantage of a population from eight persons, the family of Noah, to the disadvantage of a lifeshorter by ten times its date.

This subject is fruitful, and I might say a great deal upon it; but I stop short, lest I should seem, on this occasion, to indulge my imagination rather than my judgment.

giants, it is ſaid, were born. Providence ſet a mark of infamy upon it, by cauſing the miſhapen offspring to be of an unwieldy and monſtrous bulk of body; hateful, and, by their great ſtrength, hurtful to ſociety. From this connection ſprang alſo men, *who were of old, men of renown.* Theſe were the conquerors, and battle-men; the Howes, the Clintons, the Erſkines, and the Grays of that early period. Theſe fought for war, and waded to empire through a ſea of blood. Theſe wiſhed to be the firſt upon the earth for having done ſome marvellous exploit, ſuch as that of ſubduing two or three kingdoms. This is evident from that expreſſion of ſcripture, *The earth was filled with violence.*

It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that it was againſt the unoffending of the line of Seth, that the firſt tyranny made its horrid inroads. Many a man periſhed in oppoſing it; many a brave and patriotic Warren; many an intrepid and virtuous Montgomery. Tyranny prevailed; and in the age of Noah, every thing was put to death that had been good and great upon the earth.

(To be continued.)

The Repreſentation and Remonſtrance of HARD MONEY. *Addreſſed to the People of* America.

Citizens,

THOSE among you who are men of feeling, will eaſily conceive the emotions that muſt agitate the breaſt of one, who having been, for many years, the medium of commerce, and the nerves of all affairs of government, am now, in great meaſure, thruſt from my office, by an individual deſtitute of all intrinſic merit, and indebted for his temporary reputation to the whim and caprice of others. You will anticipate me, and I ſcarcely need to tell you, that I have in view, that paper-waſted, rag-born, kite-faced fellow, *Continental Currency.*

I ſaw the airs which he gave himſelf at his firſt appearance, vapouring and affecting an importance, as if he had been equal to the *ſolid coin.* I did not wonder that he impoſed himſelf upon the common people; for with theſe, as with young women, a ſtranger is always a *divine creature.* They allow him every excellence they wiſh him to poſſeſs; and men of reading and experience only, are able to conceive that firſt appearances are oftentimes deceitful, and that *all is not gold that gliſters.*

The opinion of him as a man of fortune was not of long continuance. I had the ſatisfaction very early to obſerve, that many ſhop-keepers began to aſk two to one for any article on his credit. In this caſe it was ridiculous enough to ſee him, like the frog in the fable, endeavouring to ſtretch and diſtend himſelf, to make up in bulk what he wanted in value of the *precious metals.* "Oh! am I not now as big as an Engliſh guinea, or a half-joe? I aſk your pardon, Sir, not quite ſo bulky. Now, am I not as big as a doubloon, or a louis-d'or? Not yet, in my humble apprehenſion. Oh! now, am I not as big as a piece of hard money? No truly, Sir, nor will you

you be, if you ſtretch until you burſt yourſelf.

He may pretend the colds and heats, and fatigues of the campaign, as the cauſe of that dropſy which he had contracted; but I am well convinced that it was the frequency of his attempt to enlarge himſelf, that encreaſed the circle of his belly, and left him to walk about the country with a paunch like a drum, or the caſk of a wine-cellar merchant. It was my hope that this diſorder would have brought him to his proper end, and have eaſed the earth of ſuch enormity of carcaſe; but, to my great ſurpriſe, he has been ſo tapped and phyſicked by a late reſolve of Congreſs, diminiſhing his bulk, and reducing him to proper compaſs, that I begin to fear he may recover wonted ſtrength, and ſurvive to give me more trouble.

I do not know what the Congreſs can ſee in him. It cannot be his great family that ſo highly recommends him to their notice; for we know that he is a fellow of obſcure birth, the ſon of one Lamp-black, a worker at the preſs in a printing-office of this city. You may obſerve in his viſage very plain traces of the ink-balls that his father uſed to handle. It cannot be his vaſt erudition; for, in every ſenſe of the word, he is a very ſuperficial fellow. He has ſome Latin ſcraps and mottos, which he frequently throws out in the manner of a pedant. You cannot be in his company two minutes before you hear abundance of the following ſentences; Suſtine vel abſtine---perſeverando ---concordia res parvæ creſcunt--- exitus in dubio eſt---ſerenabit--- majora minoribus conſonant, &c. Theſe and the like common trite phraſes, which I ſuppoſe are new to him, are all the little ſtock of reading that he is poſſeſſed of. I have met with common barbers that have had more knowledge of the claſſics. It cannot be his fine-breeding and polite accompliſhment of manners, that places him ſo high in the eſtimation of this body; every one may ſee that he is as aukward and as ſtiff as a piece of paſted paper. How indeed ſhould he be otherwiſe? He is not a man of any travelling, or acquaintance with the world. He has never ſet his foot off the continent. His whole progreſs is from Georgia to New-Hampſhire, progreſſive and retrograde continually.

The Congreſs cannot greatly be pleaſed with him, on account of any regard he has paid to their determinations. It was early recommended by them to diſcontinue horſe-races, cock-fights, and ſuch unlawful ſports and paſtimes; and yet this fellow has been the cauſe of more irregularities of this kind, than any man I know of. There have been inſtances of many thouſand dollars laying their wagers with each other, upon common ſcrub-horſes; a conduct quite beneath the character of gentlemen.

The Congreſs cannot found their approbation of him on any marks of piety and virtue; for he is certainly a fellow of a bad moral character. It is well known that he ſpends his time, almoſt conſtantly in ordinaries, and beer-houſes, calling for bowl after bowl, and pledging his hat and wig for the reckoning. I am well informed that he is alſo a

frequentor

frequentor of the bawdy-houſes: ſeveral thirty dollar bills have been ſeen going to a certain *Charlotte*, a common proſtitute of this city.

The Congreſs cannot but have heard that he is very generally accuſed not only of amours with women, but alſo of diſhoneſty in buſineſs. There are thoſe who think him guilty of colluſion with ſeveral in the different offices about the army,---ſticking in their hands, and ſkulking, while it behoved him to have been upon the public ſervice. If ſo, he deſerves to have no quarter, but ought to be hanged like *Spangler*, who was executed laſt ſummer, for having been aſſiſting in burning the wounded men in the buck-wheat ſtraw, at a place called the Billet.

He values himſelf upon his whiggiſm; but is it not a fact, that he has been ſeveral times within the Britiſh lines? and whether to gain intelligence or to communicate it, may be matter of enquiry. I do not like his ſitting for his picture §, and leaving many of theſe among the enemy; ſo that ſpread about the country by the tories, many honeſt men have taken them for the real currency, and paid the ſame attention to an image, which they had intended for a ſervant of the public. It is probable he had a mind to try how far his popularity would carry him, in trampling on the common ſenſe of mankind; for if the general adulation ſhould continue even to his ſhadow, he might do any thing. It was in this inſulting ſpirit, that Caligula the tyrant deſired to have his horſe enrolled amongſt the ſenators; and with the ſame contumely that Charles of Sweden writ home from Turkey to the council of his kingdom, that he was about to *ſend his boot to rule them.*

Vanity, I know, is diſagreeable, and it is with reluctance that I introduce myſelf on this occaſion; nevertheleſs I cannot help obſerving, that I feel it very mortifying to be ranked with this fellow. My birth, in all reſpects, is honourable. I am deſcended of the ſun-beams; I am related to the family of the pearls and diamonds; I am refined by proper courſe of education; I am taught to ſpeak every language; I have been companion to philoſophers; I have lived in kings palaces; I have travelled over every country: The adventures of a guinea publiſhed ſome years ago, were but a ſmall ſample of what I have ſeen and heard.

No man can ſay a word againſt my character. The ſcripture bears a very honourable teſtimony in my favour. It is ſaid in the ſecond chapter of the book of Geneſis---"The land of Havilah, where there is gold, and the gold of that land is good;"---that is, as it ought to be interpreted,---"There is in that land a very worthy fellow of the name of Gold---*him keep with* §."

It is well known what Micah ſaid, when the eleven hundred pieces which he had ſtolen from his mother, were plundered by the Danites,---"Ye have taken away my gods, and what have I more?" This was figurative language; and though I do not approve

§ *Counterfeits.*

§ *Shakeſpeare's Falſtaff.*

approve of it, taken in its strict sense, yet it serves to shew the high opinion which this young prophet had formed of my character---judging me to be something more than mortal, and bordering upon divine.

It will be found upon enquiry, that I have been in no small repute among good men in all ages. They have parted with country, with family, with pleasure, but very seldom quitted their attachment to HARD MONEY. Gold, indeed, both in common conversation, and with orators and writers, seems to be the standard of all excellence. Whatever is very good, is said to be golden: We hear of a golden age---a golden joy---and sayings that should be writ in letters of gold. The poet Horace talks of a *golden mean* *. I could produce endless allusions of this nature, greatly to my credit. The wise author of Hudibras's attributes more to my presence, than to the fair sex:

'Though love be all the world's pretence,
Money's the mythologic sense;
The real substance of the shadow,
Which all address and courtship's made to:

And in another place---

'Tis not those orient pearls your teeth,
That we are so transported with;
But the bright guineas in your chests,
That light the wild fire in our breasts.

These things considered, is it not a very great indignity, that since the beginning of the contest, I have been shut up in desks, and old chests, and mens pockets, while this fellow has been passing and repassing with an air of triumph; courted and caressed by individuals, and by every public body on the continent? Is it to be born, that a freeman of *sterling value*, should see himself degraded from the office which properly belongs to him, by a fellow, who, if things were on a right footing §, would scarcely be accounted good enough to use for my wrapping paper? I leave the matter with the virtuous citizens of this country, and hope they will do me that justice which is due to an old and faithful servant,

HARD-MONEY.

§*§ One or more of our ingenious correspondents will please to furnish us with answers to the Representation and Remonstrance of *Hard-Money*, for our next Magazine.

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* *Aurcam mediocritatem.*

ACCOUNT *of some of the* WEST-INDIA ISLANDS, *by a young* American Philosopher *and* Bel Esprit, *just returned from several small Voyages among st those Islands.*

ACCOUNT *of the Island of* BERMUDA, *in a Letter to* R. H. *Esq.*

[*Extract.*]

----IT may not be improper in this place, to say something of the little island of Bermuda, being a place which by the peculiarity

§ *Quibus, si respublica valeret, formidini essemus.* Sallust.

arity of its ſituation, it hath not happened to every one to ſee. This little ſpot is placed by the all-wiſe ruler of the univerſe, in the latitude of 32.10 north, this being the latitude of the middle of the land, as I obſerved with a very good quadrant. The longitude is about 64.35 weſt from the meridian of London. It is at a vaſt diſtance from any land; Cape Hatteras in North-Carolina being the neareſt to the weſtward, and the iſland of Madeira to the eaſtward. The land of this little country is low, at leaſt in compariſon to the generality of the Weſt-India iſlands; it being very rare that it can be ſeen at ſea more than eight leagues diſtant. To the northward and weſtward it is ſurrounded by frightful rocks and ſhoals, ſome of them at the diſtance of nine or ten miles from the land; theſe form a kind of fence or barrier againſt the incroachments of the immenſe ocean which ſurrounds it. On the ſouth ſide, and towards the north-eaſt, of the iſland, there are alſo ledges of rocks; but theſe lie in a line not far from the ſhore, and have ſeveral good channels between them, that will admit veſſels of a conſiderable burden. The principal harbours are St. George's Town, Caitle-Harbour, the Ferry, the Flatt's, Ely's harbour, and Crow-Lane. This iſland lies nearly at the ſame diſtance from the ſun, with the ancient iſlands of the Archipelago, and the people, eſpecially the women, are remarkable for the ſame affections and delicacy of manners, for which the inhabitants of thoſe countries were ſo greatly celebrated. But to return to the deſcription: Bermuda was diſcovered above 200 years ago, by the Spaniards, who never took poſſeſſion of it. The Engliſh firſt ſent colonies thither about the year 1600, and poſſeſs it till this day. By the accounts of ſome old people whom I converſed with there, it was formerly over-run with hogs, which the Spaniards have been ſuppoſed to have left there; theſe are at preſent much diminiſhed, by reaſon of the great population of the place, no place that ever I have ſeen of ſo ſcant a territory, being able to ſupport ſuch a number of people. The whole quantity of land on this iſland not exceeding 16 or 17000 acres, and one half of that not being any thing better than barren rocks, or pits. There are ſuppoſed to be at leaſt 15 or 16000 ſouls upon the iſland; and as they cultivate nothing worth mentioning but cedar trees, they could be no way ſupported, were it not for the prodigious plenty of fiſh which ſwarm round the coaſts of the iſland, together with their traffic to America, which ſupplies them with corn, flour, pork, &c. The chief buſineſs which is carried on in the iſland is building ſloops and brigantines, which they ſell in the Weſt-Indies, and even in America, at a very high price.

The great plenty of fiſh, which conſtitutes the chief food of the people of the iſland, according to the opinions of naturaliſts, renders them very prolific. The great ſalubrity of the air may alſo have ſome ſhare in this quality, which is ſo remarkable here, that it is no uncommon thing to ſee 14 or 15 children in almoſt every houſe you come to: Theſe from the

the time of their birth, are familiarized to the water to ſuch a degree, that by the time they are five, ſix or ſeven years of age, all the boys, and many of the girls can live under the water and in it, pretty near as well as the fiſh, to which they ſeem to be of a congenial nature. Had theſe people the means of education, in proportion to their genius and abilities, they would certainly produce men whoſe attainments would be an honour to human nature; but at preſent they chiefly employ their mental qualities, in quibbling and over-reaching each other. The thick population of the iſland alſo makes much ill-blood, ſo that there are few near neighbours who are good friends, and ſcarcely one man who is not upon ſuch bad terms with 20 or 30 others, as never to ſpeak to them, though their revenge rarely proceeds any farther.

But how ſhall I deſcribe this fair, this romantic iſland, ſuch as nature has formed it? I am unequal to the taſk, and can only draw ſome feint ſketches of what is not to be deſcribed. The Bermuda iſlands, great and ſmall, cannot be leſs than 2 or 300. The ſea finds its way among them all, in delightful little channels, on whoſe banks are groves of cedar, the ſhade of which is delightfully refreſhing in the ſummer ſeaſon, and warm in the winter, when the wind blows at north-weſt, which is commonly very keen. The iſland from N. E. to S. W. is but 21 miles in length, and its breadth is very irregular; the main body of the land being indented and cut to pieces on all ſides by the ocean. The ſoil is but ſhallow, and underneath is a ſoft ſpungy rock, which they ſaw up into ſquare tiles, and export to the Weſt-Indies at eleven ſhillings per hundred. The far greater part of theſe iſlands is covered with wood, chiefly cedar, with ſtately buildings intermixed among the ſhades; which often put me in mind of Milton's lines---

" Towers and palaces ſhe ſees,
Boſomed high in tufted trees;
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies,
The cynoſure of neighbouring eyes."

When you travel on towards the ſouth ſide of the iſland, you meet with green vallies full of cedar trees, with, every now and then, a cluſter of orange-trees, which yield a moſt delicious ſmell. They have alſo fig-trees and the palmetto, and in ſome places plantain and banana trees, which, however, are not common, the northerly winds being too ſevere for them. In theſe retired vallies, amidſt the ſtorms and tempeſts of the ſurrounding ocean, theſe happy people live chearful and contented, and would be more ſo, *if they knew their own happineſs* §. Wars and bloodſhed are ſtrangers to this little paradiſe; the cruel Briton keeps his fleets and armies at a diſtance; here is no gold to allure the greedy eyes of the Engliſh tyrant; each one here enjoys his own, and lives contented and ſecure, when havoc and murder are depopulating the reſt of the globe. Theſe are a few particulars concerning this little country, where I reſided upwards of five weeks; and

§ *Felices--ſua ſi bona norint.* Virg.

and, if this ſlight deſcription gives you any ſatisfaction, it will amply repay me for the fatigues I underwent in ſailing thither.

The celebrated Edmund Waller reſided in this iſland during the civil wars in the time of Charles I. I had the folly to enquire of ſome ancient people near a hundred years old, in the iſland, if they did not remember to have heard of ſuch a perſon; but there was not a trace of his remembrance left among them. He is vaniſhed and unknown to them, and I was obliged to comfort myſelf with the two following lines out of Milton's Comus---

The hills, the woods, the groves remain,
But Waller, there, I ſeek in vain.

I am, *&c.*

Bermuda, May 10. 1778.

(*To be continued.*)

To his Excellency HENRY LAURENS, Eſq. Preſident, and others the Members of the American Congreſs, *&c. &c. &c.*

The Humble Repreſentation *and earneſt* Supplication *of* JAMES RIVINGTON, Printer *and* Bookſeller *in* New-York,

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

THAT a great part of the Britiſh forces has already left this city, and from many ſymptoms there is reaſon to ſuſpect, that the remainder will ſpeedily follow them. Where they are gone, or going, is perhaps known to themſelves, perhaps, not certainly. However, it is unknown to us the loyal inhabitants of the place, and other friends of government, who have taken refuge in it, and who are therefore filled with diſtreſs and terror, on this unhappy occaſion.

That, as ſoon as the evacuation is completed, it is more than probable, the city will be taken poſſeſſion of by the forces of your High Mightineſſes, followed by vaſt crouds of other perſons, whigs by nature and by profeſſion, friends to the liberties, and foes to the enemies of America. Above all, it will undoubtedly be filled with ſhoals of Yankies, that is to ſay, the natives and inhabitants, (or as a great lady in this metropolis generally expreſſes it) the *wretches*, of New-England.

That, from ſeveral circumſtances, there is reaſon to fear, that the behaviour of the wretches aforeſaid, may not be altogether gentle to ſuch of the friends of government as ſhall ſtay behind. What the governing powers of the ſtate of New-York may do, alſo, it is very impoſſible to foretel. Nay, who knows but we may ſee, in *propria perſona*, as we have often heard of Hortenſius the governor of N--J--- a gentleman remarkable for ſeverely handling thoſe whom he calls traitors; and indeed who has exalted ſome of them (*quanquam animus meminiſſe horret luctuque refugit*) to a high though dependent ſtation, and brought *America under their feet*, in a ſenſe very different from what Lord North meant, when he firſt uſed that celebrated expreſſion.

That your petitioner, in particular, is at the greateſt loſs what to reſolve upon, or how to ſhape his courſe. He has no deſire at all, either to be roaſted in Flori-

da,

da, or frozen to death in Canada, or Nova-Scotia. Being a great lover of freſh cod, he has had thoughts of trying a ſettlement in Newfoundland; but recollecting that the New-England-men have, almoſt all, the ſame appetite, he was obliged to relinquiſh that project entirely. If he ſhould go to Great-Britain, dangers no leſs formidable preſent themſelves. Having been a bankrupt in London, it is not impoſſible that he might be accommodated with a lodging in Newgate, and that the Ordinary there might oblige him to ſay his prayers, a practice from which he hath had an inſuperable averſion, all his life long.

In this dreadful dilemma he hath at laſt determined to apply to your High Mightineſſes, and by this memorial to *lay himſelf at your feet*, which he aſſures you is the true modiſh phraſe for reſpectful ſubmiſſion, according to the preſent etiquette of the court. Being informed, however, that ſome of you are Preſbyterians and Religioniſts, he has been at ſome pains to find out a ſcripture warrant or example for his preſent conduct, and has happily found it in the advice given by the ſervants of Benhaded king of Syria to their maſter, 1 Kings xx. 31.

" And his ſervants ſaid unto him,
" Behold! now, we have heard
" that the kings of Iſrael are
" merciful kings. Let us, we
" pray thee, put ſackcloth upon
" our loins, and ropes upon our
" heads, and go out to the king
" of Iſrael; peradventure he may
" ſave thy life. So they girded
" ſackcloth on their loins, and
" put ropes upon their heads,
" and came to the king of Iſrael,
" and ſaid, Thy ſervant Ben-
" haded ſaith, I pray thee let me
" live." In like manner, O moſt mighty and venerable Congreſsmen, your ſervant James Rivington ſaith, I pray you let me live.

Having thus preferred my petition, I muſt now intreat leave to lay before your High Mightineſſes, ſundry reaſons which I hope will induce you to lend a favourable ear to it; in doing which I ſhall uſe all poſſible plainneſs and candour.

1. In the firſt place, There cannot poſſibly be any danger to the United States in ſuffering me to live. I know many of you think and ſay, that a tory heart acquires ſuch a degree of fourneſs and malevolence in addition to its native ſtock, and ſuch a habit of treachery by breaking through the moſt endearing ties of nature, that no good can be expected from it, nor any dependence placed upon it, let pretences or appearances be what they will. I remember alſo, about ſeven years ago, a certain perſon hearing, accidentally, one or two paragraphs read from the writings of an eminent controverſial divine in this country, ſaid, That fellow muſt be a turn-coat; it is impoſſible that he could have been educated in the profeſſion which he now defends. What is your reaſon for that opinion? ſaid another gentleman who was preſent. Becauſe, ſays he, he diſcovers a rancour of ſpirit and rottenneſs of heart, unattainable by any other claſs of men. But I contend that theſe remarks relate only to the natives of this country, who like parricides took up arms for her deſtruction, and to the apoſtates in religion; neither of which I am certain can be applied to me. I

was

was born in Old England; and as for the accuſation of apoſtacy, I ſet it at defiance; unleſs a man can be ſaid to fall off from what he was never on; or to depart from a place which he never ſaw.

But, what I beg of you particularly to obſerve, is, that let the diſpoſition to miſchief be as great as you pleaſe, where the ability is wanting, there can be no danger. I have often ſeen the lions in the tower of London, without fear, becauſe there was an iron grate between me and them. Now it is certain that the tories in general would do any thing ſooner than fight. Many of them became tories for no other reaſon than that they might avoid fighting. The poor chicken-hearted creatures cryed out to the potent king of England, to take them under his wings for protection; which he endeavoured to do, but they were too ſhort to cover them. Even the late petition for arms, in which they promiſed to go without the lines, and ſweep you all away with the beſom of deſtruction, was but an idle rhodomontade. It was ſomething like a poor boy ſhouting and ſinging out in the dark, to keep himſelf from being afraid. At that very time, to my certain knowledge, they would have given the world for a place to fly to, out of the reach of Waſhington and Gates. But I return to myſelf---*Egomet ſum proximus mihi.* I can aſſure your High Mightineſſes, that no danger can ariſe from me; for I am as great a coward as king James VI. of Scotland, who could never ſee a naked ſword without trembling; having been, as is ſaid, frighted in his mother's belly, when the fierce barons of that country came in, and killed David Rizzio in her preſence. I was once ſeverely caned by a Scots officer, now (if employed) in your ſervice. Though the gentlemen of that choleric nation have been very much our friends in the preſent controverſy, I find it is dangerous to offend them. Buchanan their own hiſtorian ſays, *Perfervidum eſt Scotorum ingenium.* Therefore, by the bye, or *en paſſant*, for I ſuppoſe you are at preſent beſt pleaſed with French phraſes, I would adviſe every man that regards his own peace, however ſmooth and gentle a Scotſman may appear to be, not to take him *againſt the hair*, as the ſaying is in their own country, but remember the motto that ſurrounds the thiſtle, *Nemo me impune laceſſit.* I alſo very narrowly eſcaped a ſound beating from a New-England parſon, who was ſtrong enough, without cane or cudgel, to have pounded me to a mummy. All this, and much more of the ſame kind, I bore with the moſt exemplary patience and ſubmiſſion. Perhaps it will be ſaid, that though no damage is to be apprehended from my deeds, yet I may do harm enough by words and writing. To this I anſwer, that I have expended and exhauſted my whole faculty of that kind in the ſervice of the Engliſh. I have tried falſhood and miſrepreſentation in every ſhape that could be thought of, ſo that it was like a coat thrice turned, that will not hold a ſingle ſtitch. My friend General Ro-----n told me ſome time ago, in my own ſhop, that I had carried things ſo far, that people would not believe one word I ſaid, though it were as true

true as the goſpel. From all this I hope it plainly appears, that there could be no danger from me; and therefore as you cannot ſurely think of being cruel for cruelty's ſake, that you will ſuffer me to live.

2. Any farther puniſhment upon me, or any other of the unhappy refugees who ſhall remain in New-York, will be altogether unneceſſary; for they do ſuffer, and will ſuffer, from the nature of the thing, as much as a merciful man could wiſh to impoſe upon his greateſt enemy. By this I mean the dreadful mortification, after our paſt puffing and vanity, of being under the dominion of the Congreſs, ſeeing and hearing the conduct and diſcourſes of the friends of America, and perhaps being put in mind of our own, in former times. You have probably ſeen many of the Engliſh news-papers, and alſo ſome of mine, and you have among you the few priſoners who by a miracle eſcaped death in our hands. By all theſe means you may learn, with what infinite contempt, with what provoking inſult, and with what unexampled barbarity, your people from the beginning to the end have been treated by the Britiſh officers, excepting a very ſmall number; but above all, by the tories and refugees, who, not having the faculty of fighting, were obliged to lay out their whole wrath and malice in the article of ſpeaking. I remember when one of the priſoners taken after the *gallant* defence of fort Waſhington, had received ſeveral kicks for not being in his rank, he ſaid, Is this a way of treating gentlemen? The anſwer was, Gentleman---G-d d--m your blood, who made you a gentleman? which was heard by us all preſent, with unſpeakable ſatisfaction, and the renewed kicks which he received were ratified by general applauſe. I have alſo ſeen one of your officers, after long impriſonment, for want of clothes, food, and lodging, as meagre as a ſkeleton, and as dirty and ſhabby as a London beggar, when one of our friends would ſay, with infinite humour, Look you, there is one of King Cong's ragged raſcals! You muſt remember the many ſweet names given you in print in England and America,----Rebels---raſcals---- raggamuffins---- tatterdemalions ---ſcoundrels---black-guards---- cowards and poltroons. You cannot be ignorant how many complete victories we gained over you, and what a fine figure you made in our narratives. We never once made you to *retreat*; ſeldom even to *fly* as a routed army; but *to run off into the woods*; *to ſcamper away through the fields*; and *to take to your heels as uſual*. You will probably ſoon ſee the Gazette account of the *defeat* of Mr. Waſhington at Monmouth. There it will appear how you ſcampered off, and how the Engliſh followed you, and mowed you down, till their officers, with that humanity which is the *characteriſtic of the nation*, put a ſtop to the carnage, and then, by a maſterly ſtroke of generalſhip, ſtole a march in the night, leſt you ſhould have ſcampered back again, and obliged them to make a new ſlaughter in the morning.

Now, dear gentlemen, conſider what a miſerable affair it muſt be for a man to be obliged

to

to apply, with humility and ſelf-abaſement, to thoſe whom he hath ſo treated; nay, even to beg life of them, while his own heart upbraids him with his paſt conduct, and perhaps his memory is refreſhed with the repetition of ſome of his rhetorical flowers. It is generally ſaid, that our friend Burgoyne was treated with abundance of civility by Gen. Gates; and yet, I think, it could not be very pleaſing to him to ſee and hear the boys, when he entered Albany going before and crying, *Elbow-room* for Gen. Burgoyne there. Fear and trembling hath already taken hold of many of the refugees and friends of government in this place. It would break your heart to hear poor Sam. Shoemaker of Philadelphia weeping and wailing, and yet he was only a peaceable inoffenſive Quaker, who did nothing in the world but hire guides to the Engliſh parties, who were going out to ſurprize and butcher you in your ſleep. My brother of trade ---Gaine, is ſo much affected that ſome ſay he has loſt, or will, ſoon, loſe his reaſon. For my own part, I do not think that I run any riſk in that reſpect. All the wiſdom that ever I was poſſeſſed of, is in me ſtill, praiſed be God, and likely to be ſo. A man that has run the gauntlet of creditors, duns, and bailiffs, for years in England, and has been cudgelled, kicked, and piſſed upon in America, is in no danger of loſing his reaſon, by any circumſtance whatever, ſo long as there is the leaſt proſpect of ſaving his life. I have heard ſome people ſay, that diſhonour was worſe than death; but with the great Sancho Pancha, I was always of a different opinion. I hope therefore your Honours will conſider my ſufferings as ſufficient to atone for my offences, and allow me to continue in peace and quiet, and according to the North-Britiſh proverb, to *ſleep in a whole ſkin*.

3. I beg leave to ſuggeſt, that upon being received into favour, I think it would be in my power to ſerve the United States in many important reſpects. I believe many of your officers want politeneſs: they are, like old Cincinnatus, taken from the plough, and therefore muſt ſtill have a little roughneſs in their manners and deportment. Now I myſelf am the very pink of courteſy, a genteel, portly, well-looking fellow, as you will ſee in a ſummer's day. I underſtand and poſſeſs the *bienſeance*, the *manner*, the *grace*, ſo largely inſiſted on by Lord Cheſterfield; and may, without vanity, ſay, I could teach it better than his Lordſhip, who in that article has moſt remarkably failed. I hear with pleaſure, that your people are pretty good ſcholars, and have made, particularly, very happy advances in the art of ſwearing, ſo eſſentially neceſſary to a gentleman. I am told that ſome of them can come into a room, whiſtling and ſinging with their hats on, and damn their b---d in a ſoliloquy, though there be three or four perſons ſitting by. Yet I dare ſay they will themſelves confeſs, that they are ſtill in this reſpect far inferior to the Engliſh army. There is, by all accounts, a coarſeneſs and ſameneſs in their expreſſions; whereas there is variety, ſprightlineſs, and figure in the oaths of gentlemen well educated.

cated. Dean Swift ſays, very juſtly, a footman may ſwear, but he cannot ſwear like a lord. Now we have many lords in the Engliſh army, all of whom, when here, were pleaſed to honour me with their friendſhip and intimacy; ſo that I hope my qualifications can hardly be diſputed.

I have imported many of the moſt neceſſary articles for appearance in genteel life. I can give them *ſavonnettes*, i. e. ſoap-balls to waſh their brown hands clean; perfumed gloves, paint, powder, and pomatum, the uſe of which will make their whole perſons as ſoft and delicate as my lady the counteſs's own darling boy, whom a noble gallantry of ſoul, and *a deſire to pleaſe the King*, brought out to ſubdue the American rebels. I can alſo furniſh the New-England-men with rings, ſeals, ſwords, canes, ſnuff-boxes, tweezer-caſes, and many other ſuch *notions*, to carry home to their wives and miſtreſſes, who will be *nation* glad to ſee them. You are alſo to know, that I import a great many patent medicines, which may be of uſe to your army. It is ſaid that ſome of them are exceedingly liable to a diſorder called by phyſicians, *Rancomania*, which is frequently followed by the two twin diſeaſes of plumbophobia and ſiderophobia, with which they are no ſooner infected, than they run directly home to their own houſes, and make ſuch doleful complaints of their ſituation, to daddy, and mammy, and ſiſter Betſey, that there is nothing to be heard in the whole family, but howling and lamentation. If they will but ſubmit to a ſtrict regimen, and take the tincture, drops, and pills which I prepare, I am confident the cure in moſt caſes would be infallible.

I have been informed that a certain perſon well known to your auguſt body, has clearly demonſtrated, that virtue and ſeverity of manners are neceſſary to thoſe who would pull an old government down, which feat is now happily accompliſhed; but that luxury, diſſipation, and a taſte for pleaſure, are equally neceſſary to keep up a government already ſettled. As I ſuppoſe you are fully convinced of this moſt ſalutary truth, I take it for granted, now that you have ſettled governments in all the ſtates, you are looking out for proper perſons to ſoften the rigid virtue of the Americans, and lay them aſleep, or, as the illuſtrious Dr. Johnſon would have ſaid, to *ſomnify them*. Now I am proud to ſay, that there is not a man on this continent more able to ſerve you in this reſpect, than myſelf. I have ſerved many of the Britiſh officers in a moſt honourable ſtation and character, of which the great *Pandarus* of Troy was the moſt ancient example. If I am happy enough to make my own converſation and manners the ſtandard of the mode, I believe you will ſee very powerful effects of it in a very ſhort time. But if after recovering your friendſhip for myſelf, I am able alſo to bring back and reconcile to this country, the Rev. Dr. Athleta, I believe the ſyſtem will be perfect. That Gentleman, by his robuſt form, is well ſuited to be an eccleſiaſtical bruiſer, if ſuch an officer ſhall be needed: and, with all due deference to the officers of the American army,

my, I ſhould think that a better way of terminating differences among them, in the laſt reſort, than ſword or piſtol, for many obvious reaſons. He has alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the publication of ſome poems extremely well-ſuited to the character of a Chriſtian clergyman, and very proper for initiating the tender mind in the ſofteſt and moſt delicious of all arts, *viz.* the art of love.

Finally, I hope I may be of ſervice to the United States as a writer, publiſher, collector, and maker of news. I mention this with ſome diffidence, becauſe, perhaps, you will think I have pre-cloſed myſelf from ſuch a claim by confeſſing (as above) that my credit as a news-writer is broken by over-ſtretching. But it is common enough for a man in buſineſs when his credit is wholly gone in one place, by ſhifting his ground and taking a new departure, to flouriſh away, and make as great, or a greater figure than before. How long that ſplendor will laſt is another matter, and belongs to an after conſideration. I might, therefore, though my credit is gone in New-York, ſet up again in the place which is honoured with your reſidence. Beſides I might by doubling the deception, and writing thoſe things only, or chiefly, which you would wiſh to be diſbelieved, render you the moſt eſſential ſervice. This would be aiming and arriving at the ſame point, by manœuvring retrograde, of which you well know the benefit. Once more, as I have been the oſtenſible printer of other peoples lies in New-York, what is to hinder me from keeping *incog.* and inventing, or poliſhing lies, to be iſſued from the preſs of another printer in Philadelphia.

In one, or more, or all of theſe ways, I hope to meet your approbation. It would be endleſs to mention all my devices, and therefore I ſhall only ſay farther, that I can take a truth, and ſo puff, and ſwell, and adorn it, ſtill keeping the proportion of its parts, but enlarging their dimenſions, that you would hardly know it, and yet all the *ſtamina vitæ* ſhall remain, to anſwer for themſelves, in caſe of a ſtrict inveſtigation.

That I may not weary you, I conclude with recommending myſelf to your kind countenance and protection; and in the mean time waiting for a favourable anſwer, your petitioner, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray, *&c.*

J. R.

New-York, Dec. 5. 1778.

ANECDOTE *of General* MOULTRIE.

IT is ſaid, that on the day after the gallant defence of Sullivan's iſland, General Moultrie who had the honour to command on the iſland, cheared his officers and ſoldiers with the following ſpirited and ſingular language--- "My gallant companions, you ſee the advantage of courage and fortitude; you have fought and have conquered, *and the brave fellows who fell in the cannonade yeſterday, are now in heaven, riding in their chariots like the devil.*"

POETICAL

Genuine LETTER *of an Officer of high Rank in the American ſervice, to Miſs* F----s, *a young Lady of this City.*

Madam,

WHEN an officer of the reſpectable rank which I bear, is groſly traduced and calumniated, it is incumbent on him to clear up the affair to the world with as little delay as poſſible. The ſpirit of defamation and calumny (I am ſorry to ſay it) is grown to a prodigious and intolerable height on this continent. If you had accuſed me of a deſign to procraſtinate the war, or of holding a treaſonable correſpondence with the enemy, I could have borne it; this I am uſed to, and this happened to the great Fabius Maximus. If you had accuſed me of getting drunk as often as I could get liquor (as *two Alexanders the great*, have been charged with this vice) I ſhould, perhaps, have ſat patient under the imputation; or even if you had given the plaineſt hints that I had ſtolen the ſoldiers ſhirts, this I could have put up with, as the great duke of Marlborough would have been an example; or if you had contented yourſelf with aſſerting that I was ſo abominable a ſloven as never to part with my ſhirt, until my ſhirt parted with me, the anecdotes of my illuſtrious name-ſake of Sweden §, would have adminiſtered ſome comfort to me. But the calumny you have, in the fertility of your malicious wit, choſen to invent, is of ſo new, ſo unprecedented, and ſo helliſh a kind, as would make Job himſelf ſwear like a Virginia colonel. Is it poſſible that the celebrated Miſs F----s, a lady who has had every human and divine advantage, who has read (or at leaſt might have read) in the *originals* the New and Old Teſtaments (though I am afraid ſhe too ſeldom looks even into the tranſlations) I ſay is it poſſible that Miſs F----s with every human and divine advantage, who might and ought to have read theſe two good books, which (an old Welſh nurſe, whoſe uncle was reckoned the beſt preacher in Merioneth-ſhire, aſſured me) enjoins charity, and denounces vengeance againſt ſlander and evil-ſpeaking; is it poſſible, I again repeat it, that Miſs F----s ſhould, in the face of the day, carry her malignity ſo far, in the preſence of three moſt reſpectable perſonages (one, of the oldeſt religion in the world; one, of the neweſt, for he is a new-light man; and the other, moſt probably, of no religion at all, as he is an Engliſh ſailor); but I demand it again and again, is it poſſible that Miſs F----s ſhould aſſert it in the preſence of theſe reſpectable perſonages, that, I wore green breeches patched with leather? To convict you, therefore, of the falſhood of this moſt diabolical ſlander; to put you to eternal ſilence (if you are not paſt all grace) and to cover you with a much larger patch of infamy, than you have wantonly endeavoured to fix on my breeches, I have thought proper, by the advice of three very grave friends (lawyers, and members of Congreſs, of courſe excellent judges in delicate points of honour) to ſend you the ſaid breeches, and, with the conſciouſneſs of truth on my ſide, to ſubmit them to the moſt ſevere

§ *Charles XII.*

inſpection and ſcrutiny of you and all thoſe who may have entered into this wicked cabal againſt my honour and reputation. I ſay, I dare you, and your whole junto, to your worſt,- -turn them, examine them, inſide and outſide, and if you find them to be green breeches patched with leather, and not actually legitimate Sherryvallies §, ſuch as his Majeſty of Poland wears (who, let me tell you, is a man that has made more faſhions, than all your knights of the Meſchianza put together, notwithſtanding their beauties). I repeat it, (though I am almoſt out of breath with repetitions and parentheſes) that if theſe are proved to be patched green breeches, and not real legitimate Sherryvallies (which a man of the firſt *ton* might be proud of) I will ſubmit in ſilence to all the ſcurrility, which I have no doubt you and your abettors are prepared to pour out againſt me, in the public papers, on this important and intereſting occaſion. But, Madam, Madam, reputation (as Common Senſe very ſenſibly, though not very uncommonly obſerves) is a ſerious thing; you have already injured me in the tendereſt part, and I demand ſatisfaction; and as you cannot be ignorant of the laws of duelling, having converſed with ſo many Iriſh officers (whoſe favourite topic it is, particularly in the company of ladies) I inſiſt on the privilege of the injured party, which is to name his hour and weapons; and as I intend it to be a very ſerious affair, I will not admit of any ſeconds; and you may depend upon it, Miſs F---s, that whatever may be your ſpirit on the occaſion, the world ſhall never accuſe General L--, with having turned his back upon you. In the mean time,

I am, &c.

P. S. I have communicated the affair only to my confidential friend ----, who has mentioned it to no more than ſeven members of Congreſs, and nineteen women, ſix of whom are old maids; ſo that there is no danger of its taking wind on my ſide, and I hope you will be equally guarded on your part.

---

§ *A kind of long breeches reaching to the ancle, with a broad ſtripe of leather on the inſide of the thigh, for the conveniency of riding.*

OBSERVATIONS.

1. INTEREST ſpeaks all languages, and acts all parts, even that of *diſintereſtedneſs* itſelf.

2. Intereſt, which blinds ſome people, enlightens others.

3. The name of virtue is as ſerviceable to intereſt as vice.

4. Intereſt puts in motion all the virtues and vices.

5. Good-nature, that boaſter of its great ſenſibility, is often ſtifled by the ſmalleſt intereſt.

6. We condemn vice, and extol virtue, merely through intereſt.

7. It is only in little intereſts that we uſually venture to diſbelieve appearances.

R----

POETICAL

POETICAL ESSAYS,

For JANUARY 1779.

GENETHLICON* *of the* UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

CHILD of truth and fancy born,
Rising like the beam of morn;
From that shadowy silent place,
Where the ideal shades embrace.
Forms that yet in embryo lie;
Forms of inactivity.
Let me hail thee to the day,
With thy natal honours gay.
Thou art come to visit scenes
Of Italian bowers and greens.
Hear in wild wood notes with me,
What the world prepares for thee.
Statesmen of assembly great;
Soldiers that on danger wait;
Farmers that subdue the plain;
Merchants that attempt the main;
Tradesmen who their labours ply:
These shall court thy company;
These shall say, with placid mein,
Have you read the Magazine?
Maids of virgin-beauty fair;
Widows gay and debonnair;
Matrons of a graver age;
Wives whom houshold cares engage;
These shall hear of thee and learn,
To esteem thee more than Sterne;
These shall say when thou art seen,
Oh! enchanting Magazine.
Maids and men shall both agree,
To present their gifts to thee;
Lyric odes and rural lays;
Thoughts of fire and words of praise;
Noble strains and reasonings high,
Of divine philosophy.
These thy gifts the circle gay,
Bringing oft to thee shall say,
(Gazing on thy stars thirteen §)
This is for the Magazine.
Gifts shall come to thee from far,
And from lands that nearer are;
From the navigable flow,
Of the Schuylkill stream below;
From each plain and shady grove,
Washed by Delaware above;
From the Hudson river's side;
Or Potomaque spreading wide;
From more distant streams that run,
To the east, or setting sun.
Yes; the bard and sage unborn,
Shall thy beauteous breast adorn,
With the fairest choicest flowers
That the God of Genius pours
From the warm enraptur'd mind,
Rich with sense, and fancy join'd.
Rais'd by these thy noble name,
Shall ascend in future fame;
In perpetual verdure live,
And the rage of years survive.

---

* *Birth-day Ode.*

§ *See the triumphal arch------ Frontispiece.*

§*§ The Elegy of Juvenis on the death of a favourite puppy, we are obliged to omit in the present number of the Magazine. There is wit in this little piece; and it puts us in mind of the words of Walsh---

The lofty *Mantuan* could display
His talents, merely on a flea.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE firſt affair of moment that preſents itſelf upon the theatre of Europe is the debate between the Porte and Ruſſia. The ground of the debate is that mutual jealouſy with which theſe rival empires behold the movements of each other; but the preſent occaſion of the diſagreement is the independence of the Crimea, a peninſula upon the Black Sea. It was ſtipulated at the laſt peace, that this ſmall tartar-territory ſhould be independant; that is, that neither the Ruſſians nor the Turks ſhould intereſt themſelves in its debates, or in any of its affairs of government. It was the ſpirit and reaſon of this article, that no one of theſe rival powers ſhould obtain a footing, or eſtabliſh an aſcendancy in thisquarter, leſt they might poſſeſs it wholly, to the excluſion of the other. It often happens in private life with individuals, that when they cannot agree amongſt themſelves in what manner to divide an object, they determine that neither ſhall enjoy it.

I have ſaid that the ſparks of the preſent fire between the Porte and Ruſſia ſeem to kindle and burſt out from the part which they have reciprocally taken with regard to the affairs of Crim-Tartary. This, as we have been able to collect it, is as follows---

The Khan of the Crimea, Sahib Geray, on his return from Ruſſia, where he ſpent ſome time at Peterſburgh, began to copy the European manners, cuſtoms, inſtitutions. Particularly, he formed a body of 5000 men upon the footing of European infantry; and changed their dreſs from the Mahometan to that of Ruſſian ſoldiers. This innovation gave ſo great an umbrage to his people, the greater part of whom were of the faith of Mahomet, that aſſembling in a body, and headed even by ſome of thoſe who had adviſed him to this meaſure, they threw themſelves upon him, and cut his guard to pieces, he himſelf eſcaping with very great difficulty.

The ſame day, a number of the Saids, and other perſons deſtitute of morals, (as the Ruſſians ſay) but whoſe hypocriſy enabled them to paſs for ſaints, having ſpread themſelves throughout the whole peninſula, exclaiming, amongſt the weak inhabitants, that it was to act in oppoſition to the will of Heaven, to pay, any longer, obedience to a Khan who was diſapproved of by Heaven---that is, by them.

The people having thus engaged to defend their cuſtoms, and havingtaken proper meaſures, break out by falling on the Ruſſians, and on thoſe who favoured the innovations of the Khan. The Ruſſian troops, or the troops of which we ſpoke, accoutred in the Ruſſian manner, were now diſperſed in winter-quarters, and therefore not in a condition to make effectual oppoſition to the meaſures of the mal-contents; who attacking them in one particular place, made a very great ſlaughter. The Ruſſians, notwithſtanding this ſo violent outrage, continued to act on the defenſive,

defenſive, not having orders to attack the enemy. This moderation, ſo far from ſoftening down the minds of the inſurgents, encouraged them to new hoſtilities.

Almoſt the whole of the inhabitants of this peninſula were in the conſpiracy; and mounted on horſe back to the number of 20,000, they ſpread themſelves throughout the country, and aſſaſſinated all whom they believed attached to the Khan. Thoſe, moreover, of the Ruſſians who had not been able to withdraw themſelves, were butchered in the ſame manner.

A detachment of a thouſand of the rebels attacked the Ruſſian hoſpital, and poinarded even in their beds, a great number of the ſick, which it had been impoſſible to convey from thence.

Another body marched againſt the prince Poſorowoſki, and attacked him, calling out to deliver up the Khan. The prince too great and generous to comply with this demand, ordered his forces to advance, and with a few diſcharges of artillery put to flight the rebels.

This is the language of the Ruſſian writers; but we may eaſily perceive from what we ourſelves have ſeen and heard in the debate with Britain, that the epithet of rebels is eaſily beſtowed on thoſe who are forced to reſiſtance, by the ungenerous and oppreſſive meaſures of a tyrant. At the ſame time the moſt neceſſary exertions in their own defence are termed butcheries, and murders; and if the troops engaged to inforce the deſpotiſm, are not in a capacity to effect their purpoſe, it is attributed to clemency and moderation.

It is certain that the Ruſſian empire has of late diſcovered an inſatiable ambition. They have in view, no doubt, to ſettle themſelves on the Black Sea, and in the countries of ancient Greece and Theſſaly. They have it equally at heart to gain by treaty or by conqueſt a paſſage thro' the Dardenelles, to the iſlands of the Archipelago, and to the ports upon the coaſts of Syria, and Egypt. Should they accompliſh this, it muſt affect, not only the trade of Turkey, which is not conſiderable, but alſo that of every power and ſtate in Europe. It muſt particularly affect the trade of France, our great ally. The opening a paſſage through the ſtraits will draw the commerce of the Mediteranean, to the northern ſhores of the Euxine, and from thence by the rivers that communicate with that ſea, and with the canals that may be formed with theſe rivers, almoſt to the very centre of the empire. This added to the Eaſt-India commerce, that may be cultivated by the Caſpian and the Wolga, according to the deſign of Peter juſtly ſtiled the Great, may render Peterſburgh the great emporium of the north, and Ruſſia as formidable in population, riches, and reſources, as ſhe is at preſent vaſt in her extent of territory. Theſe things conſidered, we need not wonder that the Turk regards her with a watchful eye, and that every power of Europe, except the tyrant of Great-Britain, is jealous of her growing greatneſs and ambition.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

THE fourth campaign is closed, and our army is drawn off into winter-quarters. They are cantoned at Hartford in Connecticut---- Providence--- Danbury---Haverstraw in the highlands of New-York, Albany--- Elizabeth-town, and Middle-Brook, New-Jersey.

His Excellency General Washington is in this city, and spends a great part of every day with a Committee of Congress, in settling matters for the next campaign.

Congress have done themselves honour by a late resolve providing for the sinking of the public debts, and the immediate lessening of the quantity of paper-currency in circulation. An article in this resolve relative to the emissions of the 20th of May 1777, and 11th of April 1778, has occasioned loss and inconveniency to many individuals. Nevertheless every lover of his country, and every man who can lift his eye beyond the present moment, and look a little to the time to come, is sensible of the general good policy of this measure.

It was the last result of long deliberation with the Congress. They saw the country deluged with paper-currency; and from the sums which, every day, issued from the treasury, to pay the army, to keep up the navy, and defray expences of every other nature, it was constantly encreasing. They saw, in consequence of this, that the necessaries of life, and all commodities of merchandize were rising in their prices. It was in vain to apply to the virtue of the public, or to address the patriotism of individuals; for the evil resulted not so much from the selfishness or immoderate avarice of any, as from the nature of the circumstance, which equally involved all, and obliged every man to keep an equal pace with those around him, in the prices of his commodities to be disposed of; or lose in the exchange or sale of them. Our situation was like that of the caravans of merchant-men who travel through the sandy countries on the borders of Arabia and Egypt. When the storm arises, it excites the sand, and drifts it on the long and open plains around them. The mules and elephants and dromedaries are unable to move forward, and standing still they are overwhelmed with the whirlwind, if they did not move their feet continually, and as the mountain rises, rise with it. This sand must be taken away, and the journey be made solid, before a different mode of travelling can be adopted in these countries.

It is said, that the two emissions of May 20, 1777. and April 11, 1778. is nearly the one half of the whole public debt; which is said to be about an 102 millions of dollars. This, by the article of the last resolve of Congress, to which we have a reference, is taken, for two months after the first of June 1779, wholly out of circulation, and from the nature of the circumstance, is so checked

checked in the mean time, that a great part of it will revert to the public treaſury, and ſo prevent the neceſſity, under which the Congreſs would, otherwiſe, have found themſelves, of ſtriking more, to ſuſtain the public credit. Beſides, as the preamble of the reſolve itſelf informs us, the counterfeits of theſe emiſſions were very numerous, and hence it was the more immediately neceſſary to pay theſe emiſſions a particular attention.

The weight of this article of the reſolve will fall chiefly upon the ſtate of Pennſylvania; for in this ſtate the greater part of theſe two emiſſions have chanced to centre. The poor of the city, though not greatly, yet are more ſenſibly affected than the monied gentlemen; not being ſo well able to ſuffer a deduction in the exchange of one dollar, as the others in the exchange of one thouſand. The firſt have to provide the neceſſaries of life for their families: The ſecond are above neceſſity, and are preſſing after ſplendor and opulence.

In order to relieve the poor, an office has been opened to exchange the currency, without deduction. It has been ſet on foot by a ſociety of gentlemen who call themſelves The Republican Society. The inſtitution is generous and patriotic; and though I am not informed of the names of the gentlemen to whom it owes its exiſtence, I muſt nevertheleſs take the liberty to ſay, that, in this inſtance, they deſerve well of their country.

The above proofs of wiſdom in the Congreſs, and of virtue amongſt private perſons, muſt encreaſe the ſpirit of America, and fully eſtabliſh her in the opinion, that having nothing to fear from a want of ſtable footing to her finances; ſhe is ſafe, and may bid defiance to all the wrathful policy, and hoſtile meaſures of Great-Britain.

In our next number of the Magazine, we ſhall take a view of the ſituation of the enemy; who, like the devil when he was driven from the confines of light, have ſtill continued to hover on the coaſt, and to entertain the vain hope of aſſaulting, with ſome advantage, the place which they have quitted with precipitation.

CHRONICLE.

CHARLESTOWN, *Jan.* 5.

ABOUT forty ſail of the enemy, with about 3500 men, arrived, ſome time ſince, at Tibee, the entrance of the river Savannah: After making the neceſſary preparations, they proceeded on the 29th ult. in two diviſions up to the town, which was defended as well as our ſituation would admit; they, however, obliged our brave fellows, about ſix or 700, under Gen. Howe to give way, with conſiderable loſs, and to abandon the capital. Thus, with the invaſion of the weſtern parts of Georgia, are the enemy in poſſeſſion of all the ſea coaſt of that ſtate; and will, in a ſhort time, have 5000 men to act in conjunction with another force againſt Carolina; which, I ſup-

poſe,

pose, is their intention. Colonel Provoft of St. Auguſtine, brought with him 1500 effective men, beſides tories.

The firſt and ſixth South-Carolina regiments, a large body of North-Carolina forces, and one thouſand of the Camden militia have marched againſt the enemy; and Major General Lincoln, appointed commander in chief in the ſouthern department, has arrived here; ſo that we expect that the enemy will ſoon be obliged to quit Georgia, and alſo be unable to effect their deſign on this ſtate.

*** *The* Chronicle *for this month is ſhort; but will hereafter contain a pretty general digeſt of the articles of intelligence in the courſe of the month.*

List of Captures at Sea.

Captures from the States.

A brigantine with 200 puncheons of rum. She had 14 carriage guns, but threw 8 of them over-board in the chace.---Taken by the Daphne.

Sept. 8. A privateer belonging to Providence of 14 guns. Sent in to St. Auguſtine.

16. The little Cupid from S. Carolina, with rice, indigo, and tobacco, carried into Guernſey.

25. An American ſhip of 20 guns mounted, from a port of France, and bound to Boſton.

Captures from the French.

Dec. 28. A ſnow from Marſeilles for St. Domingo, loaded with dry goods, &c. Ordered to New-York.

Captures by the French.

The Fox frigate, commanded by capt. Windſor, taken after an obſtinate engagement, and carried into Breſt.

Thirteen by Count D'Eſtaing in the Weſt-Indies.

Captures by the States.

The privateer St. Patrick from New-York, by a continental officer on board capt. Veſey in a Dutch bottom.

Four ſloops taken from the Hook, by a number of row-boats from New-Jerſey.

The ſloop Franklin capt. Clark, from with a cargo of Molaſſes. Taken from the States, ----retaken, and carried into Egg-Harbour.

A brig laden with rum, ſugar, &c. taken by a privateer belonging to Salem.

A ſhip with 700 hogſheads of ſugar, bound to New-York, taken by two continental cruiſers.

Three prizes; one a ſhip laden with proviſions from Ireland; one a brig from Scotland, with about 30,000 pounds, of dry goods; one was burnt.

A veſſel laden with flour, bound from Quebec to New-York, taken by the Bunker-hill privateer, and ſent into Salem.

The ſhip Mary, of 8 carriage guns, with a valuable cargo of flour, bread, wheat, and oats, from Quebec to New-York, taken by the General Sullivan privateer.

The earl of Cheſter of 16 guns, by the general Moultrie, taken into Charleſtown, S. Carolina.

The Harriet Packet, captain Spargo, of 16 guns, taken by capt. Newman in the brig Vengeance.

The ſnow Eagle Packet, 14 guns, taken by capt. Newman. after an engagement, in which col. Howard of the 1ſt regiment of theguards, and other officers were killed, and four lieutenant-colonels, three majors, &c. taken priſoner. She was from New-York bound to Falmouth.

THE

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Hiſtory, Politics, and Literature.

For FEBRUARY, 1779.

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PHILADELPHIA:

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POLITICAL DIARY.

1778. *Sept.* 7. Dominica taken from the Engliſh by the French. The expedition conducted by the Marquis de Bouille, with a marine force of three frigates and a ſloop.

Sept. 10. Prince Henry of Pruſſia begins his retreat from Bohemia.

Sept. 17. Prince Henry of Pruſſia paſſes the Elbe.

Sept. 26. Alderman Oliver in anſwer to the citizens of London, who had requeſted him to conſent to be propoſed to the Livery, as Lord Mayor for the enſuing year, obſerves, that the precarious ſituation of his property, veſted in the once flouriſhing Weſt-India iſlands, which he ſtill hopes continue to belong to the crown of Great-Britain, calls for his preſence, and renders it impoſſible for him to diſcharge the duties of the office. He alſo inſinuates, that if theſe iſlands ſhall fall under the dominion of other powers, which he ſeems to apprehend will be the caſe, he ſhall no longer look upon himſelf as a ſubject of Britain; for there is a reciprocal duty, and allegiance will always go together with protection and juſtice.

Sept. 27. Dies at Rome, Cardinal Gaetono Fontozzo, who was created in 1758, by Pope Clement XIII.

Oct. 12. Public prayers put up by the Jewiſh nation in all the ſynagogues of France, for the happy delivery of the auguſt queen of that kingdom.

Oct. 28. Governor Johnſtone gives a very ſatisfactory account to his Britannic Majeſty of the reſult of his commiſſion to the Congreſs of America.

Nov. 1. The Spaniſh ambaſſador at the court of London, preſents his remonſtrance to his Britannic Majeſty, againſt the depredations committed by the Britiſh ſubjects on the commerce of France.

Nov. 6. Lord Howe at court for the firſt time ſince his arrival from America, and has a conference with his Majeſty of Britain.

Nov. 6. Lord Howe, Admirals Keppel, Palliſer, and Harland, have each ſeparate conferences with his Majeſty of Britain.

Nov. 27. The king of England makes his ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament.

Dec. 13. The iſland of St. Lucia taken by the Britiſh.

Dec. 23. Heard in Congreſs the anſwer of Brigadier General Thompſon to the charge of a breach of privilege brought againſt him by the Honourable Thomas M'Kean.

Dec. 24. Motion made in Congreſs, and reſolved in the affirmative, that Brigadier-General Thompſon is guilty of a breach of privilege. Motion made, and reſolved in the affirmative, that Brigadier General Thomſon's apology is ſatisfactory.

Dec. 25. A guard of 25 men near White Plains ſurprized and taken by the Britiſh.

Dec. 29. The State of Georgia invaded, and the town of Savannah

nah taken, by a detachment of the forces of the enemy, under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and a fleet of 37 ſail, under the command of Commodore Hyde Parker.

1779. *Jan.* 2. A reſolve of Congreſs, that the States be called on to pay their reſpective quotas of fifteen millions of dollars in the year 1779, and ſix millions of dollars for 18 years from and after the year 1779, as a fund for ſinking the emiſſions and loans of the United States to the 31ſt of December 1778, incluſive.

Jan. 27. Three tory refugees who had committed ſeveral robberies in the neighbourhood of Monmouth, New-Jerſey, overtaken and ſhot dead upon the ſpot.

Feb. 1. The State of Delaware accede to the Articles of Confederation, as propoſed by the Congreſs.

Feb. 2. His excellency General Waſhington ſets out for the army, having during his ſtay in this city, received every mark of eſteem which his accompliſhed fortitude as a ſoldier, and his exalted qualities as a gentleman, deſerve.

Feb. 3. In the Weekly Advertiſer, the public is deſired to take notice that the Sieur de Valnais is commiſſioned conſul of France at the ports of Boſton, and the other ports in the State of Maſſachuſets Bay.

Feb. 3. Intelligence in the Pennſylvania Evening Poſt, that Mordecai Giſt of the American army is promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

Feb. 6. The anniverſary of the Alliance between France and theſe States, celebrated in this city.

Feb. 6. His excellency General Waſhington having returned to the camp at Middle Brook, approves the orders iſſued by Major-General Lord Stirling, during his command at this camp, and thanks him for his endeavours to preſerve order and diſcipline, and the property of the farmers in the vicinity of the camp.

Feb. 7. Taken a ſcout of twelve of the continental troops at Woodbridge, N. Jerſey, by a party of the new levies of the enemy from Staten-Iſland.

Feb. 8, 9. At an adjourned ſeſſion of the City-Court of Philadelphia, bills of indictment are preferred and found by the Grand-Jury, againſt Carry a negroe man for larceny, in ſtealing a large ſum of money. This caſe is the firſt inſtance of a ſlave being tried in this ſtate by a Grand and Petit Jury.

Feb. 15. The attention of all ranks of people exceedingly engaged in the expectation of hearing the important intelligence, which, it is ſaid, an auguſt body received a few days ago from abroad, and the contents of which, it is added, they are in honour and policy bound not to divulge for the preſent. *Hard-Money offered at the rate of ſix for one, but refuſed, as the exchange is expected to be much lower in a ſhort time.*

Feb. 18. An Addreſs appears in the General Advertiſer from W. H. D. to the King of Great-Britain, in which he is put in mind,

mind, amongſt other particulars, that in the ſummer of 1777, the empreſs of Ruſſia rejected his application for a body of her troops, with ſuch diſdain, that her ambaſſador at Peterſburgh retired from the court, till he received inſtructions from London; and alſo, that a ſubſequent application from his Majeſty to the Empreſs, that her fleet ſhould act in conjunction with his, met with ſo dilatory an anſwer, as to prevent a renewel of the application.

Feb. 20. A narrative in the General Advertiſer, given upon oath, by Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguſon, that Gov. Johnſtone, contrary to his declaration made upon his honour in the Houſe of Commons, expreſſed his deſire, that Mrs. Ferguſon ſhould convey to Joſeph Reed an offer of 10,000 guineas and the beſt poſt in government, for his ſervices in ſettling the diſpute between America and Britain.

Feb. 25. Intelligence in the Pennſylvania Gazette that the 11th and 12th articles of the Treaty between France and America are annulled by mutual conſent of the parties.

Feb. 25. Intelligence in the General Advertiſer, by Letters from Paris and Nantz, that in the months of September, October, and November 1778, upwards of one hundred and twenty privateers of twenty-two guns and upwards, ſailed from the ports of Bayonne, St. Maloe, and Dunkirk only, who have had prodigious ſucceſs; that 10,000 Engliſh ſeamen are in the priſons of France; that forty Britiſh privateers within two months have been brought into the ports of Breſt, l'Orient, Nantz, and Rochelle; that *L'Iphigine* has brought into L'Orient, a tranſport richly laden, bound to Gibraltar; *Le Therpſicore* has taken and carried into Rochfort the *Liſbon* packet, bound to London, with a great quantity of gold and diamonds. *Le Juno* has taken the *Fox*. *L'Iphigine* has taken the *Lively*; *Le St. Michael* has carried two frigates into Corunna; *Le Venguer* eight conſiderable prizes. The frigates *L'Conſolante* and *L'Engageante* ſixteen prizes taken in the Baltic.

NOTES *to our* CORRESPONDENTS.

Will be inſerted in due time, *Ode to Janus*, from our correſpondent at Dover.---*Ode on Maſonry*.---The *Student*.---A *Poem on the Laſt Day, or the Wicked's Doom*.

Will be inſerted in our next, *account of the taking of Fort Miffflin*.---*Eſſay on keeping Secrets*.

Note to the Public.

We were waited on about the middle of the month, by a gentleman in *grey*, whom we took for *Continental Currency*, and who handed us a compoſition, which he called his Reply to the repreſentation and remonſtrance of Hard Money, and which we have accordingly inſerted. A ſecond gentleman, whom we find to be the real Mr. Currency, the other being only ſome friend who had perſonated him, was within theſe few days introduced to our correſpondence, by *Hortenſius*, with the *true* anſwer, to which we ſhall with pleaſure give a place in the next number of the Magazine.

THE

THE
United States Magazine,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1779.

An ORATION *on the Advantages of* American Independence.

(Continued from page 25.)

EVERY circumſtance concurs to make it probable, that the arts and ſciences will be cultivated, extended, and improved in independent America. They require a freſh ſoil, and always flouriſh moſt in new countries. A large volume of the Book of Nature, yet unread, is open before us, and invites our attentive perutal. Many uſeful plants, unknown to the moſt induſtrious botaniſt, waſte their virtues in our deſert air. Various parts of our country, hitherto untrod by the foot of any chymiſt, abound with different minerals. We ſtand on the ſhoulders of our predeceſſors, with reſpect to the arts that depend upon experiment and obſervation. The face of our country, interſected by rivers, or covered by woods and ſwamps, give ample ſcope for the improvement of mechanicks, mathematics, and natural philoſophy. Our free governments are the proper nurſeries of rhetoric, criticiſm, and the arts which are founded on the philoſophy of the human mind. In monarchies, an extreme degree of politeneſs diſguiſes the ſimplicity of nature, and "ſets the looks at variance with the thoughts;" in republics, mankind appear as they really are, without any falſe colouring: In theſe governments therefore, attentive obſervers have an opportunity of knowing all the avenues to the heart, and of thoroughly underſtanding human nature. The great inferiority of the moderns to the ancients in fine writing, is to be referred to this veil caſt over mankind, by the artificial refinements of modern monarchies. From the operation of ſimilar cauſes it is hoped, that the free governments of America will produce poets, orators, critics, and hiſtorians, equal to the moſt celebrated of the ancient commonwealths of Greece and Italy.

Large empires are leſs favourable to true philoſophy, than ſmall independent ſtates. The authority of a great author is apt, in the former caſe to extinguiſh a free enquiry, and to give currency to falſhood unexamined. The doctrines of Confucius were believed all over China, and the philoſophy of Deſcartes in France: But neighbouring nations examining them without partiality or prepoſſeſſion, expl.ded them both. For the ſame reaſon our

separate states, jealous of the literary reputation of each other, and uninfluenced by any partial bias, will critically pry into the merit of every new opinion and system, and nought but truth will stand the test and finally prevail.

In monarchies, favour is the source of preferment; but in our new forms of government, no one can command the suffrages of the people, unless by his superior merit and capacity.

The weight of each state in the continental scale, will ever be proportioned to the abilities of its representatives in Congress: Hence, an emulation will take place, each contending with the other, which shall produce the most accomplished statesmen. From the joint influence of all these combined causes, it may strongly be presumed, that literature will flourish in America: and, that our Independence will be an illustrious epocha, remarkable for the spreading and improvement of science.

A zeal for promoting learning, unknown in the days of our subjection, has already begun to overspread these United States. In the last session of our Assembly, three societies were incorporated for the laudable purpose of erecting seminaries of education. Nor is the noble spirit confined to us alone: Even now, amidst the tumults of war, literary institutions are forming all over the continent, which must light up such a blaze of knowledge, as cannot fail to burn, and catch, and spread, until it has finally illuminated, with the rays of science, the most distant retreats of ignorance and barbarity.

Our change of government smiles upon our commerce with an aspect peculiarly benign and favourable. In a few years, we may expect to see the colours of France, Spain, Holland, Prussia, Portugal, and those of every other maritime power, waving on our coasts; whilst Americans unfurl the Thirteen Stripes in the remotest harbours of the world. Our different climates and soils produce a great variety of useful commodities. The sea washes our coast along an extensive tract of two thousand miles; and no country abounds in a greater plenty of the materials for ship-building, or has a better prospect of a respectable navy. Our stately oaks, the greater part of which would probably have withered in their native spots, had we remained subjects, will now be converted into ships of war, to ride triumphant on the ocean, and to carry American thunder around the world. Whole forests will be transformed into vessels of commerce, enriching this independent continent with the produce of every clime and every soil. The wealth of Europe, Asia, and Africa, will flow in upon America: Our trade will no longer be confined by the selfish regulations of an avaricious step-dame, but follow whether interest leads the way. Our great object, as a trading people, should be to procure the best prices for our commodities, and foreign articles at the most reasonable rates: But all this was cruelly reversed by Acts of the British Parliament, regulating our trade in a subserviency to their own emolument; our interest being entirely out of the question. It requires

requires but a moment's recollection to convince us, that as we now have a free trade with all the world, we ſhall obtain a more generous price for our produce, and foreign goods on eaſier terms, than we ever could, while we were ſubject to a Britiſh monopoly *. The boaſted Act of Navigation was not intended for our advantage, nor for the

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* That Britiſh merchants gave us a low price for our commodities, appears from this ſingle conſideration---they made money by exporting them from England. If they found it profitable to export tobacco, rice, indigo, &c. from Britain, it muſt be in conſequence of their allowing the American coloniſts leſs for thoſe articles, than they would have brought in European markets. In this manner, much of our produce was ſold to the conſumers, loaded with double freight, inſurance, and commiſſions, over and above the additional expence of unloading and re-loading in Great-Britain. The induſtrious American planter received no more for his produce than the pittance the Britiſh merchant, after reſerving his own profit, was pleaſed to allow on the ſale thereof, brought to market charged with this unneceſſary expence. The diſtance from America to thoſe places of Europe which conſumed our ſtaples, is generally leſs than to the Britiſh ports. From all which premiſes, it appears undeniably evident, that American commodities, carried directly to the countries where they are conſumed, will produce much more clear profit to the planter, than when they arrived there by the circuitous way of Great-Britain.

The ſame reaſoning holds good with reſpect to many articles imported from England, which were nor of its own growth or manufacture; for they would come much cheaper from the countries where they were made, than ever they could, while we were obliged to receive them through the hands of Britiſh merchants, loaded with double freight, inſurance, commiſſions, and ſometimes with duties. If intereſt had not ſilenced the voice of juſtice, Great-Britain, while ſhe obliged us to buy at her market, would have conſidered herſelf as bound to ſupply our wants as cheap, as they could be ſupplied elſewhere: But inſtead of this, ſhe not only fixed exorbitant prices on articles of her own production, but refuſed us the liberty of having from foreigners thoſe articles which her own markets did not afford, and had alſo begun the fatal policy of ſuper-adding additional duties. What a ſcene of oppreſſion does this open to us? A great part of the price for which our commodities ſold in Europe, is lodged in Britiſh coffers; and we were obliged to buy manufactures of her production, at prices of her own fixing, and were reſtrained from buying even thoſe articles which ſhe could not raiſe, where they could be got cheapeſt: Beſides, as we durſt not buy from any others, they had it in their power to fix any advance on the firſt coſt that their avarice preſcribed, and our neceſſities would permit.

the advantage of the whole empire; but was a glaring monument of the all-grasping nature of unlimited power. To enumerate all the ungenerous restrictions imposed by the British government on American commerce, would be an outrage on patience. Time only will unfold the whole of this mystery of iniquity. A few years experience will shew such an amazing difference between the fettered trade of the British Colonies, and the extensive trade of the Free, Independent States of America, as will cause us to stand amazed that we so long and so patiently submitted to so many and such cruel restrictions. In one word, so long as we remained dependent, the commerce of this great continent would have been sacrificed to the interest of a selfish European island.

Carolina had particular reason to wish for the free trade of Independence *. The whole island of Great-Britain did not annually consume more than 5000 barrels of her staple commodity, rice; and yet it was an enumerated article. The charge on unloading, re-loading, and shifting every cask, owing to this enumeration, was immense; though it served no other purpose, but to procure jobs for British coopers and wharfingers. So little regard was had to our interest, while dependent, that this enumeration was obtained by the instigation of a captain Cole: Several vessels coming from England before him, and purchasing rice for Portugal, prevented the aforesaid captain of a loading; he returned, and in resentment said, carrying rice for Portugal was a prejudice to the trade of England: And on this single instance, so ill-founded and supported, rice became an enumerated article §. How could our trade flourish, or our produce bring its full value, while restricted by a legislature so regardless of our interest, that a petty captain, to secure himself a cargo, could prevent our staple from being sent directly to a foreign market?

Union with Great-Britain confined us to the consumption of her manufactures, and restrained us from supplying our wants by the improvement of those articles which the bounty of Heaven had bestowed on our country. So numerous were the inhabitants of some provinces, that they could not all find employment in cultivating the earth; and yet a single hat, manufactured in one colony, and exported for sale to another, forfeited both vessel and cargo,

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* The tobacco colonies were also great lofers by the British monopoly of trade. The duties on their staple, amounted to more than half the first cost. Tobacco exported from Britain, sold in European markets for more than double the sum the American planter received for it,---If it should become a custom in the United States, to celebrate the anniversary of independence with an annual oration, it is hoped that some citizen of Virginia or Maryland, will place the selfish restrictions on the exportation of this valuable commodity, in a proper light.

§ Gee on Trade, page 21.

cargo. The ſame penalties were inflicted for tranſporting wool from one to another. Acts of Parliament have been made to prohibit the erection of ſlitting mills in America. Thus did Britiſh tyranny exert her power, to make us a needy and dependent people, obliged to go to her market, and to buy at her prices; and all this at a time when, by her exclusive trade, ſhe fixed her own prices on our commodities.

How widely different is our preſent ſituation? The glorious 4th of July, 1776, repealed all theſe cruel reſtrictions, and holds forth generous prices, and public premiums, for our encouragement in the erection of all kinds of manufactures.

We are the firſt people in the world, who have had it in their power to chooſe their own form of government. Conſtitutions were forced on all other nations, by the will of their conquerors; or they were formed by accident, caprice, or the over-bearing influence of prevailing parties or particular perſons: But, happily for us, the bands of Britiſh government were diſſolved at a time when no rank above that of freemen exiſted among us, and when we were in a capacity to chooſe for ourſelves among the various forms of government, and to adopt that which beſt ſuited our country and people. Our deliberations on this occaſion, were not directed by the over-grown authority of a conquering general, or the ambition of an aſpiring nobility, but by the pole ſtar of public good, inducing us to prefer thoſe forms that would moſt effectually ſecure the greateſt portion of political happineſs to the greateſt number of people. We had the example of all ages for our inſtruction, and many among us were well acquainted with the cauſes of proſperity and miſery in other governments.

In times of public tranquility, the mighty have been too apt to encroach on the rights of the many: But it is the great happineſs of America, that her independent conſtitutions were agreed upon by common conſent, at a time when her leading men needed the utmoſt ſupport of the multitude, and therefore could have no other object in view, but the formation of ſuch conſtitutions as would beſt ſuit the people at large, and unite them moſt heartily in repelling common dangers.

As the ſtrength of a people conſiſts in their numbers, our ſeparate ſtates, ſenſible of their weakneſs, were actually excited by ſelf-intereſt to form ſuch free governments, as would encourage the greateſt influx of inhabitants. In this manner, an emulation has virtually taken place in all the [redacted] States, each contending with the others, who ſhould form the freeſt conſtitution. Thus Independence has been the fruitful parent of governments formed on equal principles, more favourable to the the liberty and happineſs of the governed, than any that have yet been recorded in the annals of hiſtory.

While we were dependent on Britain, our freedom was out of the queſtion; for what is a free ſtate, but one that is governed by its own will? What ſhadow of liberty then could we poſſeſs, when the ſingle NO of a King, 3000 miles diſtant, was ſufficient

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ent to repeal any of our laws, however useful and salutary; and when we were to be bound in all cases whatsoever by men, in whose election we had no vote, who had an interest opposed to ours, and over whom we had no controul? The wit of man could not possibly devise any mode, that would unite the freedom of America, with Britain's claim of unlimited supremacy. We were therefore reduced to the alternative of Liberty and Independence, or Slavery and Union. We wisely chose to cut the Gordian knot, which tied old Britain to the new, and to assume our independent station among the empires of the world. Britain, had she honestly intended it, was incapable of governing us, for the great purposes of government. Our distance, and other local circumstances, made it impossible for her to be sufficiently acquainted with our situation and wants: But admitting it was in her power, we had no reason to expect that she would hold the reins of government for any end but her own advantage. Human nature is too selfish, too ambitious, for us to expect, that one country will govern another, for any but interested purposes. To obtain the salutary ends of government, we must blend the interests of the people and their rulers; or else, the former will infallibly be sacrificed to the latter. Hence, the absurdity of our expecting security, liberty, and safety, while we were subjects of a state a thousand leagues distant.

Connection with Britain involved us in all her quarrels; and such is the fluctuating state of her politics, that we could not long expect a political calm. In vain did the Atlantic ocean interpose; for, by our unnatural union, we were necessarily dragged into every war, which her pride or ambition might occasion. Besides, as she considered the colonies as her property, what was to hinder her from ceding any or all of them to the different European states? Thus, while we had no independent government of our own, we might have been the sport of various contending powers, and tossed about, like a foot-ball, from one to the other.

(To be concluded in our next.) E.

POLITICAL DISCOURSES, No. 7.

(*Continued from page* 28.)

2. NOAH's character, *A preacher.* I shall not say that he was in orders regularly bred and appointed; for I do not know that any line of education for the church was as yet regularly established. Be this as it may, his blameless life was a constant sermon to his neighbours. His admonitions and instructions more especially gave him a title to the character of preacher. He bore an open and an honest testimony against the manners of the age in which he lived. He warned individuals, and he warned publicly. The mountain on which he built the ark, may have been principally his pulpit. Multitudes of persons, no doubt, had come to visit him upon this eminence. It was a new thing to build a vessel on the mountain top, and so distant

diſtant from the waters. The opportunity of multitudes convened upon the mountain, he frequently embraced to rouſe them to a ſenſe of danger, and to call them to repentance. From the mountain, as a type of Chriſt, he preached every day to one or other party, who, led by curioſity, had come to viſit him. The ſeventh day, forgotten by the world as a Sabbath, but kept by them as a day of recreation, and amuſement, may have been that on which he delivered them the moſt alarming diſcourſes. On this day, he himſelf reſted from his labour; and on this day, as a holy day, it may have been agreed upon, to meet in one and another pleaſant party, to take a walk to ſee the old grey-headed preacher on the mountain. That we may conceive what he may have ſaid to them, let us conſider,

3. His doctrine, *Righteouſneſs.* The word rendered righteouſneſs, has its origin from the word which ſignifies *law.* By law we are to underſtand the relation of man to the Deity, and the relation of man to his neighbour. Conformity of action to the firſt conceived line, is religion, and conformity of action to the ſecond, is moral equity and juſtice. Both of theſe are included in the word righteouſneſs. There is alſo implied in it, that which is the ſanction of the law, rewards and puniſhments.

It was this righteouſneſs which Noah preached to the world. He explained the great duty of reverence to him from whom we have our breath, and by whom we are ſupported. He explained the natural rights of men in ſociety, and levelled his arguments againſt the tyranny which ſome endeavoured to eſtabliſh. He held up to view the penalty of ſuch attrocious injuſtice, and urged to their minds the immediate vengeance of the deluge, which was about to overtake them. On the mountain head, where he built the ark, we may conceive him to have ſpoken to the following purpoſe---

Sons and daughters of the fallen and unhappy Adam, You are ſtruck with ſurpriſe to ſee me thus engaged on the mountain: you are not able to conceive what I mean by this ark which you ſee a-building.--It is far from the ocean and the rivers; and it is not in the uſual courſe of nature, that the water ſhould forſake its bed, and riſe to a level with this eminence. Nevertheleſs the day is faſt approaching when ſuch ſhall be the great phenomenon of nature---not long hence you ſhall behold the ocean ſwell---That ocean to the ſouth ſhall forſake its bed, and roll its billows on the ſummit of this mountain. *The fountains of the great deep ſhall be broken up:* they ſhall burſt from their confinement, and pour a deluge on the world. The ſtorms ſhall deſcend and mingle from above: *The waters ſhall prevail upon the earth:* Fifteen cubits higher than the ſummit of the highſt mountain ſhall they riſe: *All fleſh ſhall periſh: Every thing that hath in it the breath of life ſhall be deſtroyed.* It is therefore high time that you arouſe yourſelves, and break off every wicked courſe of action. You have ſeen (many of you) Methuſaleh, and have heard of the piety of Enoch: How far are you degenerated

from

from the piety of such great originals? For this is the wrath of God about to come upon you; and vengeance, speedy vengeance is threatened to the world. Repent, therefore, of your crimes, that when the mighty Judge shall overwhelm the world in the burial place of waters, he may extend mercy to your spirits.

4. I am, in the last place, to apply the subject. The state of the world, at least in this quarter of it, at the present time, is not much unlike the state of the world at the time of Noah. *The earth is filled with violence.*---- Wicked men, if not the lineal descendants, yet in the spirit of the first born Cain, have ravaged our globe. Brothers by language, by religion, by consanguinity (many of them) have sheathed their swords in a brother's breast. The famine of the jail, the fever of the camp, the sickness of the hospitals, and the death bed wounds of the soldier on the field of battle, have wasted many parts of our country. In the mean time, the voice of many honest men, like the voice of Noah on the mountain, has been lifted up to dissuade from a course of action so hostile to others, and so pernicious to themselves. The voice of a Burgh; a Price, and a bishop of St. Asaph has been lifted up against the injustice of the claim of Britain, and the ruinous consequences of persisting in it. The voice of a noble and incorrupt minority of Lords and Commons, has been lifted up to reclaim (if possible) the steps of those in power in their wild career of unchecked and unlimited ambition. The voice of many wise men amongst the neighbouring nations on the continent of Europe, has been lifted up in expressions of astonishment at the mad system that has been adopted by an infatuated ministry, against the rights of human nature. The voice of many thousand statesmen and patriots on the mountain tops, and the far bending shores of America, has been lifted up; and it is the declaration that they will enjoy freedom, or die in the attempt to support it. It is the universal sound of the mighty voice-- Delist, O Britain! from the cruel thought of subjugating men whose birth-right is liberty; and let not the sharp edge of tyranny be rendered still more sharp, that like a machine of swift wheels and edges, when the food which supplied it amongst others is exhausted, it may return and gnaw upon thy own substance. It is thy glory, O Britain! to be free; and it is even thy happiness that America be independent. Recal speedily thy troops from her long-coasted shores---Revoke thy bloody edicts, and give peace to a bleeding, but unconquered, and still to be unconquered country.

This is the voice of nations; and my voice mixing with it, like a small current running to the ocean, would repeat the loud sound, and pronounce a *Memento mori*---to Britain. Even though hostile, yet I feel myself interested in her fate. I call to mind the sweet remembrance of her once friendly plains, her white rocks, and her sul-resounding shores. I travel in imagination on the banks of the Cam, the Lis, and the Avon, where the fair form of a Shakespeare rises

rises to my view.' I am touched with the magic sound of a Milton's harp, and the lyre of a Gray modulating soft music to my ravished ear. I lift my thought to the noble strain of Pope, and feel the enthusiasm of the bard rushing on my soul. I walk with her philosophers,----the Lockes, the Bacons, and the Newtons that she boasts. I mingle with her statesmen and patriots of every name---her Sir Thomas Myles----her William Temples---her Hampdens---her Sidneys---her Raleighs--her Harringtons---her Russels, and all the illustrious throng that adorns her chronology in every age. I feel a momentary impulse of concern for a country that gave these noble spirits birth. I could wish that, bounded in her empire, she were immortal in her date. But the will of Heaven has determined otherwise, and she is infatuated in her counsels. Her renown is declining from its summit*: Her great names fade upon my sight: Her virtue, her patriotism disappears: Her glory in commerce and in war is wholly gone. She is lost from the *things that are*, and the cold shades of oblivion are gathering on her isle.

The CAVE *of* VANHEST.

(*Continued from our last.*)

THE light began to dawn thro' a small window of the apartment in which we lay, when we proposed to arise, and set out upon our journey. My sons, said the master of the cave, who in the mean time was awaked on the sofa, and overheard our conversation, this morning is unfavourable to the traveller:---- we shall have rain upon the earth; and as you are now sheltered by a friendly roof, be contented and wait a day of fair weather. Sir, said I, the sky appears somewhat cloudy; but we apprehend there will be but little rain. Not so, my sons, said the master of the dwelling, I perceive by the haziness that settles on the distant top of the mountain, that we shall have a rain of some days continuance. Repose yourselves, my sons, and think not of leaving this retreat, until fair weather with her dry breezes shall again come to visit us. Agreeable to his advice we composed ourselves to sleep, and the heavy air of the morning sealed up our eyes in a pleasing reverie of soft dreams and slumbers.

The day was considerably advanced when we were awaked by a soft voice, penetrating to the room in which we lay, in the following words "All ye mortals who love food, come and taste of this repast. Here is water from the limped rill, wherewith to wash and prepare for breakfast." Having dress't ourselves with as much dispatch as possible, we advanced to the head of a staircase which communicated with our room, and beginning to descend, we were addressed from the lower floor, at the bottom of the steps, by the master of the dwelling, who had received us the evening before, and now desired us to walk down to the lower apartment of the cave, and partake of the repast prepared for us. We descended, and were

introduced by him to the miſtreſs of the cave, a very amiable lady, who with two very lovely daughters, juſt arriving to the years of women, bade us welcome, very welcome to the cave of Vanheſt.

We caſt our eyes around the ſubteranean apartment, and were ſtruck with the richneſs of the furniture. There ſtood a bed at one angle of the cave, with a ſet of hangings of the fineſt chintz, variegated with a thouſand flowers of the ſpringing year. At another angle was placed a beaufet replenifhed with china cups and bowls, and with ſilver plates and vaſes of every ſhape and dimenſion. The floor was covered with a very rich carpet whoſe variety of figures reſembled that which Themiſtocles alluded to in his converſation with the king of Perſia. "Thoughts expreſſed in a foreign language and tranſlated, ſaid that great hero and philoſopher, is like a carpet rolled up; you ſee the bulk, but not the figures of it. But thoughts expreſſed in a native tongue, is to thoſe who hear it, like the carpet of a king's hall unfolded, and diſcovering to the eye every ſprig, flower, and fancy, that the imagination of the artiſt has been able to inweave in its tapeſtried borders." Such was the carpet upon which we ſtepped in this ſubteranean reſidence. The neat but ſmall mahogany table that ſtood upon it, was that around which we ſat down to breakfaſt, and which ſupported a ſet of china cups depicted with the tops of the jonquil: Alſo a ſilver tea urn of the moſt original conſtruction. The lady handed each of us a diſh of tea or coffee according to our choice, and this with a ſmile of complacency, that gave us to ſee ſhe thought herſelf happy in having it in her power to ſerve us. She was indeed a very amiable woman, above the middle ſtature, but finiſhed in her perſon, to the laſt degree of the moſt happy eaſe and elegance. Nevertheleſs my whole attention was ſoon diverted from her to a careful ſurvey of her two lovely daughters. The eldeſt was of that claſs of beauties that are ſaid to be more agreeable than handſome, that is with features not ſo regular, but with an air and accompliſhment of manner that engages the heart, without giving warning that it is about to engage it. The younger of the two was all that the poets mean when they talk of Venus and the Graces. The plain of her forehead was beautifully riſing: Her eye-brow exquiſitely painted: her eye itſelf darted a mild, but very bright luſtre. Her cheek was ſweetly vermilioned with bluſhes, and a ſmall mole upon it was that on which the power of love ſeemed to erect his ſtandard. The fine ringlets of her auburn hair flowed upon her ſhoulders; and her boſom largely uncovered, as is the mode of theſe times, ſhewed a ſkin that without touching it appeared as the down on the ſoft flower of the white roſe.

We were waited on at breakfaſt by the dwarf of the cave, who was called Bernardus, and in whoſe viſage ſolitude was painted like the ſhading of the twilight, or the fog of a hazy eve. This we did not wonder at, when we were informed that he had been born in the cave, and had ſcarcely ever had the curioſity to go above ground.

He

He had belonged to the man who built the cave, and who having died ſome years ago, left it to be inhabited by the preſent family, on whom the boy continued to attend, as on his former maſter.

A variety of converſation paſſed during breakfaſt. The gentleman himſelf did not ſpeak a great deal, but what he did ſay diſcovered him a man of pious thought and attention to the ways of providence. You obſerve, ſaid he, the Raritan is almoſt dried up, which beſpeaks what we have experienced, a very dry ſummer; and yet, what muſt appear ſtrange, we have never had more plenteous crops upon the fields than have been this ſeaſon. We may readily explain the phenomenon by bringing into view, that though in the courſe of this ſummer, there have been no heavy rains to ſink into the earth, and fill the baſons of the mountains, yet there have been a ſufficiency of gentle ſhowers to ſatisfy the ſoil, and give vegetation to the fruits upon it. Hence it is that the crops are every where joyful, and in the mean time the channels of the rivers dry.

The day continued to be cloudy and to promiſe rain, which gave this pleaſing family good ground of argument againſt our ſetting out upon our journey. We were indeed by this time ſo perfectly reſigned to their pleaſure, that we ſat down in a ſweet and romantic diſpoſition, ready to forget the world, and all the hopes of eminence that we formed in it.

(To be continued.)

That Part of Hiſtory on which the Cornwalliad *is founded.*

I Have ſaid in my Apology that I intend this performance as a kind of *poema piaculare*, or offering of atonement, for the part ſo unfortunately taken by me in the affairs of America, until the declaration of Independence. That it may be underſtood by every reader, I ſhall give in plain proſe a ſhort ſketch of thoſe tranſactions upon which it is principally founded; for though I have admitted a degree of fable in the ſtructure of the work, yet it is at leaſt built upon the ſtrong ſupport of truth.

In the courſe of my relation I ſhall not heſitate to uſe the word *Rebels*; for I no longer conſider myſelf as a ſubject of the States, but of his Majeſty of England; and before this production ſhall have ſeen the light, I expect to be at head-quarters with his Lordſhip in New-York. The hiſtory which ſerves as the ground-work of the poem is as follows:

General Waſhington with the ſmall remains of his broken army had retreated to the weſt of the Delaware. An advanced body of the royal army, under Lord Cornwallis, had penetrated thro' the Jerſeys, to the eaſt ſide of the ſame river. The want of boats prevented them from croſſing it, and marching on to Philadelphia, as they had propoſed. Having frowned on the rebels ſeveral days acroſs the river, they drew off into winter-quarters, and cantoned themſelves at Trenton, Princeton, and Brunſwick. Trenton ſtands upon the Delaware; and Princeton about twelve miles to the

the eaſt of it, on the main road to Brunſwick, which laſt town is ſituate on the Raritan at the diſtance of eighteen miles from Princeton.

All was now ſecurity on the part of the royal army, when General Waſhington having collected about ſeventy thouſand men, from the ſettlements on the weſt ſide of the Blue Mountains, very unexpectedly, in the depth of winter, and in a hail, and ſnowy night, paſſed the Delaware, and beat up the quarters of the Heſſian brigade at Trenton. Theſe troops made a brave reſiſtance, and having ſlaughtered nine or ten thouſand of their enemies, fell down at laſt weary with the carnage, and became priſoners. The rebels nevertheleſs packed up their awls with the utmoſt expedition, and the ſame day re-croſſed the Delaware.

His Lordſhip Cornwallis hearing this, and burning with reſentment, as a good ſoldier ought to do, drew out a detachment of the royal army from Princeton and Brunſwick, and came down towards the Delaware, ſwearing vengeance to the name of Waſhington. He was met a few miles from Trenton by a brigade of riflemen, whom he drove before him to the main body on the heights to the ſouth of Trenton. It was now evening, and his Lordſhip not chooſing to begin a day's work too late, ſat down quietly upon the hill to the north of the village, propoſing by the firſt light of the morning to attack the rebels, and drive them to the *devil*.

Waſhington in the mean time having kindled up about nineteen thouſand fires, and giving out by this appearance, that he was ſtill upon the heights, decamped very early in the night, and by a counter-march threw himſelf in behind his Lordſhip, and by the morning ſun was upon the heights of Princeton. Here the brave General Mawhood, who was on his march to join the detachment at Trenton, fell in with the rebel General, and drove him back for ſome time, with great precipitation: But new forces ſtill coming up, and no end appearing to the columns on the right and left, he was obliged to yield, and to draw off to the weſt of Princeton.

In the mean time his Lordſhip on the hills of Trenton, was alarmed with the cannon, and platoons of ſmall arms on his rear; and more ſo, when he found the rebels were decamped, and could ſee nothing, *even with his ſpectacles*, but an open plain before him. With great fortitude, and admirable preſence of mind, he inſtantly gave orders, and the troops were marched to the left about, and with all poſſible haſte took the road to Princeton; which place the rebel general had juſt quitted with his rear, as the van of the royal army came in ſight of the village. The garriſon left here had been made priſoners, thoſe of them who had not been able to eſcape to Brunſwick. His Lordſhip was not a little apprehenſive that the rebel general might purſue his rout to this poſt, and ſurprize it alſo; and though the circumſtance required haſte, yet nevertheleſs thought it neceſſary to proceed with caution. He ſaw them draw off before him,

him, as if towards the heights of Morriſtown; but fearing a circumvention equal to the former, he did not chuſe to truſt appearances, and therefore when in the duſk of night, he came upon the heights above the town of Brunſwick, he halted, and called a council, and ſent out ſcouts to gain intelligence. He was not without his fears that the rebel general had made himſelf maſter of the village, and was now lurking there to take the royal troops unguarded at their entrance. In the mean time, a few eſcaping from the maſſacre of Princeton, had given information to the brigade in the town of what had happened, and moreover added, that General Waſhington was on his march in the very neighbourhood of Brunſwick, that he had already thrown a diviſion acroſs the Raritan above, to prevent their retreat to Amboy; ſo that nothing remained but death, or to be made priſoners by the rebels. A council of officers deliberate a long time: At laſt it was determined to ſend out ſcouts. Theſe falling in with the ſcouts from his Lordſhip Cornwallis, confirm each other in the opinion, the one that the rebels were in poſſeſſion of the town, and had poinarded the garriſon; the other that General Waſhington was upon the heights, and ready to come down upon them. This miſtake was the foundation of much diſtreſs to both; and the events conſequent upon it, make the ſubject of our poem.

CONTRAST *between the* Death *of a* DEIST *and a* CHRISTIAN, David Hume, *and* Samuel Findley.

Letter from Adam Smith, LL.D. to William Strahan, Eſq. giving ſome Account of Mr. Hume, *during his laſt Sickneſs.*

Kirkaldy, Fife-ſhire, Nov. 9. 1776.

Dear Sir,

IT is with a real, though a very melancholy pleaſure, that I ſit down to give you ſome account of the behaviour of our late excellent friend, Mr. Hume, during his laſt illneſs.

Though, in his own judgment, his diſeaſe was mortal and incurable, yet he allowed himſelf to be prevailed upon, by the entreaty of his friends, to try what might be the effects of a long journey. A few days before he ſet out, he wrote that account of his own life, which, together with his other papers, he left to your care. My account therefore, ſhall begin where his ends.

He ſet out for London towards the end of April, and at Morpheth met with Mr. John Home and myſelf, who had both come down from London on purpoſe to ſee him, expecting to have found him at Edinburgh. Mr. Home returned with him, and attended him during the whole of his ſtay in England, with that care and attention which might be expected from a temper ſo perfectly friendly and affectionate. As I had written to my mother that ſhe might expect me in Scotland, I was under the neceſſity of continuing my journey. His diſeaſe ſeemed to yield to exerciſe and change of air; and when he arrived in London, he was apparently in much better health than when he left Edinburgh. He was adviſed to go to Bath to drink the waters, which appeared

ed for ſome time to have ſo good an effect upon him, that even he himſelf began to entertain, what he was not apt to do, a better opinion of his own health. His ſymptoms, however, ſoon returned with their uſual violence, and from that moment he gave up all thoughts of recovery, but ſubmitted with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs, and the moſt perfect complacency and reſignation. Upon his return to Edinburgh, tho' he found himſelf much weaker, yet his cheerfulneſs never abated, and he continued to divert himſelf, as uſual, with correcting his own works for a new edition, with reading books of amuſement, with the converſation of his friends; and, ſometimes in the evening, with a party at his favourite game of whiſt. His cheerfulneſs was ſo great, and his converſation and amuſements run ſo much in their uſual ſtrain, that, notwithſtanding all bad ſymptoms, many people could not believe he was dying. "I ſhall tell your friend, Col. Edmonſtone," ſaid doctor Dundas to him one day, "that I left you much better, and in a fair way of recovery."---"Doctor," ſaid he, "as I believe you would not chuſe to tell any thing but the truth, you had better tell him, that I am dying as faſt as my enemies, if I have any, could wiſh, and as eaſily and cheerfully as my beſt friends could deſire." Colonel Edmonſtone ſoon afterwards came to ſee him, and take leave of him; and on his way home, he could not forbear writing him a letter, bidding him once more an eternal adieu, and applying to him, as to a dying man, the beautiful French verſes in which the Abbe Chaulieu, in expectation of his own death, laments his approaching ſeparation from his friend, the Marquis de la Fare. Mr. Hume's magnanimity and firmneſs were ſuch, that his moſt affectionate friends knew, that they hazarded nothing in talking or writing to him as to a dying man, and that ſo far from being hurt by this frankneſs, he was rather pleaſed and flattered by it. I happened to come into his room while he was reading this letter, which he had juſt received, and which he immediately ſhowed me. I told him, that though I was ſenſible how very much he was weakened, and that appearances were in many reſpects very bad, yet his cheerfulneſs was ſtill ſo great, the ſpirit of life ſeemed to be ſtill ſo very ſtrong in him, that I could not help entertaining ſome faint hopes. He anſwered, "Your hopes are groundleſs. An habitual diarrhœa of more than a year's ſtanding, would be a very bad diſeaſe at any age: at my age it is a mortal one. When I lie down in the evening, I feel myſelf weaker than when I roſe in the morning; and when I riſe in the morning, I feel myſelf weaker than when I lay down in the evening. I am ſenſible, beſides, that ſome of my vital parts are affected, ſo that I muſt ſoon die." "Well, ſaid I, if it muſt be ſo, you have at leaſt the ſatisfaction of leaving all your friends, your brother's family in particular, in great proſperity." He ſaid, that he felt that ſatisfaction ſo ſenſibly, that when he was reading a few days before, Lucian's Dialogues of the Dead, among all the excuſes which are alledged to Charon

ron for not entering readily into his boat, he could not find one that fitted him; he had no houſe to finiſh, he had no daughter to provide for, he had no enemies upon whom he wiſhed to revenge himſelf. "I could not well imagine, ſaid he, what excuſe I could make to Charon in order to obtain a little delay. I have done every thing of conſequence which I ever meant to do, and I could at no time expect to leave my relations and friends in a better ſituation than that in which I am now likely to leave them; I, therefore, have all reaſon to die contented." He then diverted himſelf with inventing ſeveral jocular excuſes, which he ſuppoſed he might make to Charon, and with imagining the very ſurly anſwers which it might ſuit the character of Charon to return to them. "Upon further conſideration, ſaid he, I thought I might ſay to him, Good Charon, I have been correcting my works for a new edition. Allow me a little time that I may ſee how the public receives the alterations." But Charon would anſwer, "When you have ſeen the effect of theſe, you will be for making other alterations. There will be no end of ſuch excuſes; ſo honeſt friend, pleaſe ſtep into the boat." But I might ſtill urge, "Have a little patience, good Charon, I have been endeavouring to open the eyes of the public. If I live a few years longer, I may have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the downfal of ſome of the prevailing ſyſtems of ſuperſtition." But Charon would then loſe all temper and decency. "You loitering rogue, that will not happen theſe many hundred years. Do you fancy I will grant you a leaſe for ſo long a term? Get into the boat this inſtant, you lazy loitering rogue."

But, though Mr. Hume always talked of his approaching diſſolution with great chearfulneſs, he never affected to make any parade of his magnanimity. He never mentioned the ſubject but when the converſation naturally led to it, and dwelt no longer upon it than the converſation happened to require: it was a ſubject indeed which occurred pretty frequently, in conſequence of the inquiries which his friends, who came to ſee him, naturally made concerning the ſtate of his health. The converſation which I mentioned above, and which paſſed on Thurſday the 8th of Auguſt, was the laſt, except one, that I ever had with him. He had now become ſo very weak, that the company of his moſt intimate friends fatigued him; for his cheerfulneſs was ſtill ſo great, his complaiſance and ſocial diſpoſition were ſtill ſo entire, that when any friend was with him, he could not help talking more, and with greater exertion, than ſuited the weakneſs of his body. At his own deſire, therefore, I agreed to leave Edinburgh, where I was ſtaying partly upon his account, and returned to my mother's houſe here, at Kirkaldy, upon condition that he would ſend for me whenever he wiſhed to ſee me; the phyſician who ſaw him moſt frequently, Dr. Black, undertaking, in the mean time, to write me occaſionally an account of the ſtate of his health.

On the 22d of Auguſt, the doctor wrote me the following letter:

"Since

"Since my laſt, Mr. Hume has paſſed his time pretty eaſily, but is much weaker. He ſits up, goes down ſtairs once a day, and amuſes himſelf with reading, but ſeldom ſees any body. He finds that even the converſation of his moſt intimate friends fatigues and oppreſſes him; and it is happy that he does not need it, for he is quite free from anxiety, impatience, or low ſpirits, and paſſes his time very well with the aſſiſtance of amuſing books."

I received the day after a letter from Mr. Hume himſelf, of which the following is an extract:

"*Edinburgh*, 23*d Auguſt*, 1776.

"*My deareſt Friend*,

I am obliged to make uſe of my nephew's hand in writing to you, as I do not riſe to-day.

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"I go very faſt to decline, and laſt night had a ſmall fever, which I hoped might put a quicker period to this tedious illneſs, but unluckily it has, in a great meaſure, gone off. I cannot ſubmit to your coming over here on my account, as it is poſſible for me to ſee you ſo ſmall a part of the day, but Doctor Black can better inform you concerning the degree of ſtrength which may from time to time remain with me. Adieu, &c."

Three days after I received the following letter from Dr. Black:

Edinburgh, *Monday*, *Auguſt* 26. 1776.

"*Dear Sir*,

"Yeſterday about four o'clock afternoon, Mr. Hume expired. The near approach of his death became evident in the night between Thurſday and Friday, when his diſeaſe became exceſſive, and ſoon weakened him ſo much, that he could no longer riſe out of his bed. He continued to the laſt perfectly ſenſible, and free from much pain or feelings of diſtreſs. He never dropped the ſmalleſt expreſſion of impatience; but when he had occaſion to ſpeak to the people about him, always did it with affection and tenderneſs. I thought it improper to write to bring you over, eſpecially as I heard that he had dictated a letter to you, deſiring you not to come. When he became very weak it coſt him an effort to ſpeak, and he died in ſuch a happy compoſure of mind, that nothing could exceed it."

Thus died our moſt excellent, and never to be forgotten friend; concerning whoſe philoſophical opinions men will, no doubt, judge variouſly, every one approving or condemning them, according as they happen to coincide or diſagree with his own; but concerning whoſe character and conduct there can ſcarce be a difference of opinion. His temper, indeed, ſeemed to be more happily balanced, if I may be allowed ſuch an expreſſion, than that perhaps of any other man I have ever known. Even in the loweſt ſtate of his fortune, his great and neceſſary frugality never hindered him from exerciſing upon proper occaſions, acts both of charity and generoſity. It was a frugality founded, not upon avarice, but upon the love of independency. The extreme gentleneſs of his nature never weakened either the firmneſs of his

his mind, or the ſteadineſs of his reſolutions. His conſtant pleaſantry was the genuine effuſion of good nature and good humour, tempered with delicacy and modeſty, and without even the ſlighteſt tincture of malignity, ſo frequently the diſagreeable ſource of what is called wit in other men. It never was the meaning of his raillery to mortify; and therefore, far from offending, it ſeldom failed to pleaſe and delight, even thoſe who were the objects of it. To his friends who were frequently the objects of it, there was not perhaps any one of all his great and amiable qualities, which contributed more to endear his converſation. And that gaiety of temper, ſo agreeable in ſociety, but which is often accompanied with frivolous and ſuperficial qualities, was in him certainly attended with the moſt ſevere application, the moſt extenſive learning, the greateſt depth of thought, and a capacity in every reſpect the moſt comprehenſive. Upon the whole, I have always conſidered him, both in his life-time and ſince his death, as approaching as nearly to the idea of a perfectly wiſe and virtuous man, as perhaps the nature of human frailty will permit. I ever am, dear Sir,

Moſt affectionately yours,

ADAM SMITH.

Some of the laſt choice Words of that eminently Pious Servant of God, Samuel Finley *,

Friday, July 11. 1766.

THE Rev. Mr. Richard Treat came to viſit the Doctor, who deſired that he would pray by him. Being aſked what he ſhould pray for; he anſwered, "Beſeech God that he would be pleaſed to let me feel, juſt as I did at that time when I firſt cloſed with Chriſt, at which time I could ſcarce contain myſelf out of heaven."

Dr. S—— acquainted him that he could live but a few days longer; at which he lifted up his eyes with much compoſure, ſaying, "Then welcome Lord Jeſus." He declared himſelf under the greateſt obligations to the Doctor for his kind and diligent attendance during his illneſs, and ſaid, "I owe a large catalogue of debts to my friends, which will never be charged to my account; God will diſcharge them for me."

July 13*th, Sunday noon.* Dr. C—— came to his bed-ſide, and told him there appeared a very viſible alteration in his countenance, by which he judged death was not far off. He raiſed himſelf from his pillow, and broke out, "Then may the Lord bring me *near* to himſelf---I have waited with a *Canaan hunger* for the promiſed land---I have often wondered that God ſuffered me to live---I have wondered more that ever he called me to be a miniſter of his word. He has often afforded me much ſtrength, and though I have abuſed it, he has returned in mercy. O! how ſweet are the promiſes of God! Oh! that I could ſee him as I have ſeen him heretofore in his ſanctuary! Although I have earneſtly deſired death as the hireling pants for the evening ſhade, yet will I wait my appointed time. I have ſtruggled with principali-

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* *The late Dr. Finley, Preſident of the college of New Jerſey.*

ties and powers, and have been almoſt brought to deſpair---Lord let it ſuffice."

He now cloſed his eyes, and fervently prayed that God would ſhew him his glory before he departed hence,---that he would enable him to endure patiently to the end---and, particularly, that he might be kept from diſhonouring the miniſtry. He reſumed his diſcourſe ſaying, "I can truly ſay that I have loved the ſervice of God----I know not in what language to ſpeak of my own unworthineſs: I have been undutiful: I have honeſtly endeavoured to act for God, but with much weakneſs and corruption." Here he lay down, and ſpoke as follows---"A Chriſtian's death is the beſt part of his exiſtence. The Lord has made proviſion for the whole way, proviſion for the ſoul and for the body. O! that I could recollect Sabbath bleſſings. The Lord has given me many ſouls as a *crown of my rejoicing*. Bleſſed be God, eternal reſt is at hand: Eternity is long enough to enjoy my God. This has animated me in my fevereſt ſtudies. I was aſhamed to take reſt here. O! that I could be filled with the fulneſs of God! that fulneſs which fills heaven."

One aſked him, if it was in his choice either to live or die, which he would prefer; he replied, "To *die*. Though I cannot but ſay I feel the ſame difficulty with St. Paul. But ſhould God by a miracle prolong my life, I will ſtill continue to ſerve him: His ſervice has ever been ſweet to me. I have loved it much. I have tried my Maſter's yoke, and will never ſhrink my neck from it----*His yoke is eaſy, and his burden light.*" You are more cheerful, Sir, ſaid one of the company: "Yes, I riſe or fall as eternal reſt appears nearer or farther off." It being obſerved to him, that he always uſed that expreſſion '*Dear Lord*,' in his prayers; he anſwered "Oh! he is very dear, very precious indeed! how pretty for a miniſter to die upon the Sabbath! I expect to ſpend the remaining part of this Sabbath in heaven." One ſaid, You will ſoon be joined to a bleſſed ſociety; you will for ever converſe with Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob---with the ſpirits of juſt men made perfect---with old friends, and many old faſhioned people. "Yes, Sir (he replied with a ſmile) but they are a moſt polite people now."

He frequently expreſſed great gratitude to his friends around him, but very particularly to the kind family he was in; and ſaid, "May the Lord repay you for your tenderneſs of me---May he bleſs you abundantly not only with temporal but ſpiritual bleſſings." Addreſſing himſelf to all that were preſent, he ſaid, "Oh that each of you may experience what, bleſſed be God, I do, when ye come to die! may you have the pleaſure of reflecting in a dying hour, that with *faith* and *patience*, *zeal* and *ſincerity*, you have endeavoured to ſerve the Lord: that each of you may be impreſſed as I have been, with God's word, looking upon it as ſubſtantial, and not only fearing, but unwilling to offend againſt it."

To a perſon about to return to Princeton, he ſaid, "Give my love to the people of Princeton, tell them I am going to die, and that

that I am not afraid of death." He would ſometimes cry out, "The Lord Jeſus take care of his cauſe in the world."

Monday 14*th*. Waking this morning, "Oh! what a diſappointment have I met with; I expected this morning to have been in heaven." His great weakneſs prevented his much ſpeaking to day: what few words he uttered, breathed the language of triumph.

Tueſday 15*th*. With a pleaſing ſmile and ſtrong voice he cried out, "O! I ſhall triumph over every foe! The Lord hath given me the victory---I exult, I triumph. O! that I could ſee untainted purity! Now I know that it is impoſſible that faith ſhould not triumph over earth and hell---I think I have nothing to do now but to die. Perhaps I have; Lord ſhew me my taſk."

After expreſſing ſome fears that he did not endeavour to preſerve his remaining life, through eagerneſs to depart; and being told he did nothing inconſiſtent with ſelf-preſervation, he ſaid, "Lord Jeſus into thine hands I commit my ſpirit. *I do it with confidence ---I do it with full aſſurance*. I know that thou wilt keep that which I have committed unto thee. I have been dreaming too faſt of the time of my departure. I find it does not come; but the Lord is faithful, and will not tarry beyond his appointed time."

When one who attended him told him his pulſe grew weaker, he expreſſed with pleaſure "That it was well." He often would put forth his hand to his phyſicians, and aſk them how his pulſe beat; and would rejoice when he was told it was fluttering or irregular.

In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Spencer came to ſee him, and ſaid, I am come, dear Sir, to hear you confirm by facts the goſpel you have preached. Pray how do you feel? The Doctor replied, "Full of triumph. I triumph through Chriſt. Nothing clips my wings but the thoughts of my diſſolution being prolonged. O! that it was to night. My very ſoul thirſts for eternal reſt." Mr. Spencer aſked him what he ſaw in eternity to excite ſuch vehement deſires in his ſoul? He replied, "I ſee a God of love and goodneſs----I ſee the fulneſs of my Mediator---I ſee the love of Jeſus. O to be diſſolved to be with him! I long to be cloathed with the compleat righteouſneſs of Chriſt, not only *imputed* but *inherent*." He deſired Mr. Spencer to pray before they parted, "Pray that God would preſerve me from evil---that he would keep me from diſhonouring his great name in this critical hour, and ſupport me in my paſſage *through the valley of the ſhadow of death*." He ſpent the remaining part of the day, in bidding farewell to, and bleſſing his friends, and exhorting ſuch of his children as were with him. He would frequently cry out, "Why move the tardy hours ſo ſlow."

July 16*th*. His ſpeech failed him; he made many efforts to ſpeak, but ſeldom ſo diſtinct as to be underſtood. Mr. R-b-rd--n deſired him to give ſome token whereby his friends might know whether he ſtill continued to triumph; he lifted up his hand, and ſaid, "Yes." This afternoon he uttered ſeveral ſentences, but little could be collected from them.

t em. Some of his very laſt w rds concerning himſelf were, "After one or two more engagements the conflict will be over."

About nine o'clock he fell into a ſound ſleep, and appeared much freer from pain than for ſeveral days before. He continued to ſleep without moving in the leaſt till one o'clock; when he expired without a ſigh or a groan, or any kind of motion, ſufficient to alarm his wife, and thoſe friends who were about his bed.

During his whole ſickneſs, he was never heard to utter one repining word. He was at times tortured with the moſt excruciating pains; yet he expreſſed in all his behaviour an entire reſignation to the Divine will. In all his affecting farewells to his relations and friends, he was never ſeen to ſhed a tear, or ſhew the leaſt mark of ſorrow. He often checked his affectionate wife when ſhe was weeping; and he expreſſed his unſhaken confidence in the promiſes of his God, whenever he ſpoke of his dear children.

His truly polite behaviour continued to the laſt, and manifeſted itſelf whenever he called for a drop of drink to wet his lips---Every one around him was treated with that ſame ſweetneſs and eaſe that were ſo peculiar and natural to him. In fine, he was a moſt ſtriking example of that *faith* which kindles love in the heart, and produces the ſweet fruits of meekneſs, gentleneſs, patience, and every Chriſtian grace and virtue.

B——

Reply *of* CONTINENTAL CURRENCY, *to the Repreſentation and Remonſtrance of* Hard Money.

To the People of America.

Citizens,

IT is extremely diſagreeable to a man who wiſhes to cultivate benevolence of heart to all the world, to be under the neceſſity of entering into a debate with any perſon whatſoever. Nevertheleſs, as the man who neglects to defend his life when it is attempted, is, in ſome ſort, accellary to the taking it away; ſo it is a kind of ſuicide of one's reputation to refuſe to defend it, when it is unjuſtly calumniated and traduced. For this reaſon, I have thought proper, upon mature deliberation, to take ſome notice of the Repreſentation and Remonſtrance of *Hard Money*, more eſpecially as he has addreſſed himſelf to you, the citizens of theſe ſtates; for I wiſh to debate the matter at no more favourable and impartial bar, than that of this virtuous and free country. From my temper, which leads me to wiſh to act the gentleman, and from the reſpect I owe to your preſence, I ſhall endeavour to preſerve the utmoſt decency of language, and though to the words *rag-born*, *paper-waſted*, *kite-faced*, which he very courteouſly throws out, it might be in my power to re-join thoſe of *copper-noſed*, *yellow-viſaged*, *jaundice-faced*, yet I wave every epithet of this nature, and leave them to my adverſary, who in this kind of eloquence is ſo greatly and ſo confeſſedly my ſuperior.

You

You will recollect the time, Citizens, (for I know it has made a deep impreſſion on your minds) you will recollect the time when the Congreſs, the deputies of theſe States, firſt ſaw themſelves under the neceſſity of oppoſing force to the meaſures of Great-Britain. They were at this time (as has been frequently expreſſed by your writers) without men, cloathing, arms, or ammunition. They ſtood in need of ſome *monied man*, who, on the credit of their lands, would advance a large ſum, and enable them to raiſe troops, and to equip them in a proper manner. *Hard Money* was the perſon on whom all caſt their eyes, as having been, for many years the merchant of the States, to whom they had carried in their produce; the farmer of Pennſylvania his wheat and flour--The planter of Maryland and Virginia, his tobacco--The inhabitant of the Carolina's and of Georgia, his indigo, and the wood-cutter of New England, his lumber and materials of ſhip-building. It was reaſonable to expect that the man who had made his fortune in the country would be the moſt ready to ſtep forth and ſay, "Gentlemen, here is money; I will advance it on the credit of your lands: raiſe an army, provide yourſelves with cloathing, arms, and ammunition, and if the tyrant of Great Britain ſhall be ſo diabollically wicked as to invade your country, be prepared to repel force by force." It might indeed be reaſonably expected; but nevertheleſs was this the language of Hard Money in this preſſing exigency of affairs? I believe not. It was more ſafe to be ſilent, and to retire into *old cheſts* and *mens pockets*, where he now complains that he is obliged to conceal himſelf.

For my own part, at this time I was but a young trader, and had not any great ſum of money by me; nevertheleſs, did I not ſtep forth and offer what I had to the ſervice of the public? Did I not go in perſon with your ſerjeants and corporals to recruit in every ſtate? Did I not bring an army to the field, and clothe them? Did I not provide them with every article? and have I not acted as commiſſary and pay-maſter ever ſince? How often have I breakfaſted the whole army on their march? How often have I lifted up the head of the wounded or the ſick ſoldier, and relieved him with a little ſpirit procured at a great expence and with much difficulty? How often have I ſlept with the ſoldier on his pallet, on the wet leaves, or on the cold earth, with the moiſture of the ſoil under me?

Where in the mean time was Hard Money? was he not chiefly in the cities of Boſton, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, ſending out his ſloops to the Weſt-Indies, or *ſpeculating with the Tories*? Did he ever take a gun in his hand, or go out with the militia, or was he ever ſo much as ſeen in the continental army? I may venture to affirm, that not a ſoldier of the army of the United States ever ſaw his *fox-face* ——Pardon me; for my love to my country kindles my reſentment to him, and carries me beyond the bounds of moderation: I ſay, I may venture to affirm, that not a ſoldier of the army of the United States ever ſaw his

his face within our lines, ſince we firſt took arms to defend ourſelves againſt the tyranny of Britain.

Such has been my conduct, and ſuch has been that of Hard Money; and I believe it would not be neceſſary for me to ſay a word more to ſecure your favourable judgment in this affair. Nevertheleſs, I will beg leave to anſwer particularly to each of his charges, that you may be the more clearly convinced of the villany of this fellow, who has dared to attack before your bar, a man who is not only innocent of any crime, but I flatter myſelf, will appear to deſerve ſome credit for the part which, in common with you, he has taken in behalf of the rights of human nature.

1. His firſt charge brought againſt me, is, if I remember right, that very ſoon after my engagement with the Congreſs, I was obliged to pay *two prices for any article purchaſed from the ſhopkeepers.* It is the firſt time I have ever heard of its being brought as a charge againſt a man, that he was obliged to pay high for any commodity he ſtood in need of. It might be a crime, and has often been thought a very great one, to aſk too much for any thing to be diſpoſed of, but to pay too much I have always thought was a misfortune, not a crime. Be this as it may (for I have no inclination to diſpute this point with my adverſary), let us enquire what were the cauſes (for I believe they will appear to be more than one) I ſay let us enquire what were the cauſes of this great crime, for which I deſerve to be hanged, or executed in a worſe way. Theſe I believe were the four following:

1. The ſcarcity of goods upon the continent, owing, in the firſt place, to the non-importation agreement, very honeſtly, but very impolitically entered into by the Congreſs; and, in the ſecond place, to the blocking up of our harbours by the fleets and navies of Great-Britain, by which we were deprived of thoſe ſupplies from abroad, which had been formerly remitted to us. It is well known that the price of every article in trade muſt riſe or fall in proportion to the plenty or ſcarcity of that article. Is it then, to be wondered that in this ſituation, when the circumſtances of the cauſe in which we had engaged, demanded a ſupply of almoſt every kind of produce and commodity, and this produce and theſe commodities, (on the one hand from the neglect of agriculture, an unavoidable conſequent of war, and on the other hand, from the blocking up of the harbours, and from the captures of our merchant-men) I ſay, is it to be wondered at, that in theſe circumſtances, I have been under the neceſſity of paying two, four, ſix, eight, ten, twenty, fifty or an hundred prices for many things without which the war could not be carried on, and the independency of theſe United States ſupported.

2. Another cauſe, and I believe an equally operative one, what my adverſary has been pleaſed to inſinuate, and what I do very readily acknowledge, that is, a diſtruſt of me as a perſon able to pay for what I at any time contracted. Can any adverſary deſire a more fair defend-

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ant? I acknowledge the whole weight of his charge. I acknowledge that my bills have been protested, my orders refused, and my word distrusted in many cases: But let us hear who were the persons from whom I received this treatment. Were they the friends of their country, and the lovers and assertors of liberty? Were they not rather its avowed enemies? Were they not the Tories, or those equally base men who, though they called themselves Whigs, yet had little faith in whigism? Were they not those who at any rate chose to keep themselves safe, and as it was possible that we might not succeed, and so my credit might sink when the lands pledged to me became forfeited to the crown of England, thought it prudent to have as little to do with me as possible? This distrust of my credit, both from pretended friends and avowed enemies, was indeed a great cause that I have been obliged to offer many prices for articles which I could not do without; and if this is a crime I must confess it: But, such is my idea of the matter, that instead of thinking it criminal on my part to be under this necessity, I plead it as an evidence of my attention to the wants of the army; that rather than suffer them to be without any thing in my power to procure for them, they should have it at any price.

3. A third cause, and which indeed is the principal one, is the *forestalling* and *monopoly* of many persons. This produced an artificial scarcity of goods, when there was not a real one. If at any time a ship load of salt, or of rum and sugar, or of cloths from France, or the Dutch West-India islands, arrived in any of our ports, it was bought up by one or more speculators, who held it at what price they pleased, well knowing that I could not get it else-where, and that such were the wants of the army, and of the country in general, that I could not possibly do without it. I shall beg leave to give a recent instance, which I had from a gentleman of too much sense to be imposed upon by information not authentic, and of too much honour to invent a falshood. A woman, the mistress of a store in the town of Brunswick, had a piece of cloth which she sold at twenty pounds by the yard. A person from Philadelphia, who at this time shall be nameless, came and asked the price, and it being answered twenty pounds, said, I will give you twenty-five, and take the whole piece. This he did, that he might keep in countenance his own high price, and put it out of the power of any one to say, that the article of cloth was sold for less than forty or fifty pounds any where in these States.

This is what General L-- in one of his publications calls the Demon of Monopoly, which with his lion-gait stalks the earth, from one end of the continent to the other, devouring all before it. This is the great and chief cause of the high prices of commodities, in which, not I, but the avarice of the greater part of money-making men, is alone criminal.

4. A fourth cause is the conduct of *defaulters*. I have always employed such in every place under me, as were recommended by the Congress, and the legislative

legiſlative and executive bodies of the ſeveral ſtates; and if theſe *have fingered too tenaciouſly* the public money, ſo as to bring a greater quantity of it into circulation than was otherwiſe neceſſary, am I to blame, who have not the gift of an omniſcient eye, to pry into the characters of men, before their conduct enables me to know them? If the Congreſs have recommended men who have defrauded the public in their accounts; or if they have commiſſioned Tories, who with great ſums in their hands, have gone over to the enemy, they are to anſwer for it, not I.

Theſe are the cauſes which have laid me under the neceſſity of paying many prices for every article; cauſes which originate not with me but with others, and what is remarkable, with the greateſt admirers, and moſt conſtant aſſociates of *Hard Money*, who has brought this furious repreſentation and remonſtrance before you.

2. The ſecond charge which my adverſary brings againſt me, is *The want of family*. This is a word to which weak minds are obliged to ſubmit, and nothing can be more hurtful to a man amongſt the multitude of ſome countries, than to have it ſignified that he is of *obſcure original*. But is it not a prejudice which every man of reaſon will deſpiſe? The circumſtance of family is ſo adventitious and diſconnected, that no one will value himſelf upon it, who has any thing elſe to boaſt of; and no one will value another for it, but the fool or the parante. The aſs who ſtands within ten feet of the wall, might as well eſteem himſelf above the man who ſtands at the diſtance of twenty feet, as thoſe perſons deſcended of a great or rich man eſteem themſelves above others, who in the line of genealogy are a little farther off. To mortify the pride of family, is it not obſervable, that oftentimes the greateſt men are curſed with ſons of the weakeſt heads, and the moſt vicious diſpoſitions, while on the contrary, the peaſant or the poor man has been conſoled for all his indigence, by ſeeing the hero or philoſopher born into his family, and emerging from his cottage, like a ſun-beam from the boſom of the morning? Arbuthnot beautifully ſays of riches, in his epitaph for judge Chartres, that "To ſhew of how little eſtimation they are in the eye of God, he oftentimes beſtows them on the moſt unworthy of his creatures:" So it may be ſaid of family, That Providence, in order to relieve the feeble mind of man from this falſe ſenſe of honour, has placed the circumſtance moſt commonly in their favour, who with but little elſe to recommend them, have moſt need of it; while on the other hand, the nobleſt ſpirits, that their underived and unaſſiſted merit may ſhine the more conſpicuous, are for the moſt part left to ſhift without it.

The idea of family-advantage may with good policy be countenanced in a *monarchy* or *deſpotiſm*, where it is the conſtitution of the government, that one man be firſt, and this in conſequence of hereditary right, in the line of family; but in a republic, where real merit and perſonal virtue are alone to be regarded, it is in a degree ſubverſive of the conſti-

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tution, and treaſon to the commonwealth, even ſo much as to mention it. The idea is ſo anti-republican that I am aſtoniſhed my adverſary has brought it into view before you, my countrymen, who by an article of your confederacy have reprobated every title of hereditary honour, and have formed yourſelves upon the happy level of free and equal citizens of the ſame united empire.

I indeed make no ſcruple to acknowledge that my father was no more than a mechanic; but even ſuch he had the ſpirit and good ſenſe to give me his ſon a literary education; and let others wiſh for themſelves what advantages of family they pleaſe, I ſhall never be aſhamed of this father; *Nil me peniteat famum Patris hujus.*

He was indeed a mechanic, but he made me a ſcholar: My adverſary's father was the ſun, yet he himſelf has become in ſome caſes a mechanic. It is well known that he moulds buckles, and, *with the king of England*, caſts buttons. He is an example of more than was intended in that ſpeech of the Cardinal (I forget his name, but who was afterwards Pope Sextus V.) to whom when it was objected that he was the ſon of a ſwine-herd, very compoſedly replied, It is true my father was a ſwine-herd, and I am a cardinal; but had your father been a ſwine-herd, you the ſon would have been a ſwine-herd alſo.

My adverſary is careful to inform us that he is *deſcended of the ſun-beams*, but at the ſame time does not tell us that *fogs* and *peſtilential vapours* are of the ſame original. He acts in this caſe like moſt others of your lineage-boaſting people, who pitch upon the great name of ſome uncle, brother, couſin, or other perſon in the line of conſanguinity, but never think of all the illegitimate deſcendents that are equally co-relative, and place their family on a level with the loweſt.

I am by the mother's ſide of the family of *Paper*; a family that has been of more ſervice to the commonwealth of letters than all of the name of Hard-Money that ever have exiſted. How many fine editions of the claſſics and of other books have they given to the world? It is true they have aſſociated more with philoſophers and poets than with crowned heads; and have been oftener in the bowers and grottoes of ſages and wiſe men, than in the palaces of kings; but whether it is to their credit or diſcredit, I will leave you to judge. Shall we then hear from this fellow ſo much talk of education; or will he object the want of it to me (as he does

3. In the third place) who have had ſuch advantages of inſtruction in my mother's family, and who at my father's direction have been ſo early and carefully *imbued* with a knowledge of the beſt *letters?* I am fond of the Latin writers, and take a pleaſure in repeating ſome of their fineſt ſentences. This he may call pedantry and ſuperficial learning; but it is a pedantry of which I could wiſh the one half of mankind to be always guilty. We ſhould in that caſe ſtand a chance now and then, for a good ſentiment; whereas at preſent we are obliged to receive from many perſons a great deal of con-

verſation that has nothing original and good in itſelf, nor judiciouſly borrowed, and applyed from others.

But it behoves my adverſary the laſt of all men to accuſe of pedantry, who in his whole life has never had at any one time more than half a dozen ſentences, which he conſtantly throws out, and theſe ſmell ſo much of royalty, that I am ſurprized he ever dares ſhew his face in a republic. Auguſtus Cæſar--Tiberius Cæſar---Aurelianus imperator, and the like, were his phraſes after he had come ſo greatly into vogue on the extinction of the Roman commonwealth. At the preſent day we hear nothing from him but Carolus V. Hiſpaniæ rex---Ludovicus XIV. Galliæ rex--Georgius I. Angliæ rex, &c.

4. The fourth charge he brings againſt me, is inacquaintance with the world, owing to my want of travelling, having never had my foot off the continent. I am indeed a native of America, and if I have chiefly reſided in it, there is reaſon to conclude, that my attachment to it is the greater. Beſides, if I have not gleaned the virtues of other countries by travelling, I have not brought home their vices. What does it profit many perſons that they have ſeen the lions in the tower of London, have been in a bawdy houſe at Paris, and can tell (after ſome heſitation) which way the river Rhine runs in Germany? It might perhaps have been as well for them to have been at home with me, continuing their ſtudies in a country village, and chooſing their companions from the wiſe and virtuous of ſociety.

5. The fifth charge is of a more heavy nature, that is, a want of political integrity. I have been, it ſeems, within the Britiſh lines, and *whether, to communicate or gain intelligence, may be matter of enquiry.* Candour and a knowledge of the truth might have furniſhed him with another ſuppoſition, that is, that having riſked myſelf, I had been taken priſoner. If in this caſe the enemy obtained a knowledge of my perſon, and found means to ſend out *counterfeits*, it is no more than what has happened to many men in different paths of life before me. It is a teſtimony even from an enemy, that I am of ſome value. Whoever heard of any one counterfeiting the appearance of a mean perſon, in order to advance himſelf? Any one may be a mean perſon in reality, and therefore there is no neceſſity of any counterfeit. It is a king or a great man of whom the pretender or impoſtor takes the name and appearance. Perkin Warbeck was not ſet up to be the ſon of an oyſter-monger, but of the duke of York Richard Plantagenet. It is, therefore, a direct, though not intended reflection of honour on me, that as the devil ſometimes aſſumes the ſhape of good men, ſo the wicked of the world have taken pains to counterfeit my likeneſs. It is nevertheleſs of real damage to my character, and puts it in his power to charge me,

6. In the ſixth place, with intemperance, unchaſtity, and other vices, which my ſoul abhors; for theſe villainous counterfeits having found their way to your cities, getting drunk, and whoring night and day conſtantly, have

brought

brought on me the imputation of such a course of life, as must destroy my influence with every honest man, who believes the story. But I trust my chastity of language in everycompany, and my attention to the public business, secure me from the imputation. If not, I appeal to heaven and my own conscience from the falshood the charge.

I look upon the drunkard as fallen beneath the dignity of human nature, and unfit for public confidence. I loath the idea of a prostitute, and however fashionable illicit love may be, I scorn it. I love my country, and the steady passion of my soul has been directed to that object. The low, the effeminate, and the base are not of my companions.

But who is he that charges me with immorality? a man, we may suppose, of *fair moral character*. The scripture very early gives him the epithet of *good*. *There is gold, and the gold of that land is good*. This, which is spoken of his parts, he applies to his principles, to which there was never intended any reference. Gold, I allow, has some abilities, but like many other persons, he puts them to the worst use.

What is it in his favour that a young thievish prophet, who stole *eleven hundred pieces from his mother*, esteemed him as a god? St. Paul, who was a better judge, tells us, that *the love of money* (meaning hard money) *is the root of all evil*. He might well say so, when he recollected who it was that tempted Judas to betray his master.

St. Paul's expression is the same with that of Ovid,---Opes irritamenta malorum; paraleled by that of Virgil,---Quid mortalia pectora cogis auri sacra fames. And that of Flaccus,

Aurum irrepertum, & sic melius situm,
Cum terra celat, spernere fortior
Quam cogere humanos in usus,
Omne sacrum rapiente dextra.

In short, was I to quote all the sayings of poets, historians, philosophers, and wise men, to the disadvantage of Hard Money, I should copy half their writings. No wonder, since he has been at all times the great and standing cause of thefts, and robberies, and murders, and almost every attrocious and wicked action. I may describe him in the strong language of the Latin writers,---Co-opertum flagitiis----*All over wickedness*. I can advance a truth of him, which I believe has not been said of any other mortal, however low and degenerate,---that in all ages it has been held a mark of magnanimity to avoid and undervalue his company. The contempt of Hard Money has been made the very test of virtue. Now can any thing be great (to use the words of Longinus) to despise which is great?

Here I may turn the argument against the tories. These cannot, surely, have great souls who manifest such a hankering after him, and notwithstanding every law to the contrary, do publicly advertise *Land to be sold for Hard Money*. I complain of it as hard usage, citizens, that this sort of language is permitted in any of your governments. It contributes to my depreciation, as you call it, that men should thus publicly affront me, by setting up this fellow in competition with

with me, nay and even giving him the preference. He may, for what I care, continue to be a medium of commerce, to be ſold like any other article, as ſlaves and jail-ſervants; but to admit him to hold up his head in this manner, like a free man of the ſtates, after he has ſo meanly deſerted them, is intolerable. If my former ſervices are at all to be regarded; if your own intereſt, which with mine is ſo immediately connected, is to be taken into view, you will cauſe the laws which exiſt againſt this fellow to be carried into execution. I know you are not able to prevent his trafficing in an under-handed manner; but it is in your power to forbid that he ſhall proclaim himſelf openly the buyer and ſeller of all commodities.

What ſervices has he to plead for this ſo great a privilege? what country has he ſaved? what ſtate has he aſſiſted when a tyrant came againſt it? None. He has been himſelf the cut-throat, the aſſaſſin, the high-wayman of liberty. He has leagued himſelf with tyrants, and in conjunction with the demons of ambition, has overthrown the nobleſt fabrics that have been raiſed at the expence of ages. What ſervice can he plead done to theſe commonwealths? Has he at any time ſtood forth in the debate with Britain? Has he even expreſſed a wiſh at any time for your ſalvation? No. It invariably has been his conduct to ſtand off and wait the iſſue. The natural phlegm and coldneſs of his ſoul, would not admit him to act or even ſpeak in your defence, while the conteſt was doubtful. When I call to mind the great raſcallity of his behaviour, I check myſelf, leſt I enflame your virtuous breaſts to ſuch reſentment, that in the manner of Lycurgus the rigid legiſlator of the Spartans, you exclude him from your commonwealths intirely, and make uſe of iron-money, as leſs colleaguing with the devil to ſeduce the hearts of mankind. I do not mean to recommend this laſt extremity. Gold, I know, is perfectly devoid of all principles of virtue and religion: Nevertheleſs, if properly kept under, he may be made to ſerve a purpoſe by and bye, when we ſhall have peace, and there will be leiſure and conveniency by good laws to provide againſt his practice. But more eſpecially when having compleated the work in which we are engaged, it will not be in the power of wicked and deſigning men to fruſtrate it by ſetting up this fellow as my rival. It is the maxim of philoſophy and prudence to make the beſt of all men, and even while we hate and watch their villany, to employ them in their ſeveral ſpheres, as ſoldiers, ſcholars, or mechanics, to our own advantage. It is not, therefore, my advice to drive him from your empire altogether; though I would not wiſh to ſee you over-run by too many of his breed and family. It is well known, that Spain was great and powerful in the time of Charles V. but has been greatly injured ſince that period, by her over-fond careſſes of this fellow, whom with the *venereal complaint*, a very hopeful companion, ſhe introduced from the countries of Peru and Mexico. Theſe quickly

rooted

rooted out her industry and manufactures, and left her a more monied, but a less considerable nation.

For my own part I have it not in view to continue always the *sign of wealth* to this country. I mean to retire as soon as I shall have seen its liberties established on a solid base. The Congress seem to think, that they will stand in need of at least a little of my presence for the term of eighteen years; but I hope to be able to be permitted to withdraw sooner. Which happy period when it shall have come, that matters being fairly settled, I may be able to withdraw with reputation, I shall return to the calm shades of private life, with more pleasure than ever I have quitted them; there to amuse myself with books, and to spend the remainder of my days in the company of literary men, bearing in my mind a happy recollection of this country, which I have assisted to preserve, and whose best interests still lie so near my heart.

Continental Currency.

ACCOUNT *of the Island of* SANTA CRUZ: *Containing an original* POEM *on the Beauties of that Island.* In a Letter to A. P. Esq.

[*Extract.*]

AS I resided a considerable time on the island of Santa Cruz, it is but natural I should say something concerning it. The appearance of this island as you approach it from the ocean, is inexpressibly beautiful. The whole isle is divided into square plantations cutting each other every way at right angles. The verdure of the canes, which are of a most lively green, afford a pleasure to the eye which is not so striking in any northern country. Santa Cruz is about 28 or 30 miles in length from east to west; and at most is not more than 4 miles broad, and in general much less: The latitude of this most delicious island is 17: 50 N. its longtitude between 63 and 64 West---Although in a clear day you may see several other islands from this, yet there are no soundings between, and when you are but a mile from the shore the sea appears as blue and bottomless as any part of the main ocean; but at the distance of half a mile from the land and inwards you can see the bottom with the greatest perspicuity, which is of a fine bright sand, and various kinds of fish sporting above it, some the most beautiful that the eye ever beheld, particularly the angel fish, which is streaked over with circles near half an inch in breadth, which glow with all the lustre of the most brilliant diamond.

From this island as I mentioned before, you have a prospect of several others in clear weather, viz. the east end of Porto Rico, and in particular Cape Malapasco---2. St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola, and the Virgin Gorda, these being some of the Virgin islands---you may also see Boriquain, otherwise Crab-Island, not far from Porto Rico.--There are two towns on St. Cruz, Bassend or Bassin, so called formerly by the French, *i. e.* Bason, in respect to the harbour, and a smaller town at the west end called by the Danes Frederickstadt, at the other is Christianstadt. Bassend

send is situate upon a pretty level spot at the foot of a mountain close to the water side; it may contain 5 or 600 houses, some of them very handsome buildings of stone, but in general of wood--- The harbour is defended from the sea by a continued reef of rocks upon which the sea breaks with a continual roar. There are only two narrow passages through this reef into the harbour, one for ships the other for sloops and vessels of a moderate draught of water. This harbour will contain 2 or 300 sail of vessels, and is always as smooth as a mill-pond, with excellent anchoring ground in one, two, three, or four fathoms, but not much more I believe. Within the harbour is a small island containing three or four acres of ground, upon which is built an elegant edifice for the use of the king's pilot who keeps his look-out from hence for all vessels that heave in sight. The pilot is here a man of consequence, being ranked as a king's officer, and keeps only one small sloop-rigged boat with a deputy, who, with three or four Negroes, conducts all the business: There is a town wharf here but not water enough for any thing but boats to come along side; all the shipping are obliged to lie at anchor. Within a stone throw of this wharf to the eastward stands a handsome fort, called Christianswaern, which commands the whole harbour. Bassend is twelve miles from the most eastwardly part of the island, and as well as Frederickstadt, is situated upon the north side. From this town up to the east end the island is generally laid out in plantations of cotton, or else pasture lands for keeping mules, sheep, neat cattle and the like: But when you travel from Bassend down towards the west, the scene is inexpressibly charming, and even those that have no taste to admire the beauties of nature, would at the view be forced to confess that the vales of Paradise were now displayed to the eye in their primæval beauty. From the summits of the hills which rise with an easy ascent, you look forward as far as the eye can reach over the most enchanting plains and little vallies. On the right hand towards the north are high mountains bordering on the sea covered with wood. To use the words of Milton,

"Mountains on whose barren breast,
The labouring clouds do often rest."

Towards the south the land slopes away with a gentle descent towards the sea, which you have in sight all the way. The square plantations of sugar cane with their regular intervals; the tall cocoa-nut trees, with the planter's habitations surrounded with orange and other fruit trees; the exact straightness of the road and the charming mildness of the climate, give one the idea of an inchanted island, or such as we read of in romance--- Too much cannot be said of the happy climate of this and the neighbouring islands: The sky is ever serene and unclouded in comparison to that of the northern countries; there are never any heavy continued rains; the land is watered by gentle showers, and it is the rarest thing in the world to lose sight of the sun for two hours together after he is above the horizon. The days and nights are pretty equally divided,

divided, each never being much more or leſs than twelve hours. From ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon the heat is ſomewhat troubleſome, but even then you are fanned with a briſk dry wind always from the eaſtward, which renders it at leaſt tolerable. The evenings and nights are cool and refreſhing. The moon and ſtars ſhine with an extraordinary brightneſs, owing I ſuppoſe to their reflection on the water of the ocean, which ſurrounds theſe happy lands. The town at the weſt end is but mean and ordinary, conſiſting of a fort, and perhaps 80 or 90 wooden houſes. The harbour is nothing but an open road, where however ſhips lie in the utmoſt ſecurity at their moorings, the bottom being good for anchorage, and the wind always off ſhore. About two miles to the eaſtward of this town along the ſea ſhore, is the eſtate of capt. Hanſon, into which the ſea has formed a beautiful little bay, called Buttler's Bay, about 100 yards acroſs; it has a ſandy ſhore and an excellent landing, though all the reſt of the ſhore is ſharp craggy rocks. My agreeable reſidence at this place for above two years off and on during the wars in America, renders the idea of it but too pleaſing, and makes me feel much the ſame anxiety at a diſtance from it as Adam did after he was baniſhed from the bowers of Eden.

The only diſagreeable circumſtance attending this iſland, which it has in common with the reſt, is the cruel and deteſtable ſlavery of the negroes. "If you have tears prepare to ſhed them now." A deſcription of the ſlavery they endure would be too irkſome and unpleaſant to me; and to thoſe who have not beheld it, would be incredible. Sufficient be it to ſay, that no claſs of mankind in the known world undergo ſo complete a ſervitude as the common negroes in the Weſt-Indies. It caſts a ſhade over the native charms of the country; it blots out the beauties of the eternal ſpring which Providence has there ordained to reign, and amidſt all the profuſion of bounties which nature has ſcatter ed, the brightneſs of the heaven, the mildneſs of the air, and the luxuriancy of the vegetable kingdom, it leaves me melancholy and diſconſolate convinced that there is no pleaſure in this world without its ſhare of pain. And thus the earth, which were it not for the luſt of pride and dominion, might be an earthly paradiſe, is, by the ambition and overbearing nature of mankind, rendered an eternal ſcene of deſolation, woe, and horror; the weak goes to the wall, while the ſtrong prevails; and after our ambitious phrenzy has turned the world upſide down, we are contented with a narrow ſpot, and leave our follies and cruelties to be acted over again, by every ſucceeding generation. But to return: the only natural failing I know of here, is, the hurricanes, which are ſtorms of wind that blow with an inconceivable fury, and often carry away all before them. They are ſo much the more dangerous, as they do not blow ſteadily from one point, but often go round the compaſs in leſs than half an hour. There are melancholy remains in Santa Cruz, of the havoc they made in 1772. There was alſo one on Sept. 7. 1776, while

while I was on the iſland. It exceeded any thing I had ever ſeen before; but however did not do much damage, the ſtrongeſt of it not laſting above ſix hours.

I believe the beſt thing I can do with the reſt of this paper is to tranſcribe a few dull heavy lines which I compoſed near two years ago on the ſpot.

Sick of thy northern glooms, come ſhepherd ſeek
Leſs rigorous climes, and a more friendly ſky:
Why ſhouldſt thou toil amidſt that frozen ground,
Where half year ſnows a barren proſpect lie?

When thou mayſt go where never froſt was ſeen,
Or north-weſt winds with cutting fury blow;
Where never ice congeal'd the limpid ſtream,
Where never mountain crown'd its head with ſnow.

Two weeks, with proſperous gales, thy barque ſhall bear
To iſles that flouriſh in perpetual green,
Where richeſt herbage glads each ſhady vale,
And ever-verdant plants on every hill are ſeen.

Nor dread the dangers of the billowy deep:
Autumnal gales ſhall ſafely waft thee o'er:
Put off the timid heart, or man unbleſt,
Ne'er ſhalt thou reach this gay enchanting ſhore.

So ſome dull minds, in ſpite of age and care,
Are grown ſo wedded to this globe below,
They never with to croſs death's duſky main
That parting them and happineſs, doth flow.

Tho' reaſon's voice muſt whiſper *to the ſoul*
That nobler climes for man the Gods deſign.
Come ſhepherd *haſte* the riſing breezes blow:
No more the ſlumbering winds thy barque confine.

From the vaſt caverns of *old* Ocean's bed,
St. Cruz ariſing laves her humed waiſt:
The threatening waters roar on every ſide;
For every ſide by ocean is embrac'd.

Sharp craggy rocks repel the ſurging brine,
Whoſe cavern'd ſides by reſtleſs ocean wore,
Reſemblance claim to that remoter iſle,
Where once the prince of winds the ſceptre bore.

Betwixt the Tropick and the Midway Line,
In happieſt climate lies this envy'd iſle;
Trees bloom throughout the year, flowers ever blow,
And fragrant Flora wears a laſting ſmile.

No lowering ſkies are here; the neighbouring ſun,
Clear and unveil'd his brilliant journey goes;
Each morn emerging from the azure main,
And ſinking there each evening to repoſe.

In

In June's fair month, the ſpangled traveller gains
'The utmoſt limits of his northern way,
And bleſſes with his beams cold lands remote,
Sad Greenland's coaſt and Hudſon's frozen bay.

The ſhivering ſwains of thoſe unhappy climes
Behold the mid-way monarch thro' the trees:
We feel his friendly heat, his zenith beams
Temper'd with cooling ſhowers and trade-wind breeze.

No threatening tides upon our iſland riſe:
Gay Cynthia ſcarce diſturbs the ocean here:
No waves approach her orb, and ſhe as kind
Attracts no water to her ſilver ſphere.

'The happy waters boaſt, of various kinds,
Unnumber'd myriads of the ſcaly race:
Sportive they play above the delug'd ſand,
(Gay as their clime) in ocean's ample vaſe.

Some ſtreak'd with burniſh'd gold reſplendent glare;
Some cleave the limpid deep all ſilver'd o'er;
Some clad in living green delight the eye;
Some red, ſome blue, of mingled colours more.

Here glides the ſpangled dolphin through the deep;
'The bulky, ſpouting whales more diſtant ſtray;
'The huge green turtles wallow through the wave,
Well pleas'd alike with land or water they.

'The rainbow cuts the deep of varied green;
'The well fed grouper lurks remote below;
'The ſwift bonetta ſwims and flies by turns;
'The diamond coated angels kindle as they go.'

Delicious to the taſte, ſalubrious food,
Which might ſome frugal Samian ſage allure,
To curſe the fare of his abſtemious ſchool,
And turn for once a cheerful Epicure!

Hail, verdant iſle! through thy dark woods I rove,
And learn the nature of each native tree——
'The ſuſtic hard, the poiſonous manchineal,
Which for its fragrant apple pleaſeth thee.

Enticing to the ſmell, fair to the eye,
But deadly poiſon in the taſte is found:
O ſhun the dangerous fruit, nor taſte, like Eve,
'This interdicted fruit in Eden's ground.

'The lowly mangrove fond of wat'ry ſoil;
'The white bark'd gregory riſing high in air;
'The maſtic in the woods you may deſcry;
'Tamarinds and lofty plumb trees flouriſh there.

Sweet orange groves in lonely vallies rife,
And drop their fruits unnoticed and unknown:
The cooling acid limes in hedges grow;
The juicy lemons fwell in fhades their own.

Sweet fpungy plumbs on trees wide fpreading hang;
The happy flavour'd pine grows crefted from the ground;
Plump grenadillo's and guava's fmall,
With melons in each wood and lawn abound.

The conic form'd cafhew, of juicy kind,
Which bears at once an apple and a nut;
Whofe poifon coat indignant to the lips,
Doth in its cell a wholefome kernel fhut.

The plaintain and banana flourifh here,
Of hafty growth, and love to fix their root,
Where fome foft ftream of ambling water goes,
To give full moifture to their cluftered fruit.

No other trees fo vaft a leaf can boaft,
So broad, fo long----through thefe refrefh'd I ftray;
And tho' fierce Sol his beams directly fhed,
Thofe friendly leaves fhall fhade me all the way,

And tempt the cooling breeze to haften there,
With its fweet odorous breath to charm the grove,
High fhades and cooling air, while underneath,
A little ftream by moffy banks doth rove.

Where once the indian dames inchanted flept,
Or fondly kifs'd the moon light eves away:
The lovers fled, the tearful ftream remains,
And only I confole it with my lay.

Pomegranates grace yon vale, and fweet-fops there
Ready to fall, require thy helping hand;
Nor yet neglect the papaw nor mammee,
Whofe flighted trees with fruit unheeded ftand.

Thofe fhaddocks juicy fhall thy tafte delight;
And yon high fruits that over-top the wood,
And cling in clufters to the mother tree---
The cocoa nut, rich milky healthful food.

Caffada fhrubs abound, whofe poifon root,
Supplies the want of fnow-white northern flour:
This grated fine, and fteep'd in water fair,
Forfakes each particle of noxious power.

But chief, the glory of thefe Indian ifles,
Springs from the fweet uncloying fugar cane:
Hence comes the planter's wealth: Hence commerce fends
Such floating piles beyond the weftern main.

Whoe'er

Whoe'er thou art, that leav'ſt thy native ſhore,
And ſhalt to fair Weſt-India climates come,
Taſte not the enchanting plant---to taſte forbear,
If ever thou would'ſt reach thy much-lov'd home.

Ne'er through the iſle permit thy feet to rove,
Or if thou doſt, let prudence lead the way;
Forbear to taſte the magic ſugar-cane;
Forbear to taſte what will complete thy ſtay.

Whoever ſips of this inchanting juice---
Delicious nectar, fit for Jove's own hall,
Returns no more from his lov'd Santa Cruz,
But quits his friends, his country, and his all,

And thinks no more of home----Ulyſſes ſo
Dragg'd off by force, his ſailors from that ſhore,
Where Lotos grew; and had not force prevailed,
They never would have ſought their country more.

No annual toil inters this juicy plant,
The ſtalks lopp'd off, the freſh'ning ſhow'rs prolong,
To future years, unfading and ſecure,
The root ſo vig'rous, and the juice ſo ſtrong.

On yonder peaked hill freſh harveſts riſe,
Where wretched he---the Ethiopian ſwain,
Oft o'er the ocean turns his wiſhful eyes,
To iſles remote high luming o'er the main.

He pants a land of freedom and repoſe,
Where cruel ſlavery never ſought to reign.
O quit thee them, my muſe, and tell me why
Yon abject trees lie ſcatter'd o'er the plain?

Theſe climes, leſt nature ſhould have been too kind,
And man have ſought his happieſt heaven below,
Are torn with mighty winds, fierce hurricanes,
Nature convuls'd in every form of woe.

Scorn not yon lonely vale of trees ſo reft:
Theſe plaintain groves late grew of lovely green---
The orange flouriſh'd and the lemon bore---
The genius of the iſle dwelt there unſeen.

Wild were the ſkies, affrighted nature groan'd,
As though approach'd the laſt deciſive day---
Skies blaz'd around, and bellowing winds had nigh
Diſlodg'd thoſe cliffs and tore thoſe hills away.

And how, alas! could theſe fair trees withſtand,
The killing fury of ſo fierce a blaſt,
That ſtorm'd along the plain, ſeiz'd every grove,
And delug'd with a ſea yon mournful waſte?

But now the winds are paſt, the ſtorm ſubſides,
All nature ſmiles again ſerenely gay,
The beauteous groves renew'd---how ſhall I leave
My green retreat at Butler's verdant bay.

Fain would I view my native climes again,
But murder marks the cruel Briton there----
Contented here I reſt, in ſpite of pain,
And quaff the enlivening juice in ſpite of care.

Winter and winter's gloom are far remov'd,
Eternal ſpring with ſmiling ſummer join'd.
Abſence and death, or heart corroding care,
Why ſhould they cloud the ſunſhine of the mind?

The drowſy pelican wings home his way,
The miſty night ſits heavy on the ſea,
Yon lagging ſail drags ſlowly o'er the main.
Night and its kindred glooms are nought to me.

To-morrow's ſun new paints the faded ſcene;
Though deep in ocean ſink his weſtern beams,
His ſpangled chariot ſhall ariſe more clear,
More radiant from the drowſy land of dreams.

Then ſhepherd haſte, and leave behind thee far,
The bloody plains and iron glooms above,
Quit thy cold northern ſtar, and here enjoy,
Beneath the ſmiling ſkies this land of love.

Soon ſhall the genius of the fertile ſoil,
A new creation to thy view unfold,
Admire the works of nature's liberal hand,
And ſcorn that vulgar bait, all-potent gold.

Yet if perſuaded by no lay of mine,
You ſtill admire your climes of froſt and ſnow,
And pleas'd prefer above our ſouthern groves,
The darkſome foreſts that around thee grow,---

Still there remain---thy native air enjoy,
Repel the tyrant who thy peace invades,
While pleas'd I trace the vales of Santa Cruz,
And ſing with rapture her inſpiring ſhades.

SONG *to Miſs* NANCY N----. Tune, *Roſlin Caſtle.*

NO longer I'll rove ſince fair Nancy I've ſeen,
For ſhe of all beauties is ſurely the queen;
Such charms ev'n a ſaint may with rapture admire,
And an anch'rite view with a youthful deſire.

Then ye maiden's no longer ſay Collin's untrue,
He'll be faithful to Nancy, though faithleſs to you;
Your charms ſoon will fade, but in Nancy he'll find
Freſh lovely gay beauties ſtill bloom in her mind.

FOREIG

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Ruſſia and the Porte.

FROM the countenance which we have already ſaid * the Ruſſians afforded to the Khan of Crim Tartary, in his innovations in the laws and cuſtoms of that peninſula, the Reis Effendi at Conſtantinople, on the 5th of February 1778, ſent for all the interpreters of the miniſters of foreign powers, except that of the court of Peterſburgh, and repreſented to them, That notwithſtanding the many heavy grounds of complaint, which the Porte had againſt Ruſſia, the Grand Seignor, in the preſent view of matters, ſaw himſelf under the neceſſity of breaking with this empire; that the Czarine had acted in violation of many articles ſtipulated at the laſt peace, and eſpecially that which reſpects the independence of the Crimea, in attempting to eſtabliſh in this peninſula, againſt the inclination of a very great number of the Tartars, a Khan which the people are not able to endure, and in diſtreſſing thoſe of this nation who are oppoſed to the intruſion of Sahib Gueray, and who refuſe, from motives of religion to wear the hats and uniforms of the Ruſſian ſoldiery; that theſe innovations and infractions are notoriouſly againſt the laws of the muſſulman religion; that the Porte therefore begs the ſeveral miniſters to make it known to their reſpective courts, that her highneſs was determined to revenge, at length, the inſult on her throne; and that ſhe hoped every ſovereign would approve the part ſhe was about to take in declaring war againſt the empreſs of Ruſſia.

The Reis Effendi then directed the interpreters to wait upon him to the Porte, in order to receive a copy of the declaration.

Let the particular diſpoſition of her Highneſs be what it may, the diſagreement that ſubſiſts among her ſervants keeps it in ſuſpence what will be the iſſue of the debates that have ariſen between this court and that of Ruſſia. There is ground to apprehend diſturbances and inſurrections in the boſom of the empire. The Captain Pacha ſtill unſhaken in his reſolution to revenge the honour of the creſcent, and to ſignalize his bravery, is obſtinate for war. The Mufti, more moderate, and truſting to the authority which he enjoys, loudly declares for peace. Theſe ſentiments diametrically oppoſite divide the inhabitants of the capital, and even of a great part of the empire. The military join their voices to that of the Captain Pacha; but the opulent among the muſſelmen, influenced by the agents of the head of their religion, and guided by views of perſonal intereſt, demand openly that every method be adopted to avoid coming to a rupture.

The Mufti hath declared in full Divan to her highneſs, that the war being undertaken evidently againſt the divine law, and againſt

* *See the firſt Number of the Magazine.*

againſt the ſacred precepts of the prophet, the Ottoman arms cannot be ſucceſsful; and that if ſhe violates the treaty, he will venture to predict to her highneſs ſuch calamities and heavy diſaſters, as will make her throne to tremble.

In the mean time the Grand Seignor haſtens forward every warlike preparation with the greateſt ſpeed poſſible; and leſt the oppoſition of the two parties may end in a civil war, he hath forbid abſolutely that a word be ſaid upon the ſubject. Nevertheleſs this prohibition has not been able to reſtrain the Janizaries, who under the pretext of demanding the arrears due to them, have mutinied; but happily the officers of this turbulent and formidable body, have been able to extinguiſh the conſpiracy, juſt as it began to burſt out; and forty of the principal amongſt them have been hanged for an example.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

THE ſituation of the Refugees with the Britiſh army in New-York, has afforded, thro' the courſe of the preſent winter, a miſerable ſpectacle. The barracks, hoſpitals, and public buildings have been occupied by the king's troops, while the miſerable wretches who have followed them, are under the neceſſity of ſeeking ſhelter in the market-houſes, in the ſtables with a fire before the door to prepare their victuals, or amongſt the ruins of the burnt buildings, in the angles of the ſtanding walls and chimneys.

Before the arrival of the Cork fleet, both the army and the Refugees were in great want of proviſions, and what they had was corrupted and unwholeſome. Under theſe circumſtances it needed not ſurprize us to have heard of the deſperate and vain deſire expreſſed by petition to Sir Henry Clinton, that he would furniſh them with arms and ammunition and permit them to go without the lines and eſtabliſh a reſidence ſomewhere in theſe ſtates.

Their ſpirits have been kept up a little from time to time, by the expectation of a Ruſſian reinforcement, which was to be in England by the firſt of February; but this expectation has ſo wholly diſappeared, that *like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion, it has not left a wreck behind.*

The Count D'Eſtaing has been active in the Weſt-Indies, but not in every caſe fortunate. He had ſailed, or was about to ſail with a body of troops, and the fleet under his command, on an expedition to the iſland of Grenada, when he was informed of the taking of the iſland of St. Lucia, by the Britiſh forces under the command of Major-General Grant, in conjunction with the fleet under Rear-Admiral Barrington. St. Lucia is ſituate between Martinico, and Barbadoes. The principal harbour Carenage is bending like a horſe ſhoe, or half moon, with a fort at each extremity of the curvature.

curvature. It affords the greateſt maritime defence poſſible. A ſhip under ſail cannot enter it, but muſt be warped a conſiderable diſtance. There is no plying to windward between the two points, and the ſoundings near the land encreaſe ſo ſuddenly from 25 to 100 fathom, that the aſſailant cannot find anchorage. Not more than one veſſel can enter at a time, and even in this caſe is expoſed to three unmaſked batteries in front, with thoſe on each ſide.

The Count on the 15th of December bore down upon the Britiſh fleet, under cover of the forts of this harbour, and attacked them with ſome ſucceſs, hulling the Boyne the largeſt of the Britiſh veſſels two or three times, and killing ſome men on board the Prince of Wales, and damaging conſiderably ſeveral of the ſmaller frigates. Their ſituation however baffled his attempt, and made it neceſſary for him to draw off, and land his troops upon the iſland, which he did on the night of the 17th, and on the 18th led them up to attack the Britiſh grenadiers and light-infantry ſtrongly poſted under the command of General Meadows, on a peninſula formed by the Carenage on the ſouth, and by the bay from which they had landed on the north. The Britiſh troops about 1500 men were drawn up on the face of a very ſteep and rugged hill, with a paſs in front very narrow by the marſhy grounds on one hand, and a branch of the ſea on the other. Over this the French troops advanced in a column; the ground not admitting more than thirty men a-breaſt. They made the attack upon the enemy with great ſpirit, but the inſurmountable obſtacle of ſituation obliged them to retire. They rallied and came on a ſecond time with great bravery, but were a ſecond time repulſed, and the loſs was conſiderable. In the mean time, the enemy confeſs themſelves to have been very roughly handled, and to have had one hundred and thirty men killed and wounded in the action. Captain Hay of the grenadiers is amongſt the ſlain; General Meadows, Major and Lieutenant Harriſon, and one or two other officers are amongſt the wounded.

A few days after this affair, the Count ſailed from the iſland; and Admiral Byron arriving with the fleet under his command, placed the ſuperiority of force, in theſe ſeas, in favour of the Britiſh, which had been hitherto inferior, the fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Barrington, conſiſting of ſix ſhips of 74 guns, ſeven of 50 guns, and ſome frigates, and that under Count D'Eſtaing of ſeventeen ſhips and ſeveral frigates taken from the enemy.

The Britiſh fleets are at preſent at St. Lucia, and ſuffer much from the climate; they are ſaid to bury ten or fifteen every day, and the iſland is become *a tomb of Europeans*. The French fleet under Count D'Eſtaing is at Port Royal in Martinico, and waits for the ſquadron under the Count D'Graſſe.

About the 20th of November laſt, the ſtate of Georgia was invaded by ſeveral bodies of the enemy from Florida. One under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Provoſt marched from Auguſtine, and made ſo ſudden

and

and rapid an incurſion on the ſouthern ſettlements, that the few brave inhabitants who at every defile and advantageous piece of ground, attempted to oppoſe their progreſs, were compelled to retire. Brigadier General Screven was wounded in the firſt encounter, and was ſhot again by a ranger while he lay diſabled on the ground, and aſked for quarter.

A handful of continental troops which had been drawn to the weſtward on the appearance of an impending war with the Indians, joined themſelves to the militia, and with this ſmall aſſiſtance it was determined to make a ſtand, but accounts of another body of the enemy, which in the mean time under Colonel Fuſer, had landed at Colonel's Iſland, and were on their march to Sunbury, about to encloſe them between two fires, rendered this reſolution inexpedient, and made it neceſſary to retreat to Ogechee ferry. The retreat was happily effected under the fire of the field-pieces, and the camp ſo ſtrongly intrenched at the ferry, that the enemy did not venture to attack it. But being now in poſſeſſion of one of the moſt valuable and beſt cultivated ſettlements in the ſtate of Georgia, they gave a looſe to their ſavage practice of plundering and burning every houſe, and deſtroying the effects of the diſtreſſed inhabitants.

The body under Col. Fuſer had by this time penetrated to the town of Sunbury, and while the upper end of the town was in their poſſeſſion, Fort Morris at the lower end, into which the third continental regiment had been thrown, and which was defended by Lieutenant-Colonel John Macintoſh, continued to hold out; and when the enemy ſent to demand the ſurrender of it, this laconic anſwer was returned, *Come and take it.* It was threatened by the enemy to lay the town in aſhes, and to this it was replyed, that *ſuch proceeding was barbarous and inhuman, nevertheleſs to convince them how little we were to be deterred by ſuch threats, as ſoon as they ſet fire to a houſe at one end of the town, we ſhould apply a torch to one at the other, and let the flames meet in the center, by a mutual conflagration.*

On the firſt account of theſe incurſions in the ſtate of Georgia, the militia of North-Carolina, about 1600 from Mecklenburgh, and other weſtern counties marched to oppoſe them. On the approach of theſe, that body of the enemy under Colonel Provoſt, which had advanced to Ogechee river, haſtily retreated, and joined in their rout by the diviſion of the Britiſh troops from Sunbury, committed many wanton acts of cruelty, burning houſes, and deſtroying the effects of the diſtreſſed inhabitants, and driving off a conſiderable quantity of cattle, and about a thouſand negroes, whom they have ſince tranſported to the Weſt-Indies.

On the 23d of December a more conſiderable force of the enemy, in a fleet of 37 ſail from New-York, entered the ſound of Savannah, and on the 24th anchored in the river. On the 29th they landed about two miles below the town of Savannah, and immediately began their march for the town. Having made

made a ſhew of an attack upon our left, they filed off to the right, and by the concealment of a wood, gained our flank, beforewe had diſcovered their movement. A ſmall party of militia made a very gallant ſtand, and facilitated the retreat of the continental troops under Colonel Huger and Colonel Elbert, who nearly ſurrounded, and with a heavy fire on both flanks, made their way through the enemy, not without conſiderable loſs of killed, wounded, and priſoners.

The enemy after this advantage took poſſeſſion of the town of Savannah, with the ſtores, artillery, proviſion, and veſſels in the harbour. They continued their advantage, and advanced fifty miles above the town, and it is probable they will maintain their footing, until the militia of North and South Carolina, and a body of continental troops under Major-General Lincoln, who are on their march for Georgia, and by the laſt accounts were as far as Purysburgh, ſhall have it in their power to come up with and repel them from the ſtate which they have ſo boldly and hitherto ſo ſucceſsfully invaded.

In his Britannic Majeſty's ſpeech to both houſes of Parliament, which arrived on the 6th of this month, it is obſervable, That he is exceedingly ſerious, and alarmed at the preſent poſture of affairs; that he is greatly wounded and hurt by the alliance on the part of France with the States; that he is ſtrongly apprehenſive that other powers will take the like ſtep; that he is extremely diſappointed and chagrined with the reſult of the terms propoſed by the commiſſioners; that he is in good earneſt deſirous of peace; that he propoſes to fight on, if he cannot be able to avoid it; and that he is in great want of *money*, and much afraid that the Commons will think the eſtimates for the preſent year too enormous to grant them.

About the time that Governor Johnſtone one of the commiſſioners from his Britannic Majeſty to the States returned home, a publication made its appearance in England, and has been ſince reprinted in this city, containing Conſiderations on the Mode and Terms of a Treaty of Peace with America. It is the general deſign of this publication to prove that the ways pointed out as neceſſary and proper to reſtore the general tranquility, are *inadequate to the end*; that, *a clear, explicit, unconditional, and full acknowledgement of the independence of theſe States*, is the only poſſible expedient to reſtore peace and happineſs; that an application ought to be immediately made to our commiſſioners at Paris, who are, moſt probably furniſhed with powers to *negotiate a treaty*, and if not, can at leaſt conclude a truce, until powers ſhall be obtained from Congreſs; that the preſent is the moſt happy time to ſet on foot a treaty *before an important part of Europe ſhall interfere, and embarraſs the negotiation with the adjuſtment of new claims and intereſts; that America if her independence is immediately acknowledged may be induced to make ſtipulations of great importance to Britain. She may agree not to paſs the cape of Good Hope; ſhe may diſclaim all connection with Africa, and its accurſed trade;*

ſhe may engage not to poſſeſs any part of the Weſt-India iſlands, but guarantee to England her poſſeſſions there. She may be induced to take a certain quantity of the manufactures of Britain, and to ſupply her with naval ſtores for a certain number of years; ſhe may enter into engagements about the fiſheries on her coaſts, the importance of which is well known; ſhe may diſclaim an interference with, or interruption of the trade to Hudſon's Bay, the full value of which moſt are ignorant of. Great-Britain may, in ſhort, ſecure, by articles of pacification and commerce, the moſt valuable parts of her trade, which will be greatly endangered by a continuance of the preſent war.

The propriety of an immediate acknowledgement of the independence of theſe ſtates is enforced by a conſideration of the *fatal conſequences which may attend a delay. No one can doubt the part which Spain will take, from the part which ſhe has already taken. That Portugal will follow the dictates of Spain, now ſhe is thrown into her arms by the inability of England to protect her, is perhaps certain; her intereſt and her inclination concur with the preſent neceſſity. Will the Dutch ſtand out when the Americans ſhall declare, and the declaration if not already made, may be expected ſoon, "They will not trade with any powers that ſhall not acknowledge their independency?" The Dutch againſt whom the act of navigation was levelled, will rejoice at its ſubſtantial repeal, and will eagerly enjoy the freedom of the ſea, and of commerce, on the terms propoſed.*

The good policy and even neceſſity of *honeſty, plain-dealing,* and *ſincerity* on the part of Britain, in her future advances to accomodation, inſtead of that *diſguiſe, myſtery,* and *deceit,* which ſhe has hitherto practiced, is largely inſiſted on. The abſurd, dangerous and fruitleſs expectation of being able to procure by the aſſiſtance of France, the ſovereignty of America, from any conceſſion of Canada, or partition of theſe States, is fully illuſtrated; the improbability that America will relinquiſh her independence, or fall in her demands, is explained, and this topic of reaſoning, which winds up the performance, is concluded in theſe words of a preſident of Congreſs in his letter to one of the commiſſioners, "*To ſuppoſe their minds leſs firm at the preſent hour than they were when deſtitute of all foreign aid, even without the expectation of an alliance, when upon a day of public faſting and humiliation, in their houſe of worſhip, and in the preſence of God, they reſolved* To hold no conference or treaty with any Commiſſioners on the part of Great-Britain, unleſs they ſhould, as a preliminary thereto, either withdraw their fleets and armies, or in poſitive and expreſs terms, acknowledge the independency of the States---*would be highly irrational——Sooner than do it, they would commence treaties weſtward of yonder mountain.*"

With regard to the preſent ſtate of the American cauſe, the following circumſtances are chiefly remarkable:--- The Spaniſh ambaſſador at the court of Britain, count D'Almodaver, had preſented a remonſtrance to that court,

court, declaring, that *unleſs the diſputes between the courts of London and Verſailles were ſpeedily terminated, his Catholic Majeſty muſt take an active part, and no longer remain a neutral ſpectator of the depredations committed by the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty on the commerce of France.*

A deputation of the merchants of Amſterdam have waited upon the Stadtholder, and repreſented their grievances and complaints; with regard to the ſufferings of their trade and ſhipping by the Engliſh. A repreſentation of the ſame nature has been made to the Grand Penſionary, and a petition delivered to the Greffier, to be laid before the States General, requeſting a ſpeedy and efficacious protection of their trade, the reimburſement of all the damages and loſſes ſuſtained from the Engliſh, ſince the year 1734, to the preſent time.

The king of the two Sicilies has formally declared his ports open to our commerce.

Governor Johnſtone in the Houſe of Commons, though he does not take upon him to adviſe which is beſt to perſiſt in the war againſt America, or to give up the conteſt, yet ſeems to apprehend, that *his nation has not force enough to ſpare from its natural defence againſt France, or any other foreign enemy, who may join in her ſupport.*

On the other hand, a treaty between the courts of Great-Britain, Peterſburgh, and Berlin, for the *mutual ſecurity of their reſpective dominions*, is concluded.

Lord North in the Houſe of Commons has ſtated many reaſons for continuing the war; and the Houſe has reſolved, that 50,346 effective men, including 3213 invalids, be employed for the land ſervice, for the year 1779; that £. 8,33,711 be granted to maintain them.

CHRONICLE.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, Sept. 24.

EVERY friend to his king and country muſt ſincerely regret that ſeveral negociations between Gen. Skene and the revolted highlanders proved ineffectual. They continue in arms upon their great natural fortreſs, which they are able to defend againſt many regiments. They have taken up their ground in the moſt advantageous manner, and placed their centinels and guards very judiciouſly. They keep up their ſpirits with muſic and dancing, and variety of animating exercifes. A party of dragoons has come to town, but nothing offenſive has yet been attempted. This forenoon, two of their officers, both beloved by the men, went up to them to endeavour to treat; the officers were fairly conducted to the top of Arthur's ſeat, and harrangued the ſoldiers with a very earneſt warmth. Mr. M'Kenzie who ſpoke Erſe ſeemed to be very eloquent, and ſome of the men were not leſs eloquent. It was expected that an accomodation would have taken place, on condition of being paid every ſhilling due to them, obtaining aſſurance that

that they ſhould not be ſent to the Eaſt-Indies; but we are afraid that things are in a very unſettled ſtate, for the magiſtrates have iſſued a proclamation for the inhabitants to keep within doors when the great alarm bell, called the fire bell, ſhould be rung, as it ſeems the highlanders have threatened to march through the city, and the commander of the troops, it is ſaid, have reſolved to oppoſe them.

[*Theſe Highlanders are* 500 *men of Lord Seaforth's regiment, who, when they were to be embarked at Leith, mutinied, and marched to a high rocky hill near Edinburgh, called* Arthur's ſeat, *under pretence of not being paid their arrears, and that they were ſold to the Eaſt-India company.*]

List of Captures at Sea.

Captures from the States.

Dec. 28. Sloop Elizabeth, Alexander, from Baltimore, taken by capt. Ridley, who in his cruize had taken 18 prizes.

Brig Reſiſtance, burnt by the ſhip of war Ariel.

Brig New-Broom.

Independent American.

Capt. Clerk from Baltimore laden with tobacco.

Ship ----- from Charleſtown.

Sloop Bachelor, Mullet.

Sloop Friendſhip, Golley.

Schooner Redland, Buſt.

Privateer Bunker's-hill, by miſtaking the Engliſh ſhips at St. Lucia for the French.

Schooner Neptune, Swain.

Oliver Cromwel of Boſton.

Ship ---- from Virginia, and a brig.

Privateer Muſketo.

The Lively, from Weſt-Indies.

Schooner Hope.

Schooner Willis.

The Eſpie.

The Juſtitia, and four other St. Domingo ſhips taken by Admiral Keppel.

Captures from the French.

A ſhip loaded with maſts from Piſcataqua, by the Ariel.

Ship Lyon of 40 guns, 280 men. Her cargo, 1400 hogſheads of tobacco. Taken the 2d of November laſt, by the frigate Maidſtone, after an obſtinate engagement of ſeven hours.

Ship ---- with rice, indigo, and tobacco, by the privateer Lampier.

The Louis le Grand.

Captures by the French.

Sloop of war Ceres, of 16 guns, the Swift of 24 guns, and the Weaſel of 16 guns, and ſeveral other prizes by count D'Eſtaing.

A number of privateers, and veſſels of war, in Europe. See page 52.

Captures by the States.

Tranſport Sally, Smith, for Tybee, with two captains, their ſervants, and 19 artillery horſes.

Schooner Friendſhip, with flour from Quebec to New-York.

Brig Chace, with rum & ſugar.

Brig Bella, ditto.

Ship Nancy from Glaſgow for Jamaica, taken by the Marlborough, retaken by the Experiment, and retaken again by the ſloop Providence, her cargo dry goods, her invoice, £ 30,000 ſt r.

Brig Providence from Cork.

Sloop ---- with rum and ſugar for Newport, by a whale-boat.

A ſhip with rum and ſugar, by the Monmouth.

A veſſel with fiſh, by the Bennington.

A ſhip from London for Jamaica, with a valuable cargo.

A ſhip with rum and ſugar, and two other prizes with coffee and molaſſes, taken by our cruizers.

THE

United States Magazine,

A

REPOSITORY

OF

Hiſtory, Politics, and Literature.

For MARCH, 1779.

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PHILADELPHIA:

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POLITICAL DIARY.

1778. *Dec.* 3. The court of France informs the States of Holland that if they (the States) do not protect their own trade, the king of France will not allow them a free trade to his ports in Europe and the West-Indies.

Dec. 9. All the bishops except four, to their immortal honour, decline voting for that diabolical engine of cruelty the American Proclamation, and avoid countenancing the vindictive shedding of Christian blood.

Dec. 11. Lord Barrington resigns his place as Secretary at War, and Mr. Jenkinson succeeds his Lordship.

1779. *Jan.* 4. A proclamation issued in Georgia by Hyde Parker and Archibald Campbell.

Jan. 1. The British take possession of that part of St. Martin's which had belonged to the French.

Jan. 7. A Court-martial held at Portsmouth on the conduct of Admiral Keppel.

Feb. 2. The enemy from Rhode-Island land a party of men at Quidneset in Narragansett, and carry off 19 head of cattle, and 180 sheep.

Feb. 10. The Hon. Henry Laurens, Edward Rutledge, Arthur Middleton, John Matthews and Thomas Bee, Esqrs. of S. Carolina, appointed delegates to the General Congress.

Feb. 16. Col. Elbert promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of militia in the State of Georgia.

Feb. 17. The Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, Esq. late President of the State, William Henry Drayton, Esq. Chief Justice, of South Carolina, elected delegates to Congress, in the room of the Hon. Edward Rutledge, and Thomas Bee, Esqrs. who had resigned.

Feb. 18. The Hon. Thomas Bee, Esq. of S. Carolina, elected Lieutenant-Governor in the room of the Hon. Thomas Heyward, who had declined serving.

Feb. 18. The anniversary of our alliance with France celebrated at the camp at Pluckemin, after a very elegant entertainment and display of fireworks, given by General Knox and the officers of the corps of artillery. The celebration had been postponed on account of his Excellency General Washington's absence from camp.

Feb. 20. A party from the British cruisers land, and set fire to Cable's mills, at Campo, between Fairfield and Norwalk in Connecticut. The mills are consumed, with a quantity of grain and flour.

Feb. 22. A very elegant entertainment given at the Raleigh tavern by the inhabitants of this city, to celebrate the anniversary of that day which gave birth to General George Washington.

Feb. 27. The petition of this city, expressing disapprobation of the measures recommended by the General Assembly for taking the sense of the people on the calling of a Convention, signed by eight hundred and seventy-seven freemen, was delivered by a committee to Robert Morris, Esq. member for the city to be by him presented to the House,

March

March 2. Henry Osborn, Esq. late of the kingdom of Ireland, and now of this city, admitted and sworn Attorney at Law, in the Court of Common Pleas.

March 3. Resolved by the Congress that all military commissions be filled up at the War-Office, &c.

March 3. Intelligence in the Pennsylvania Journal that the inhabitants of Curacoa are in a most distressed condition from a want of provisions. A small vessel had arrived there from the main, with some corn which was immediately bought up by the public authority, and delivered out to the inhabitants by the quart, under a guard of soldiery.

Intelligence in the same paper that the Burgo-masters of Amsterdam have publicly acknowledged the independency of the States of North-America.

March 5. A party of the enemy taken by a guard of Col. Putnam's at Teller's point.

March 9. Intelligence in the Pennsylvania Journal, that the Indians and Tories, with their usual barbarity have burnt a number of houses at Sasquoharrah.

March 10. A proclamation by his Excellency George Washington, containing full pardon to deserters from the army, who shall join their respective corps before the first of May next.

March 10. Intelligence in the Pennsylvania Gazette, that the king of Spain has ordered twelve ships of the line to join France immediately.

March 15. Resolved by the Constitutional Society of Philadelphia, that two persons be appointed to prepare and deliver on the 4th of June next, the anniversary of our glorious Independence, the one an Oration on the advantages of that Independence; the other an Eulogium in memory of those brave men who have fallen in defence of our rights and privileges.

March 17. Intelligence in the Pennsylvania Journal, that from Dec. 1. 1778. to Jan. 1. 1779. there have come in from the enemy to our camp at Peekskill, seventy-five deserters.

March 19. At a meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held at the College, the following gentlemen are chosen officers for the remainder of the present year, viz.

President. Honourable Benjamin Franklin, Esq. L. L. D.

Vice-Presidents. Dr. Thomas Bond, sen. Dr. William Shippen, sen. David Rittenhouse, Esq.

Secretaries. Rev. Dr. William Smith, Rev. Dr. John Ewing, Rev. Mr. William White, Owen Biddle, Esq.

Curators. Col. Lewis Nicola, Dr. Samuel Duffield, Mr. Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere.

Treasurer. Matthew Clarkson, Esq.

March 20. Resolved by Congress, That the first Thursday of May next, be a day of fasting, prayer, and humiliation, to Almighty God.

March 27. Information in a paper signed An American, that the Empress of Russia has given it in answer to the British ambassador, requesting the assistance of her troops to subdue America, "*My glory shall never be tarnished by the infamy of oppressing*

preſſing thoſe who only contend for freedom and juſtice."

March 29. Reſolved by Congreſs, that whereas the Bahama iſlands are now garriſoned by, and under the military government of the king of Great-Britain, and the inhabitants of ſaid iſlands have of late fitted out many privateers and armed veſſels, for cruiſing on the coaſt of theſe United States, and that ſuch privateers and armed veſſels have actually captured divers veſſels, the property of the citizens of theſe States, on the coaſt of South-Carolina:

That the reſolution of Congreſs of the twenty-fourth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, ſo far as it relates to the ſaid Bahama Iſlands, be repealed, and from and after the date of this reſolution be held void.

March 13. Reſolved in General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, that the officers of the Pennſylvania line receive half-pay during life; that the following articles be diſtributed at the following prices, viz.

Weſt-India rum,	5/ per gallon.
Muſcovado ſugar,	3/9 perpound.
Coffee at	3/9 ditto.
Tea at	12/ ditto.
Chocolate at	3/9 ditto.
Hard ſoap at	1/3 ditto.
Tobacco at	0/9 ditto.

That to every officer a compleat ſuit of regimental uniform be furniſhed every year. That the lands granted to officers and ſoldiers be exempted from taxation. That the widows of the officers who have died in the ſervice be entitled to their huſbands half-pay during their widowhood.

March 29. Reſolved in General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania,

1ſt, That in addition to the Continental bounty of Two Hundred Dollars, there be given on the part of the State, Sixty-Six Dollars, and Two Thirds, to every recruit, who, ſince the twenty-third day of Januarylaſt, has been, or who hereafter may be enliſted to ſerve during the war, the whole making one hundred pounds.

2d, That Seventy five dollars be allowed to every officer for every recruit he may from this time enliſt, that ſhall paſs muſter.

3d. That a ſuitable gratuity will be provided for thoſe veterans who have already engaged and ſhall ſerve during the war.

4. That the widows of ſoldiers have the ſame benefit as the widows of officers.

NOTES *to* CORRESPONDENTS.

Sonnet and *Epigram* from our Correſpondent in Kent County, State of Delaware, received and will be inſerted in due time.

Letter relative to *Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhments*, will be in our next.

Viſion of the reign of Deſpotiſm over Females, by *Clariſſa*, a lady of this city, will have a place in its proper time.

Copy of Three Hundred Verſes ſigned a *Continental Bill*, in anſwer to Hard Money, cannot be admitted.

To the Public.

Hiſtory of the preſent war, a Britiſh publication.----Eſtabliſhment of the United States, an American account, will commence in the next number of the Magazine.

THE
United States Magazine,
FOR MARCH, 1779.

An ORATION *on the Advantages of* American Independence.

(*Continued from page* 58.)

OUR Independence will naturally tend to fill our country with inhabitants. Where life, liberty, and property, are well ſecured, and where land is eaſily and cheaply obtained, the natural increaſe of people will much exceed all European calculations. Add to this, the inhabitants of the Old World becoming acquainted with our excellent forms of government, will emigrate by thouſands. In their native lands, the hard-earned fruits of uninterrupted labour, are ſcarcely equal to a ſcanty ſupply of their natural wants; and this pittance is held on a very precarious tenure: While our ſoil may be cheaply purchaſed, and will abundantly repay the toil of the huſbandman, whoſe property no rapacious landlord dare invade. Happy America! whoſe extent of territory weſtward, is ſufficient to accommodate with land, thouſands and millions of the virtuous peaſants, who now groan beneath tyranny and oppreſſion in three quarters of the globe. Who would remain in Europe, a dependent on the will of an imperious landlord, when a few years induſtry can make him an independent American freeholder?

Such will be the fruits of our glorious revolution, that in a little time, gay fields adorned with the yellow robes of ripening harveſt, will ſmile in the remoteſt depths of our weſtern frontiers, where impaſſable foreſts now frown over the uncultivated earth. The face of our interior country will be changed from a barren wilderneſs, into the hoſpitable abodes of peace and plenty. Cities too will riſe majeſtick to the view, on thoſe very ſpots which are now howled over by ſavage beaſts and more ſavage men.

The population of this country has been heretofore very rapid; but it is worthy of obſervation, that this has varied more or leſs, in proportion to the degrees of liberty that were granted to the different provinces, by their reſpective charters. Pennſylvania and New-England, though inferior in ſoil, being bleſt originally with the moſt free forms of government have outſtripped others in the relative increaſe of their inhabitants. Hence I infer, that

as we are all now completely free and independent, we ſhall populate much faſter than we ever have done, or ever would, while we were controuled by the jealous policy of an inſignificant iſland.

We poſſeſs thouſands and millions of acres, which we may ſell out to new ſettlers, on terms very eaſy to them, and yet ſufficient to defray the whole expence of the preſent war. When the quit-rents, formerly paid to the King, ſhall be appropriated to the benefit of the Independent States, they will fill our treaſuries to ſo great a degree, that foreign nations, knowing that we abound in the ſinews of war, will be afraid to provoke us. In a few years, when our finances are properly arranged, the ſtoppage of thoſe ſums which were formerly drained from us, to ſupport the pride and extravagance of the Britiſh King, will be an ample proviſion, without taxes, for defraying the expence of our independent governments.

It is difficult to compute the number of advantages ariſing from our preſent glorious ſtruggle; harder ſtill, perhaps impoſſible, preciſely to aſcertain their extent. It has attracted the attention of all Europe to the nature of civil liberty, and the rights of the people. Our conſtitutions, pregnant with the ſeeds of liberty and happineſs, have been tranſlated into a variety of languages, and ſpread far and wide. Who can tell what great events, now concealed in the womb of time, may be brought into exiſtence by the nations of the Old World emulating our ſucceſsful efforts in the cauſe of liberty? The thrones of tyranny and deſpotiſm will totter, when their ſubjects ſhall learn and know, by our example, that the happineſs of the people is the end and object of all lawful government. The wondering world has beheld the ſmiles of Heaven on the numerous ſons of America reſolving to die or be free: Perhaps this noble example, like a wide-ſpreading conflagration may catch from breaſt to breaſt, and extend from nation to nation, till tyranny and oppreſſion are utterly extirpated from the face of the earth*.

The tyrants and landlords of the Old World, who hold a great part of their fellow men in bondage becauſe of their dependence for land, will be obliged to relax of their arbitrary treatment, when

---

* *Britain will eventually loſe leſs by our Independence, than is commonly ſuppoſed. The King and Miniſtry may be cured of their luſt of domination, and will be deprived of influence and the means of corruption. While ſhe had a monopoly of our trade, it encouraged idleneſs and extravagance in her manufacturers; becauſe they were ſure of a market for their goods, though dear and ill made: But as Independence will beſtow our commerce on thoſe who moſt deſerve it, this will be the means of introducing frugality and induſtry among her laboring poor. Our population will be ſo much the more rapid for our free governments. that, in my humble opinion, that part of our trade which will fall to the ſhare of Great-Britain, if ſhe has wiſdom to conclude a ſpeedy peace, will be more to her advantage than a monopoly of the whole of it, if we had remained ſubject*

when they find that America is an aſylum for freemen from all quarters of the globe. They will be cautious of adding to the oppreſſions of their poor ſubjects and tenants, leſt they ſhould force them to abandon their country for the enjoyment of the ſweets of American Liberty. In this view of the mater, I am confident that the cauſe of America is the cauſe of Human Nature, and that it will extend its influence to thouſands who will never ſee it, and procure them a mitigation of the cruelties and oppreſſions impoſed by their arbitrary taſk-maſters.

If ſuch be the glorious conſequences of Independence, who can be ſo loſt to every generous ſentiment, as to wiſh to return under royal domination? Who would not rather count it an honour to ſtand among the foremoſt, in doing and ſuffering in a cauſe ſo intimately connected with the happineſs of Human Nature? Away with all the peeviſh complaints of the hardneſs of the times, and the weight of the taxes. The prize for which we contend, would be cheaply purchaſed with double the expence of blood, treaſure, and difficulty, it will ever coſt us.

Our independent conſtitutions, formed on the juſteſt principles, promiſe fair to give the moſt perfect protection to life, liberty, and property, equally to the poor and the rich. As at the conflagration of Corinth, the various melted metals running together, formed a new one, called Corinthian Braſs, which was ſuperior to any of its component parts; in like manner, perhaps it is the will of Heaven, that a new empire ſhould be here formed, of the different nations of the Old World, which will riſe ſuperior to all that have gone before it, and extend human happineſs to its utmoſt poſſible limits. None can tell to what perfection the arts of government may be brought. May we not therefore expect great things from the patriots of this generation, jointly co-operating to make the new-born republics of America as complete as poſſible? Is it not to be hoped, that human nature will here receive her moſt finiſhed touches? that the arts and ſciences will be extended and improved? that religion, learning, and liberty will be diffuſed over this continent? And in ſhort, that the American editions of the human mind will be more perfect than any that have yet appeared? Great things have been atchieved in the infancy of States; and the ardor of a new people riſing to empire and renown, with proſpects that tend to elevate the human ſoul, encourages theſe flattering expectations.

Should any puny politician object, that all theſe proſpects are viſionary, till we are certain of Independence; I reply that we have been in poſſeſſion of it for two years, and are daily more able to ſupport it, and our enemies leſs able to overſet it. When we firſt dared to contend with Britain, we were a looſe disjointed people, under no other government than that of a well-regulated mob. If in theſe circumſtances we were able to defend ourſelves, what may we not now expect, when we can draw forth our whole ſtrength in a regular conſtitutional manner? If the

maiden

maiden courage of our new raised levies, has successfully withstood the well-trained bands of our enemies, can we distrust, when three campaigns have made them equal in discipline, to those with whom they are to contend? Such is the situation of Britain, that were we only able to keep up the appearance of an army, she could not afford to protract the war: But instead of this, our troops are more numerous, better disciplined, cloathed, and armed, than they ever were. The most timid may dismiss all their doubts, since Lewis XVI. that illustrious Protector of the Rights of Human Nature, with a magnanimity worthy of himself, has guaranteed to us our Independency. If Britain could not subdue America when she stood single aud alone, how abortive must all her attempts prove, when we are aided by the power of the greatest European Monarch?

The special interposition of Providence in our behalf, makes it impious to disbelieve the final establishment of our Heaven-protected independence. Can any one seriously review the beginning, progress, and present state of the war, and not see an indisputable evidence of an overruling influence on the minds of men, preparing the way for the accomplishment of this great event?

As all the tops of corn in a waving field are inclined in one direction by a gust of wind; in like manner, the Governor of the world has given one, and the same universal bent and inclination to the whole body of our people. Is it a work of man, that Thirteen States, frequendy quarreling about boundaries, clashing in interests, differing in policy, manners, customs, forms of government, and religion, scattered over an extensive continent, under the influence of a variety of local prejudices, jealousies, and aversions, should all harmoniously agree, as if one mighty mind inspired the whole?

Our enemies seemed confident of the impossibility of our union; our friends doubted it; and all indifferent persons, who judged of things present, by what has heretofore happened, considered the expectation thereof as romantic: But he who sitteth at the helm of the universe, and who boweth the hearts of a whole nation as the heart of one man, for the accomplishment of his own purpoſes, has effected that, which to human wisdom and foresight, seemed impossible. A review of the history of America, from its first discovery to the present day, forces upon us a belief that greater blessings are reserved for this continent, than she ever could have possessed, whilst lying low at the foot of an European island.

It has never yet been fairly tried how far the equal principles of republican government would secure the happiness of the governed. The ancients, unacquainted with the present mode of taking the sense of the people by representatives, were too apt, in their public meetings to run into disorder and confusion. The distinction of *Patricians* and *Plebians*, laid the foundation of perpetual discord, in the Roman Commonwealth. If the free states of Greece had been under the controul of a common superintending power, similar to our Continental

Continental Congress §, they could have peaceably decided their disputes, and probably would have preserved their freedom and importance to the present day. Happily for us, warned by experience, we have guarded against all these evils. No artificial distinction of ranks has been suffered to take place among us. We can peaceably convene a State in one small assembly of deputies, representing the whole in equal proportion. All disputes between the different States, and all Continental concerns, are to be managed by a Congress of representatives from each. What a security for liberty, for union, for every species of political happiness! Small states are weak, and incapable of defence; large ones are unwieldy, greatly abridge natural liberty, and their general laws, from a variety of clashing interests, must frequently bear hard on many individuals: But our confederation will give us the strength and protection of a power equal to that of the greatest; at the same time that, in all our internal concerns, we have the the freedom of small independent Commonwealths. We are in possession of constitutions that contain in them the excellencies of all forms of government, free from the inconveniences of each; and in one word, we bid fair to be the happiest and freest people in the world for ages yet to come.

When I anticipate in imagination the future glory of my country, and the illustrious figure it will soon make on the theatre of the world, my heart distends with generous pride for being an American. What a substratum for an empire! compared with which, the foundation of the Macedonian, the Roman, and the British, sink into insignificance. Some of our

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§ *Their Council of Amphyctions, in some things; resembled our Congress; but their powers were too limited. This suggests a hint, that a confederation of the United States, on principles that vest the Congress with ample powers, is most likely to perpetuate our republican governments, and internal tranquility. The union of independent commonwealths, under one common head, is an application of the social compact to States, and requires powers proportionably enlarged. Treason in our governments, puts on a new aspect, and may be committed by a State as well as an individual; and therefore ought to be clearly defined, and carefully guarded against.*

To give permanency to our confederation on republican principles, the following regulations seem expedient: That Congress should have a power to limit or divide large States, and to erect new ones: To dispose of the money arising from quit-rents and vacant lands, at least till all the expences of the war are sunk: To establish a general intercourse between the States, by assigning to each, one or more manufactories, with which it should furnish the rest; so as to create a reciprocal dependence of each upon the whole: To erect a great Continental University, where gentlemen from all the States may form acquaintance, receive the finishing touches of education, and be inspired with a Continental liberality of mind, superior to local prejudices, and favourable to a confederated union.

our large States have territory ſuperior to the iſland of Great-Britain; whilſt the whole together, are little inferior to Europe itſelf. Our Independence will people this extent of country with freemen, and will ſtimulate the innumerable inhabitants thereof, by every motive, to perfect the acts of government, and to extend human happineſs.

I congratulate you on our glorious proſpects. Having for three long years weathered the ſtorms of adverſity, we are at length arrived in view of the calm haven of peace and ſecurity. We have laid the foundations of a new empire, which promiſes to enlarge itſelf to vaſt dimenſions, and to give happineſs to a great continent. It is now our turn to figure on the face of the earth, and in the annals of the world. The arts and ſciences are planted among us, and, foſtered by the auſpicious influence of equal governments, are growing up to maturity; while truth and freedom flouriſh by their ſides. Liberty, both civil and religious, in her noon-tide blaze, ſhines forth with unclouded luſtre on all ranks and denominations of men.

Ever ſince the flood, true religion, literature, arts, empire, and riches, have taken a ſlow and gradual courſe from eaſt to weſt, and are now about fixing their long and favourite abode in this new weſtern world. Our ſun of political happineſs is already riſen, and hath lifted his head over the mountains, illuminating our hemiſphere with liberty, light, and poliſhed life. Our Independence will redeem one quarter of the globe from tyranny and oppreſſion, and conſecrate it the choſen ſeat of truth, juſtice, freedom, learning and religion. We are laying the foundation of happineſs for countleſs millions. Generations yet unborn will bleſs us for the blood-bought inheritance, we are about to bequeath them. Oh happy times! Oh glorious days! Oh kind, indulgent, bountiful Providence, that we live in this highly favoured period, and have the honour of helping forward theſe great events, and of ſuffering in a cauſe of ſuch infinite importance!

The Cave *of* Vanhest.

(Continued from our laſt.)

SIR, ſaid I, (addreſſing myſelf to the maſter of the cave) this young gentleman who accompanies me, and whom I have the pleaſure to introduce to you, is the ſon of a worthy citizen of Pennſylvania, who on a ſhort excurſion to the field of Monmouth famous for the battle lately fought between the American and Britiſh armies, has done me the honour to put him under my care: and as his education has been conſiderably interrupted by the progreſs of the war in that ſtate, I have endeavoured in the mean time to be of ſome ſervice to him, by directing his attention to the ſtudy of the Latin language, in which he had made ſome proficiency before the frown of Mars had driven the Muſes from our country. In the courſe of our ſmall tour, it has been uſual for him at an early hour to recite to me a morning exerciſe in this language, and at noon, when we have withdrawn from the heat of the ſolar ray, and have laid ourſelves

ſelves down by the margin of a brook, he has made it his amuſement to tranſlate a few paſſages from a claſſic author, which at our firſt ſetting out he had been careful to make the companion of his journey. I mention this circumſtance as an apology for the requeſt I am about to make, that you will permit me to ſuſpend the happineſs which I promiſe to myſelf from your agreeable converſation, and to hear for a ſhort time the young gentleman recite to me a page or two from this author.

My ſon, ſaid the maſter of the cave, I am much pleaſed with your mode of travelling and inſtructing the youth at the ſame time, and it will be very agreeable to me to hear him repeat to you his exerciſe in the Latin language which is of all others except the Greek the nobleſt and moſt harmonious.

Then, ſaid I, it only remains to apologize to the ladies, and to enquire if it may be pardonable to obtrude on their ears, even for half an hour, the hard ſounds of a foreign language which it is not to be ſuppoſed the ſex are taught to underſtand.

Sir, ſaid the eldeſt of the two young ladies, we have heard papa read Latin, and though we do not underſtand the ſounds, yet we think them not hard but muſical; and were it not ſo, yet the politeneſs of your apology ſecures our complaiſance, and whatſoever you are pleaſed to make the object of your attention, will become our entertainment.

A page was recited, and the young ladies thought it a very odd language. The maſter of the cave commended very highly the docility and progreſs of the youth, and made ſome obſervations on Saluſt the author which was read, as an hiſtorian, who in one happy expreſſion had oftentimes given us a character more clearly and fully, than many others in a long delineation of the various paſſions, views, and intereſts of the perſon. From his obſervations on this author, he was led to ſpeak of Thucydides whoſe conciſeneſs he had copied, and of Livy and Tacitus, who had perhaps excelled him in judicious reflection upon men and things which became the ſubject of their ſtory. From theſe he was drawn inſenſibly to ſpeak of the orators and poets of antiquity, and in this excurſion it was evident, from the great critical propriety with which he ſpoke of the character of every writer, that in his early years he had croped the poppies of Arcadia, and drank of the ſtreams of Helicon, that he had viſited the bower of Muſeus, and converſed with Homer at the feaſt of Alcinous, that in ſhort he was acquainted with all the divine learning and genius of the antients.

But recollecting himſelf, and returning from this claſſic ramble, my ſon, ſaid he, you have made mention of the field of Monmouth which you have had the curioſity to viſit, and was it not to give you the trouble of a tedious relation, I ſhould be happy to hear from you ſome account of the action of that day, and what remarks you may have made upon the field where it was contended.

Sir, ſaid I, it would be tedious to you to hear the whole account of the affairs of that day, and impoſſible for me to relate them,

as

as no regular account by thoſe who were preſent, has been yet publiſhed to the world; but I ſhall think myſelf happy in giving you any account of the ſmaller circumſtances which I have collected from the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Monmouth, or any obſervation which I may have made of the traces of the battle, on the plain where it was lately fought between the two armies.

We arrived, Sir, in the evening at the church which ſtands at the north-weſt point of the plain of Monmouth. Here we were ſtruck with the ſight of ſix new graves, in which were interred a like number of American officers who had fallen in the battle. At the head of one of theſe graves was a board with a croſs-bar on which was written, if I remember right, the name of *lieutenant Haymond of the third Maryland regiment.* At this church it was that captain *Fant le Roy* fell by a cannon ball which from the artillery of the enemy, at the diſtance of one and one half mile, had made its way through an orchard of high trees, and as he was mounting his horſe, paſſed level through his body. The orchard of which I ſpeak had obſcured the view of the enemy, and from this circumſtance, and the diſtance at which he was, this young gentleman, who I believe was only a ſpectator of the battle, had not apprehended that he was in any danger.

From the church we proceeded to a farmer's houſe about one half mile farther on the plain, and juſt in the rear of that ground on which our army had been drawn up in three lines on the day of the engagement. Here we were received very hoſpitably, and the farmer who was an intelligent and good-natured man, gave us a very particular account of what had happened in the neighbourhood previous and ſubſequent to the battle. Amongſt other things he related to us that on the approach of the two armies, the inhabitants had carried out their houſhold furniture, their beds, trunks, and other articles, to the woods, ſwamps, and hidden places of the country. Some they had buried under ground, or covered with the bramble buſhes, or the woodland leaves that lay upon the ſoil. Theſe, whether found by the enemy or by our own army equally rapacious, were the greater part carried off. The enemy in many places had taken up the floors of the houſes, and for the purpoſe of ſearching places where they might ſuſpect things to be buried, they had long pikes which they thruſt under ground. From this circumſtance a very odd incident had happened in the town of Monmouth. A gentleman had haſtily buried on the approach of the enemy, his plate, papers, and a large ſum of money in an earthern pot in his garden. In the hurry of his ſpirits he had left his ſpade on the very ſpot where he had depoſited his wealth. The enemy on advancing to the town, were led by this circumſtance directly to explore it with their pikes, and to dig up the ſoil to a conſiderable depth. The gentleman returning home, when the enemy had left the village, the day ſucceeding that of the engagement, ſaw the earth removed in his garden, and gave his treaſure up for

loſt.

loſt. He ſat himſelf down reſigned to the loſs which was to be attributed more to the will of providence than to any want of care or induſtry on his part. His wife, however, could not ſo eaſily conſole herſelf, but continued greatly diſtreſſed on ſeeing themſelves reduced almoſt to poverty. In this agitation of her mind, ſhe had a dream the ſucceeding night, that the pot was ſtill in that ſpot of the garden where it had been depoſited. Her huſband laboured to drive it from her thoughts, and reaſoned with her on the great improbability that the enemy would dig up the ſoil and find the pot, as they muſt have found it, and yet not take it with them. Nevertheleſs no reaſoning would ſatisfy her, but he muſt dig up the ground in the morning, and try whether it might not be there ſtill. Agreeably to her requeſt the ground was dug up, and at a conſiderable leſs depth than the enemy had penetrated, the pot was found, ſplit aſunder by a pike which had ſtruck it, and paſſed tranſverſely through its ſide.

With theſe and the like circumſtances our hoſt entertained us for the evening, and this with much chearfulneſs, as he himſelf had eſcaped the ravage of the enemy; for I find it in human nature that even when we commiſerate the evils and diſtreſſes of others, we draw ſome conſolation from it, that we ourſelves are not in the ſame ſituation.

My ſon, ſaid the maſter of the cave, you draw an unfavourable picture of human nature; nevertheleſs I believe there is too much truth in it; but go on, if you pleaſe, for the ſmall circumſtances of your ſtory are to me very entertaining.

Sir, continued I, early on the next morning our hoſt became our guide, and we rode to take a view of the field of battle. To the eaſt of the plain, and on the left of our line of battle, Lord Stirling had been poſted near a grave-yard, on a bold and commanding eminence, with a moraſs for ſeveral miles running at right angles to the line of his array, and ſecuring his left flank from any attempt of the enemy to turn it. From this eminence his artillery annoyed the enemy in a line diagonally drawn to a height occupied on their part, at the diſtance of about a mile, and from whence he was anſwered for the ſpace of two hours without intermiſſion.

On the right of his Lordſhip, and in front of the main line of battle, was our principal park of artillery, which played inceſſantly upon the enemy at nearly the ſame diſtance of one mile, and here we could perceive the ſhattered frames of the carriages of diſmounted pieces, the deep beds wrought in the earth by the recoiling of the cannon, the furrows ploughed upon the hill, and the trenches cut by the balls which ſtriking it had made their way for ſome diſtance, or again rebounded from the ſoil, and ſought a courſe through the lines or above the heads of the ſoldiery.

On the north eaſt of the intermediate ground before the enemy, was an old orchard to which they had penetrated, creſſing a moraſs paſſable to light armed troops only. In this orchard they were met by the artillery under

Lord Stirling, whose right flank they had in view to gain, and who on this occasion made a very great slaughter with his grape shot, and obliged them to retire, leaving seventy-five dead upon the soil.

In the front of our main battle and just at the foot of the eminence possessed by the enemy, was a morass undetermined in length, and about one hundred yards in breadth, passable but not easily, to foot and horse, but impassable to the artillery, save at one place slightly bridged by split pieces of timber, six or eight feet in length, laid across it. This bridge for a considerable time had been raked by one of our pieces under cover of a point of woods, which piece was afterwards dismounted, and we saw the broken splinters of the carriage scattered every where around the spot where it had been planted.

In this spot, by what had been told me, fell Lieutenant James M'Nair of the artillery, having had his head taken off by a cannon ball. I was truly sorry for his death, having known the mild disposition and the merit of the man. From his less elevated rank as an officer, he will never be taken notice of by the historian, and yet he is no less deserving of renown than those in the *band of brothers*, who have fallen at the head of a brigade or battalion.

The bridge in front had been so raked that the enemy were cut down as they came upon it, but a body in the mean time had passed the morass to the right of the bridge, and advanced in the front of our lines over some low ground a considerable distance, but beginning to ascend the hill they suffered much, and were driven back by the artillery to which they were exposed. Here we saw a grave, in which it would seem that just on their retreat they had buried hastily one of their number, and that so slightly in the earth, that one foot of the poor fellow was still uncovered, and though he had been once our enemy, yet touched with humanity, we did him the small office of throwing the loose soil over him to a greater depth.

(To be continued.)

To the PUBLISHER *of the* UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Mr. Continental Currency having desired me to introduce him to your correspondence, I shall be obliged to you for giving his answer a place in your next Magazine, and am yours, &c.

HORTENSIUS.

The Answer of CONTINENTAL CURRENCY *to the* Representation and Remonstrance of HARD MONEY, *also addressed to the People of America.*

Citizens,

FINDING myself most egregiously traduced by Mr. Hard Money in his publication in the *United States Magazine* of January last; I must beg your patient attention to the vindication of my injured honour, against the malicious and unprovoked aspersions with which that angry gentleman has endeavoured to blacken my character.

That the unwarrantable liberty he has taken with my reputati-

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on, proceeds rather from malice and diſappointment, than any juſt cauſe of offence; he has not, with all his artifice, had ſufficient addreſs to conceal. So far from it, that he plainly diſcovers, in the very firſt paragraph of his repreſentation, his reſentment againſt me to proceed from his *late depoſition from office;* and the ſuperior eſtimation in which I have the honour to be held by all the virtuous citizens of America. For it is obſervable that he admits my general good character, by falſely aſcribing it to *caprice* and *whim.* But that the Congreſs itſelf, and all the reſpectable whigs on the continent, are *capricious* and *whimſical* in their eſteem for me, I think none but a *Tory*, (as I ſhrewdly ſuſpect him to be) would have dared to inſinuate. It is beyond queſtion his inſuppreſſible envy at my late renown, with the conſciouſneſs of his own declining influence, in the United States, that has exaſperated him to deſcribe my perſon, by the opprobrious epithets of *that paper-waſted, rag-born, kite-faced fellow*, CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

As the uſe of defamatory language equally ſhews the want of argument as of good breeding (a proof by the bye, how much Mr. Hard Money is poliſhed by all his boaſted travels), I ſhall not imitate him in this his *foreign acquiſition.* But as his next obſervation affects my character as an honeſt man, I cannot paſs it over in ſilence. "He has the aſſurance to repreſent me as aſſuming, upon my firſt appearance, an air of importance; and impoſing upon the common people, " with whom, (he petulantly ſubjoins) as with young women, a ſtranger is always a *divine creature.*" It is like the manners of this *diſappointed officer*, that he was not content to confine his abuſe to me, but muſt at the ſame time attack the good people of America, with every young lady in the land. And the charge, as far as it relates to myſelf, could not have been more groundleſs, had it been fabricated by *his moſt excellent Majeſty's* or (perhaps more properly by) his *Majeſty's moſt excellent* printer, *James Rivington, Eſq.* of *unromantic* and *moſt credible* memory. Was I as proud as Nebuchadnezzar, I could have had no temptation to aſſume any airs on my firſt appearance abroad. I was introduced into company by the Preſident of Congreſs, with the approbation of all the members; and ſo far from obtruding myſelf upon the people, that I not only met with a welcome reception wherever I came; but thouſands went conſiderably out of their *uſual way*, and not a few out of the common road *eſtabliſhed by law*, for the ſake of my company. Nor do I ever travel without carrying with me, from the moſt auguſt aſſembly in the world, the ampleſt letter of recommendation, and the moſt authentic teſtimonials of my real worth, which I am bold to aſſert is more than this ſelf-applauding puffer is able to produce. I muſt beg leave farther to obſerve, that I am always known on my entering in company; and indeed like thoſe of the *garter* and *ſtar*, exhibit my rank and diſtinction on my breaſt; whereas I have often ſeen this gentlemen travelling about in ſuch *queſtionable ſhape*, that people have been obliged

bliged to try him, as the prophet Daniel informs us Belſhazzar was tried; and not unfrequently like Belſhazzar too, has he been found *wanting* of his pretenſions. How far the PERES recorded of the ſame unhappy Prince, may alſo ſpeedily become his fate; and the *French* and *Spaniards* prove themſelves the *Medes* and *Perſians*, by whom what is left of him in *Great Britain* ſhall be *divided*, it concerns him duly to contemplate. And with whom has he, for the three years laſt paſt kept company in America? With whom indeed, but ſmuggers, ingroſſers, foreſtallers, miſers, tories, extortioners, real *Jews*, Chriſtian *Gentiles*, and political infidels?

As to his ſuſpicion of my not being a man of fortune, from the circumſtance of *ſome ſhop-keepers aſking two to one, for any article on my credit*; it is a concluſion altogether illogical. Had he thought proper to name the ſhopkeepers to whom he alludes, I could have proved that their exorbitant demands aroſe from another quarter; and my ability to pay can never be called in queſtion, it being notorious that I have a letter of credit from the Congreſs, with all North-America as ſureties, for whatever I ſhall think proper to buy in any ſhop. But as I ſcorn to deny any known truth, I frankly confeſs that I am rather too *widely diſtended*, and have lately become more *corpulent*, than either ſuits with my own locomotive deſtination; or is calculated to render me ſo agreeable to thoſe with whom I am converſant, as might be wiſhed. This diſorder, however, has been brought upon me by a conjuncture of circumſtances, which never fail to produce it; and the reproach, I am ſure, comes with a very ill grace, (eſpecially with ſuch ludicrous language, as *my enormity of carcaſe*, and the *circle of my belly*) from a perſon who has more than once experienced the like ventrical transformation, upon occaſions much leſs important or compulſive. If the heat of his paſſion prevented his recollecting that himſelf hath been afflicted with the ſame malady; I remember the time when he was moſt frightfully *diſtated* in France; and notwithſtanding his uſual contempt of thoſe honeſt men, was not only aſſociated but actually incorporated with Monſieurs L'Acier, and L'Airain *. I remember that the like diſaſter befel him in Morocco, by the advice of Ripperda; and could produce numerous inſtances of his having had the *dropſy* in queſtion; was not the fact too notorious to require any hiſtorical illuſtration. But what diſcovers the moſt ſingular ſpleen in this author is, that he ſeems as much out of humour with my late *reduction*, as with my former *enormity*, of ſize. So that whether *diſtended* or *attenuated*, *gigantic* or *pigmean*, he will ſtill be quarrelling with my corporeal dimenſion. The ſhape and ſize of a man's body being entirely the production of nature, and never, by perſons of humanity or politeneſs, mentioned as matter of obloquy, I ſhall diſmiſs this uncivil remark of my opponent (which doth not in the leaſt affect my moral character) with an obſervation which he has obliged me to make, not from any pleaſure I take in diſcloſing his

* *Braſs and Copper.*

his infirmities, but to prevent him in future from exposing those of his neighbours. He will therefore be pleased to remember that there is a certain distemper peculiar to himself and to Englishmen, from which I am constitutionally exempt, I mean the *Sweating-sickness:* A disease which hath often reduced him to a skeleton. And if one must needs labour under an excess either of magnititude or minuteness, I would at any time rather be an elephant than a pismire.

His next observation intimately affecting the honour of my family, deserves also a particular notice. For would you believe it, Gentlemen, that Mr. Hard Money should presume, against the better knowledge of you all, to assert in the face of the sun, that I am *a fellow of obscure birth, the son of one Lamp-black, a worker at the press in a printing office in Philadelphia?* For the falsity of this charge I can appeal to all America, which has ever acknowledged me as the genuine legitimate unquestioned offspring of the Congress, whose express signature and lineaments I bear in my countenance; and if it be a little singular to have more fathers than one, I am sure it is more honourable, especially considering their dignity, than (as it frequently happens in contemplation of law, and is probably the case with this *braggadocio* in particular) to have no father at all. Besides the grandeur of my pedigree, for which I know Mr. Hard Money envies me, I might also glory in having every *Whig* male and female on the whole continent for my *Sponsors;* and religiously engaged to nurture, to maintain, to support, and finally to bury me, in the most honourable manner that America can afford. And if Mr. Lamp-black should have been called as a *man mid-wife* to facilitate my birth; I am neither responsible for it, if true; nor, for the time of the supposed transaction, capacitated, of my own knowledge, to deny it, if false.

Respecting the circumstance of my having *in my visage, the plain traces of the ink balls;* it is a very common thing for great personages to be born with preternatural marks; as was the family of Seleucus, with the figure of an anchor. But to be *clipped* and *cropped* (a condition in which I have seen *Somebody* before now) doth not usually befal a man by accident. And if a *Printing-office* was the place of *my nativity*, so has it been of the noblest productions that ever blessed or adorned the world. And I could produce instances of both Popes and Emperors born in cottages; and of one of his *Holinesses* in particular, who so little heeded such an adventitious circumstance as facetiously to call himself of an *illustrious house*, from the so ruinated condition of the tenement in which he first drew the vital air, as to admit the rays of the sun through its roof. But pray, where was Mr. Hard Money born? In all probability fifty feet under ground; and contaminated and incrusted with dross, and scum, and rust, and sediment; with refuse, nastiness, and pollution. There had he still lain in his primeval chaotic obscurity, had not the grovelling hand of *Avarice*, grubbing in the dirt, dragged him into open day, in such a loathsome pickle

pickle as to be beyond the power of water to abſterſe and defecate; but requiring the additional aid of fire, and the art of fuſion, to diſunite him from his filthy aderents, and render him fit company for gentlemen. In a word, courteous reader, this proud boaſter of high birth and diſtinguiſhed parentage, was in reality fumigated and bellows'd into this breathing world between limping *Vulcan* and goody *Crucible*, having ſooty *Charcoal* for his ſwaddling cloths; *Granny Forceps* performing the office of old *Mother Midnight*; and Gaffers *Hammer* and *Anvil* liking the *Cub* into his preſent form.

He upbraids me in the next place with the want of erudition; and that I *have ſome Latin ſcraps and mottos, which I frequently throw out in the manner of a pedant.* It is ſo delicate a point for a man to offer any thing in favour of his own literary accompliſhments, that I ſuſpect my antagoniſt purpoſely intended to avail himſelf of this unmanly advantage. Having however already had the public approbation of the few Latin apothegms which I have occaſionally uſed; I am not anxious about his opinion of my *pedantry*, a fault not eaſily aſcertained; and moſt commonly objected by thoſe who know themſelves clear of the imputation, from a particular reaſon that redounds not to their honour. As to the ſignificancy of my *mottos* I ſhall only obſerve, that they are at leaſt as inſtructive and as a propos, as any that I have ever met with of *his* production; which have generally been ſuch turgid nonſenſe as *l'ira Immortali*, to deſcribe a man born yeſterday, and who perhaps will not ſurvive tomorrow; with ſome adulatory ſcraps in praiſe of certain robberies committed by turbluent and deſolating princes, under the title of conqueſts; and ſome memorandum generally of the time when the gentleman himſelf was ſqueezed in a mill, as a paſſport to ſet out on his travels. And what mighty erudition there is in all this, I ſubmit to the impartial reader. But the more effectually to prevent his future encomiums upon his own literature, I beg leave to remind him of the ſtory of the honeſt countryman, who, upon ſeeing a man in the pillory for the crime of forgery, felicitated himſelf, that *he* was not bred up to *learning*. Wiſhing in the true ſpirit of benevolence, that the profundity of Mr. Hard Money's ſcholarſhip may never occaſion his advancement to the like diſagreeable eminence, I haſten to the farther conſideration of his remonſtrance.

If I am *ſtiff as a piece of paper*, I am doubtleſs more pliable than my accuſer, who cannot be bent without conſiderable violence, and when conſtrained to a *bowing* poſture, requires an equal effort to reſtore him to an erect one. And relative to my bodily agility and alertneſs either to *take off* a nocturnal meteor, in the ſhape of a rocket; or to dance a hornpipe upon the whirlwind, I challenge him for the beſt *rump* and *dozen* in the whole confederacy.

Of my *travels*, indeed, I do not pretend to boaſt; but in excuſe of this defect in my education, I have it to offer, that I love my native country too well to be rambling over the the globe in diſcriminate ſervice of virtue and vice;

vice; and that I think it more to my credit never to ſtir from the continent, than to lend my aſſiſtance either to the enemy in their hoſtilities againſt us; or to the *Tories*, for carrying on an illicit commerce; of which practices, *ſome folks*, who ſo plume themſelves upon *their acquaintance with the world*, are moſt violently ſuſpected.

Though I cannot deny my having now and then been preſent at a *horſe-race* (a diverſion for which I have no natural fondneſs, nor ever countenanced with my preſence, but when carried by others) I was incautiouſly led into the error, by a prevailing report, that it was of public utility to encourage the breed of race-horſes, for mounting our dragoons; but whether their ſpeed was particularly recommended for the purpoſe of advancing or retreating, I do not remember. Admitting however this part of my conduct to be really exceptionable (as in truth I will not juſtify the practice) what is it but a mere peccadillo, in compariſon of the diſſipation, the luxury, and the innumerable criminal ſports and paſtimes into which multitudes are daily ſeduced in every part of the world (that Mr. Hard Money has ever explored) by his inſtrumentality and influence? The balls, the routs, the aſſemblies, the drums, the plays, the operas, the Ranelaghs, the Vauxhalls, the maſquerades, and the New-markets, are they not all ſupported by this boaſter of good, and promoter of bad, morals? Nor is there the leaſt foundation for his charging me with having pledged my *wig and hat at a tavern*, as I ſolemly proteſt that I never wear either hat or wig; uſing no other covering for the head than the *Cap of Liberty*; which never was, nor, (from his apparent bias to *Toryiſm*, and the principles of thoſe from whom he generally derives his importance) I preſume, ever will be, any part of *his* dreſs. And if I do ſometimes *frequent an ordinary or a beer-houſe*; have I not a conſtitutional right, as a native and freeman of America, to drink to the Congreſs, and General Waſhington; when this inſolent *Vicar of Bray* has been known, at different times, to promote for a toaſt, *his Britannic Majeſty, the Majority, the Pretender, the Grand Signior, the Prince of Heſſe, Lord North, and the Arch-biſhop of Canterbury?*

Reſpecting Mr. Hard Money's accuſation of my viſiting one Ch---te, a common proſtitute in Philadelphia; not to take notice of his ungentleman-like conduct, in expoſing one's amours to public view; I have 'tis true been in ſome houſes in that city, from which, revolving the uſage I have met with, and the attempts to *depreciate* my character, it had been for my intereſt to have kept at a diſtance. But who hath viſited the Laiſſes, the Thaiſſes, the Phrynes, and the Sempronias of antiquity; and the Murrays, and Cibbers, and Fiſhers, and Dorſons, and Whappingtons, and Phillipſes; with numberleſs other courtezans of modern times? Who but this ſame ungenerous informer, who is known to have ſupported them in the greateſt gaiety and ſplendor, to the inexpreſſible offence of all men of ſobriety and continence?

The Gentleman's accuſation of *my collusion in the different offices*

fices about the army, and sticking to their hands, &c. I briefly answer by quoting that salutary maxim, *The least said, the soonest mended.*

With a degree of malignity peculiar to himself, he has farther attempted to render my *whiggism* problematical; and that for the notable reason of my *having been several times in the enemy's lines, whether*, says he, *to gain intelligence, or to communicate it, may be matter of enquiry*; and then criminates me for having *sat for my picture*; *and leaving many of them among the enemy, which have been spread about the country by the Tories* &c. That I ever went into the British lines by my own consent, I positively deny, and if I have involuntarily been carried thither; has not the like misfortune happened to some of our best officers and greatest patriots? Nay it is the enemy's opinion of my importance to the United States, that induced them to concert so many projects to get me into their lines; and when once in their power, how could I prevent their *taking my picture*? Nor is their regard for *my likeness*, an inconsiderable proof of their sense of my dignity, as no one ever personates a man of bad repute, or disesteemed in the country through which the impostor means to travel in his borrowed character. But what will this traducer have to say in his own defence, when I prove it upon him, that himself has been frequently seen in the enemy's lines, buying up those very identical pictures, which he so unjustly blames me for permitting them to take?

But now for the most pompous blazonry of his birth, family, relations, accomplishments, and travels, that vanity itself ever obtruded upon the chaste ears of the respectable public. *My birth*, says he, *in all respects is honourable. I am descended of the sun beams. I am related to the family of the pearls and diamonds: I am refined by a proper course of education: I am taught to speak every language: I have been the companion of philosophers: I have lived in kings palaces: I have travelled over every country.* Well said Nebuchadnezzar in all the insolence of self-adoration! As to the gentleman's *birth*, I have given the reader a stricture of it before; and from his *uncleanly* appearance at his first emerging into light, it will be readily admited that he wanted great *refinement*. For his being *descended from the sun beams*, there is as little foundation for it, as for Alexander's being sprung from Jupiter Ammon. For whoever heard of the solar rays penetrating into the subterraneous caverns of his nativity? But was I prone to vaunt of my parentage, I would with greater probability deduce my origin by the *mother*'s (which is the surest) side, from that glorious luminary; without whose genial prolific influences, *Lady Flax*, my more immediate ancestor, would never have seen the vital world But respecting his being of kin to the family of the *pearls and diamonds*, it is a bounce, vain beyond vanity itself. The *pearl*, we all know is a gem found in certain shell-fish; and what more affinity there is (consanguinity being doubtless out of the question) between Mr. Hard Money, the *mineral*, and the family of the pearls generated in the

the *ocean*, than there is between earth and water, a mine and an oyster-bed, Sir Hans himself, was he still living, would be posed to determine. And considering the disgrace brought by some of the family upon the whole house of the *Pearls*, in the case of her *most eminent Majesty Cleopatra*, I think it no proof of his prudence to discover so great fondness for that part of his kindred. But the truth is, that he rather glories in the lustre than in the honour of his name, or he had never submitted to be hammered into *shoes* for Nero's horses. His pretended relationship to the race of the *Diamonds*, is doubtless wholly built on his conjectured production in the vicinity of that precious jewel. But who ever heard a boar boasting of being pigged in a sty contiguous to a stable for coursers; or what cobler arrogates the more importance for being born near a palace?

But besides the eminence of his family; his personal endowments, it seems, are above the common lot of humanity. The Gentleman *can speak all languages*.--- There is one language in which I should be glad to see him *write*; and that is the language of *truth*. There is another language which it had been for his reputation never to have learnt at all, and that is the language of *Billingsgate*. But if his allegation was true, it would induce an unfavourable surmize; because I well remember that the greatest *linguist* in Europe was also the greatest *impostor* in Europe. His name, if I recollect it, was *Psalmanazer*; but whether he was as nearly allied to Mr. Hard Money, as the *pearl and diamond*, I pretend not to be certain; though positive I am, it was both by that gentleman's influence and co-operation, that he perpetrated most of his rogueries.

Mr. Hard Money, we are told, has also been *a companion of philosophers*; *and lived in King's palaces*. As there are many *Jews* who are not *Israelites indeed*, so there have been many philosophers, who did not practise philosophy: and it were to be wished that my antagonist had been pleased to name the particular sages, who were so enamoured of his company. A knowledge of their true character, in order to determine whether he is entitled to praise; or ought to be branded with infamy, from this circumstance of his life; is, I conceive, absolutely necessary. In the mean time, I can inform him of some philosophers, and those of the greatest renown for practising their own precepts, who discovered a very different opinion of the dignity of his person, and the honour of his intimacy. I know that Diogenes would not admit him into his presence, though Alexander the Great offered to introduce him. I know that Lycurgus banished him his commonwealth; and received into his room a personage of much greater public utility, though of less ostentation and glitter. And I also know that the famous Erichthon repented to his dying hour, his having invited him into Greece, though with the laudable view of facilitating trade among the Grecian isles.

Was our *traveller* as well acquainted with the genius of America, as he might have been, if he, like myself, had been born

in this free and independent country, he would not, I am perſuaded ſo imprudently have plumed himſelf on having *lived in the palaces of kings.* There are among kings, the moſt abandoned, and the moſt amiable characters. Happy would it be for the world, did the latter form the majority. In the courts even of the beſt, it is to be lamented, that the moſt worthleſs and flagitious of men, too often obtain admittance. Mr. Hard Money ought therefore to have pointed out, of what *kings* in particular he hath been ſo great a favourite, and in what *capacity* he hath ſerved them. His intimacy for inſtance, with their *moſt ſacred Majeſties Caligula* or *Richard* the Third, or any other the like imperial or royal butcher, (eſpecially in the department of *cook*, *catamite*, or *rat catcher*) would be but a very indifferent recommendation to moſt of our citizens. His having ſerved ſuch voluptaries as Commodus and Caracalla, or Heliogabulus and Sardanapalus, in their debaucheries, would never procure him the good graces of the Congreſs: Nor in the preſent humour of America, (which is likely to be very durable) and conſidering the opinion ſhe entertains of a certain great perſonage, would it reflect any honour on his character to be prime-miniſter to his Britannic majeſty, whom his faſcinations, though North is the oſtenſible premier, have brought into ſuch a woful ſcrape, as it will puzzle him to get out.

That the Gentlemen *has travelled over every country*, is an aſſertion not founded in fact; as I know many countries that would never grant him an admiſſion, but thought themſelves much happier without him. So that in the extent of his peregrinations, I am perſuaded he is diſtanced by his predeceſſor Cain, who, as great a fugitive and vagabond as he was, ſhewed his ſuperior ſenſe, by finally ſettling in the land of Nod. But ſuppoſing that our author had really *travelled over every country*; ſo has *the wandering Jews:* and from the ſingular attachment of that nation to Mr. Hard Money, and *how much* they will do for him, he is ſtrongly ſuſpected to be of *Hebrew* original; and what ſtrengthens the ſuſpicion is, that upon many of his family, have been found the evident marks of *circumciſion.* Add to this, that be his travels as extenſive as they will, he never yet rambled into any country, to which ſome of theſe his familiars did not ſpeedily follow him. But whether he be *Jew* or *Gentile*, I think that a man who cannot fix upon any particular ſpot of the whole terraqueous globe for an abiding reſidence, muſt either be of a very roving diſpoſition; or meet with a welcome reception nowhere: and that he is not apprehended as a *vagrant* upon his own confeſſion; and as ſuch proceeded againſt, according to law; he ought to aſcribe to the lenity of our government, for which, from his peculiar acrimony againſt me (the main ſupport of our glorious confederation) I have great reaſon to queſtion his affection.

Nor can I help thinking that he might as well have forborn to pervert the ſcripture in favour of his character, when we know that they are not the leaſt inſtructive

tive paſſages of holy writ, which warn us againſt his ſnares and allurements; and that to ſum up its numerous and ſalutary admonitions againſt his pernicious ſeduction, it has in ſo many words deſcribed our attachment to him, as *the root of all evil.* And I was in hopes that the chaſtiſement he received from Moſes (who, for having transferred the worſhip of the Iſraelites from their Creator, to himſelf in the ſhape of a *calf*, had him ground into powder) would never have ſlipped his memory.

Without the authority of Hudibraſs, it is a well-known and a melancholy truth, that he has indeed too much influence in many *courtſhips*; but conſidering the tragical conſequences generally attending ſuch pecuniary marriages, I think common prudence ſhould have reſtrained him from valuing himſelf upon that part of his hiſtory.

The poets, I grant, ſpeak of *.. golden age, and a golden joy;* and ſo they do of *golden locks.* But are we for that reaſon to prefer a *red-hair'd* girl, to a beauty with her treſſes of *jet?* And if Horace commends *a golden mean*, he is as great an encomiaſt of *drinking* and *wenching*. But that we are thence to infer the excellency of *fornication and drunkenneſs*, I preſume Mr. Hard Money is not hardy enough to avow.

Having thus, Gentlemen, anſwered every part of this author's remonſtrance, I beg leave to addreſs myſelf perſonally to him; if peradventure I am able, by repreſenting him in his true colours, to abaſh that exceſſive ſelf-eſteem and faſtidiouſneſs, with which he appears ſo unhappily inflated.

When a man, Mr. Hard Money, writes his own hiſtory, he ought to relate the whole truth. But as I may, without breach of charity, venture to affirm, that you have been greatly delinquent in this eſſential duty of a faithful biographer, I ſhall endeavour to ſupply your deficiencies; with a ſolemn appeal to all your acquaintance for the juſtneſs of the portrait. Know, then, that you have been the principal inſtigator of all the thefts, robberies, murders, aſſaſſinations and wars, that have, from the foundation of the world, to the preſent moment in which I am drawing your *true* picture, diſgraced human nature; and contaminated the creation with blood and ſlaughter. That you have been guilty of fratricide, paricide, and regicide; (I wiſh I could ſay, ſuicide) with the moſt atrocious and heaven-defying perjuries. That you have adulterated religion with numberleſs vain and ridiculous ceremonies; unhallowed the prieſthood with ſecularity, and polluted the ſacred altars with the moſt deteſtable ſimony. That to you is juſtly to be aſcribed the invention of purgatory, of maſſes, indulgencies, and diſpenſations; the corruption of the Britiſh parliament; and, (as much of a *whig* as you may pretend to be) the preſent cruel and unprovoked war, which, a nation infatuated with your imaginary charms, is now carrying on againſt us. That you have not only impelled them to this unnatural violence; but have in fact aſſiſted them in all their operations; and that without your aid, they had long ſince

deſiſted

desisted from their purpose of enslaving these happy regions; and from all the horrid and barbarous ravages hitherto perpetrated to accomplish it. That for your sake, and by your instigations, and without any provocation given, Kouli Khan pillaged the capital of Indostan; and the inhuman Clive, devoted, in the same quarter of the world, millions of his species to destruction. That you it was, Mr. Hard Money, who enervated, corrupted, and finally destroyed the liberties of Rome, after she had obtained the empire of the world, and shewn herself invincible even by you, in the memorable case of your alliance and allurement with Phyrrus of Epire. Nor have we yet forgot, *Mr. Modesty*, how you was offered (and you objected not to the proposal) to be sent by Governor Johnstone to a member of Congress, upon a very indelicate errand. That not content with a proper respect for your person, founded on your real utility for some of the purposes of civil life, you have arrogated to yourself divine honours; and excited whole nations to the most execrable idolatry, causing yourself to be worshipped by some, under the title of Mammon, and by others under that of Plutus; and more or less tempted the whole human race, to pay you a kind of religious veneration. And, in fine, that if you have been caressed by the majority of mankind, (which is but too true) you have been chiefly caressed by the vilest and most profligate; while the wise and the virtuous have not only treated you with proper contempt; but have generally rendered their wisdom and virtue conspicuous, in proportion to the contempt with which they *did* treat you.

With respect, Gentlemen, to myself,----however painful it is to draw my own paneygeric, and to which nothing but this author's calumny, and the justice I owe to my own reputation, could have prompted me, I dare announce it in the face of the world, that maugre all his attempts to expose my birth, parentage, corpulence, education, gallantries and rogueries, (which are as incapable of tarnishing the lustre of my character, as is a glow worm to eclipse the splendor of the sun) I have hitherto supported fleets and armies; maintained thousands of worthy citizens; and converted others into gentlemen, in whom nothing else could have wrought such a transformation. That I have imparted to little inn-keepers the lofty strut of noblemen; and to hawkers and pedlars, the importance of merchants. That respecting some of my female acquaintance of the humblest class,

"Plain *Goody* will no longer down,
"'Tis *Madam* in her grogram gown."

That I have more than once, and with inferior numbers, routed the veteran and well-disciplined troops of Great-Britain, and hitherto frustrated, amidst innumerable disadvantages, the hostile attempts of a very powerful and warlike nation; and, still stronger to speak my weight and dignity, that even General Washington himself, has not been more instrumental in bringing our public

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lic affairs to their preſent happy and glorious criſis, than,

Gentlemen,

Your much-injured and moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Continental Currency.

On KEEPING *of* SECRETS.

HE is a wiſe man who knows when to keep and when to impart a ſecret. Without the utmoſt caution we muſt be tormented with fears of a diſcovery. He that entruſts his ſecrets to another, has made himſelf a ſlave.

No man is fit to be a ruler if he cannot keep a ſecret. Public bodies have their ſecrets as well as individuals. Ruin to the community may enſue on a diſcovery of them. When they are in poſſeſſion of ſecret intelligence, not only the intelligence, but their being poſſeſſed of it, ſhould be kept a ſecret, till it is proper to make it public, or elſe ſome of their members may be importuned to make ſuch diſcovery as thereby ſome valuable purpoſe may be fruſtrated.

It was once cuſtomary for the ſenators at Rome to take their ſons with them into the ſenate-houſe, to initiate them in the knowledge of affairs. Thither Papyrius Prætextatus followed his father, when a conſiderable matter was under conſideration, and ſtrict charge given that none ſhould diſcloſe it, till it was paſſed into a decree. At his return home, young Papyrius's mother preſſed him hard to know what the Fathers had debated in the Senate. He anſwered, it was a ſecret, and he might not reveal it. This made her the more importunate to know, and the boy finding he could not be rid of her without ſaying ſomething, he told her it was debated in the Senate, *Which would be moſt advantageous to the Commonwealth, that one man ſhould have two wives, or one woman ſhould have two huſbands.* His mother, as if ſcar'd out of her ſenſes, quits the houſe to acquaint the reſt of her ſex and quality, with the danger and diſhonour that hovered over them. The ſtory ſpread through the city, and the whole ſex being equally concerned, the next morning great numbers of them crouded about the Senate-houſe, with their importunate requeſts, *That rather one woman might marry two men, than that one man ſhould marry two women.* The Senators entered the court, and enquired what made the women ſo intemperate, and what was the meaning of their repeated requeſts. Then ſtept up young Papyrius, and told them the whole ſtory. They applauded his wit, and cloſeneſs of mouth; but made a decree that no ſenators ſon ſhould enter the court for the future, except Papyrius.

Keeping of ſecrets is a neceſſary qualification in officers of the army, eſpecially the commander in chief. The Roman General Metellus being aſked by a centurion what enterprize he had in view. The wiſe Roman replied, *If he thought his ſhirt was privy to any of his deſigns, he would pluck it off, and burn it.*

There are ſome people ſo very ignorant, that they know not what ought to be kept a ſecret. Hence it is that they will take many promiſes of ſecrecy, and after all, the matter they diſcover

ver is either already generally known, or ought to be so. Others go from house to house, communicating some mighty secret, charging hundreds to keep it. Of this sort are those malicious tale-bearers, who, *by the poison of asps which is under their tongues*, endeavour to ruin the characters of those whom they hate. Prov. xi. 13. *A tale-bearer revealeth secrets, but he that is of a faithful spirit concealeth the matter.*

Indeed it is a piece of wisdom rarely to be found, to know when to speak and when to be silent.

The Persian ambassadors being invited to a feast at Athens, divers philosophers accompanying them, they discoursed on a variety of subjects. But Zeno being observed to be mute all the time, the ambassadors pleasantly asked him what should they say of him to the king their master, at their return to their own country. *Nothing*, replied Zeno, *but that you saw an old man at Athens who knew how to hold his tongue.*

TACITURNUS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17. 1779.

VISION *of the* PARADISE *of* FEMALE PATRIOTISM.

By CLARISSA *a Lady of this City.*

I Sat in an airy building on that point of land where the Delaware runs on one hand, and the Schuylkill on the other. I saw, from the window of my apartment, both these rivers, and had a far extended prospect of the woods and plains which gradually widen and separate them as they flow. I was happy in possession of all the necessaries and conveniences of life, and I meditated with a high degree of pleasure on the virtuous struggle of America, who now began to shew her head above the darkness and the storm, and to emerge into open day.

Such is the power of fancy, or perhaps it might be a vision from above, but so it was that at this instant the woods and rivers seemed to disappear. The light of day went down, and the pale moon glided through the fleecy sky. I saw by the help of her feeble ray, a lofty mountain interminable to the east and west, the sides of it rocky, and the shadows of the rocks in the pits between, frightful to the traveller. It was impress upon my mind that I was to ascend this mountain, and that beyond it there were bowers and gardens, and a new sun, that would reward all my labours. I would willingly have attempted it, but the irresolution of a female mind greatly magnified the danger, and represented the insuperable obstacles of rocks, pits, and precipices, which were to be met with in my way.

At that moment I lifted up my eye, and saw, where the grey illumination of the moon chased the shadow from the summit of the mountain, the lovely form of a winged youth, like a stream of light descending to the plain whereon I stood, and with a mild and placid countenance addressing me in these words,--I am the angel of *the paradise of female patriotism*, and the path which you see winding up the brow of the rocky mountain is

that

that which leads to the delicious garden, where it behoves you to follow me, and visit the abode of sisters.

I felt myself strengthened by his counsel, and set out, but was a thousand times shaken in my purpose by the difficulty of the ascent, now steep and slippery, and now dangerous on either side by the horrid pits clouded by the shadows of the mountain.

Having gained the summit by the assistance of the angel, I saw the full blaze of a thousand orbs of light, that rolled through another sky. I saw a new day, and was told that all the suns that go down from this world kindle there, and all the choice and refined souls that have burned with the love of country, are assembled in that new and unclouded residence. I was told it was *the paradise of female patriotism*, and I saw at that instant, the fair forms of many women in groupes and companies, walking and conversing in the garden.

Those, said the angel, in the grove of olives are Jewish ladies, and those of queenly stature, more eminent amongst them, are Deborah and Miriam the sister of Moses. Those in the myrtle bower are from Greece in the happy days of her commonwealths, and she whom you see at at their head, is the Spartan lady who, when she bound the buckler on her son going out to battle, said, *Return either with it or upon it.* Those amongst the shady oaks are Roman ladies, and one whom you see of a more noble presence is Porcia, the wife of Brutus, and the daughter of Cato. Those to the east of the garden amongst the palm-trees are oriental ladies, and with them is Zenobia the Palmyrenean.

But who, said I, is that bold and formidable virgin that steps along with hasty paces through the garden? That, said the angel, is the Maid of Orleans, a Gallic lady, she goes to meet Boadicea thequeen of Britainwith whom she principally associates; for they are both martial in their tempers, and both headed armies.

And who are they, said I, that walk amongst the oaks and poplars of that rising hill to the west of the garden? They are, said the angel, your country-women the Americans. Those two whom you see coming towards you are Mrs. John and Samuel Adams of New-England, and those that follow them at some distance are from Georgia, and South and North-Carolina and Virginia, and the several states in the union of the empire.

Yes, said I, they are indeed Americans, (for I saw many ladies whom I knew, though delicacy forbids me to name them; I saw them with a rapture that drew my heart almost from my bosom) but is it possible that America, my native country, shall send many sisters to the paradise of female patriotism? It is not only possible, said the angel, but certain. That hill, hitherto uninhabited is reserved for them. Here shall they assemble from New-Hampshire and Georgia, and the intermediate States, of every denomination and class of virtuous women, and even some of those unhappy maids that are yet, from the bias of connection, under wrong impressions of their country's cause, shall be washed with the sweet dews of penitence,

and

and admitted to this garden. They ſhall expiate their crime by many virtuous deeds, and ſhall be welcomed here to ramble through the groves of that ſhady hill, and converſe on the noble theme of patriotic love with their ſiſters.

It will give me pleaſure; ſaid I, to ſee many converts amongſt the miſtaken of my country-women. It is the ſentiment of a father of the church of Rome, that *There is more merit in one penitential tear, than in a whole life of unblemiſhed reputation.* The expreſſion is exceptionable, but the idea, I apprehend, is the ſame with that of the ſcripture, *There is more joy in heaven over one ſinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine juſt perſons.*

By this time Mrs. John and Samuel Adams had advanced to me, and I reached out my arms to embrace them; but the effort, and the ſtrong paſſion with which I was agitated, ſo ſhook my frame that I awoke, and found myſelf ſitting by my window, with my eye fixed on the woods and plains that ſeparate the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill.

Account of the Iſland of St. James; *in a Letter to* Mr. A. A.

[*Extract.*]

THE little iſland of St. James, one of the Virgins, is really a delightful little ſpot. It lies almoſt at an equal diſtance from the iſlands of St. Thomas and St. John (for every ſaint in the popiſh calendar has his iſland here) that is, not much more than half a league. I went over July 13. 1777, and remained there eight days. We loaded our veſſel with coral rock, which is uſed in theſe iſlands for burning lime, of a very excellent quality. On the weſtern ſide of this iſland, which does not contain more than two hundred acres of ground, is a little bay, where there is excellent anchorage in ſmooth water, in the depth of 2, 3, 4, or 5 fathom. There is here a manager with a few negroes, who live altogether on the eaſtern ſide. The whole iſland belongs to a gentleman in Santa Cruz: it is planted chiefly with cotton. There are a few acres of ſugar canes. Along the ſhores are cluſters of trees of various kinds, particularly the cocoa-nut. There are alſo ſeveral little vallies cloathed with a beautiful kind of graſs, which are conſtantly ſhielded from the ſun by the neighbouring heights, and the thickneſs of the boughs. Here are plenty of goats, which moſtly are wild, and may eaſily be ſhot down. The latitude of this iſland is 18 : 20. The labour of the ſlaves here is very eaſy, and conſiſts chiefly in planting and gathering cotton. Were a gentleman of fortune and taſte to purchaſe the ſpot, he might make it by the aſſiſtance of art, a moſt enchanting reſidence. Tho' as to my own part the rude irregularity of nature pleaſes me more than the completeſt ſtrokes of art. A continual ſolitude and ſilence reigns here; the noiſe and tumult of the world is far removed from this peaceful abode. Happy the man who could paſs his days in theſe extremities of the univerſe, in peace and retirement. There is ſoil enough to contain his bones, and even the largeſt continent when he is dead can give him no more.

I am, &c.

Account

ACCOUNT *of* NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Observations on the American Revolution. Published according to a Resolution of Congress. By their Committee. For the consideration of those who are desirous of comparing the Conduct of the opposed Parties, and the several Consequences which have flowed from it. Philadelphia, *Printed by* Styner *and* Cist.

THE publication before us may be considered as an abstract of the Journals of Congress, containing some of the principal papers written by the members of that body, with reflections on the most remarkable circumstances in the course of the debate. It will be useful more especially to foreigners, when translated into the several languages of Europe, to give them some idea of the steps we have taken, first to deprecate the evils and calamities of war, and afterwards to assert our just rights against the open violence and insidious advances of the enemy. We shall subjoin the introductory and concluding observations as a specimen of the performance.

Introductory. "The efforts of Great Britain to reduce these United States being now almost brought to a period; it is proper that the citizens of America should look over the ground they have trodden. This becomes necessary in order that the present generation may fully comprehend those two points which posterity indeed will perceive at a single glance, but which it is of importance to the consciences of men to be well informed of now. For certainly it becomes us to know, that the contest which hath emancipated our country, originated with our enemies, and hath been by them urged on for the purposes of domination: while on our part every step hath been taken consistent with possible safety to deprecate their vengeance, and avert the calamities of war.

For the better understanding this important subject, we must take a cursory view of the British colonies before the revolution, previous to which it may be necessary to make some few remarks on the circumstance of colonization. This, though it introduced new incidents not to be met with in the ancient histories of human affairs, neither did or could introduce any new reason or new maxims of justice.

The great principle therefore is and ever will remain in force, that *men are by nature free.* As accountable to him that made them, they must be so; and so long as we have any idea of divine justice, we must associate that of human freedom. Whether men can part with their liberty is among the questions which have exercised the ablest writers: but it is conceded on all hands, that the right to be free can never be alienated. Still less is it practicable for one generation to mortage the privileges of another. The right of a state over its own members hath also been brought into question; and there are not wanting authorities to shew, that citizens who renounce allegiance and protection may fly from the territories of the state, and erect new independent governments in new countries. Be

this as it may, the point is clear that when the consent of government is obtained, the individuals are again in a state of nature; alike free either to submit to a society existing or to establish one, as their interest or their inclination may prompt. Here then is the situation of those who wearied with the contentions and oppressions of the old world, boldly threw themselves upon the protection of Providence to explore the new, and traversed the ocean to inhabit a wilderness amid nations of barbarous foes. These first adventurers, inspired by freedom, supported by industry, and protected by Heaven, became inured to toil, to hardship, and to war. In spite therefore of every obstacle they obtained a settlement; and then turned their attention to the security of those equal rights for which they had encountered so many perils and inconveniences. For this purpose they framed independent constitutions; and these however different in form, were all inspired by the same spirit, and all founded on that eternal maxim of free governments, that no man can be bound by laws to which he does not consent. These little republics soon began to flourish with a vigour and beauty adequate to the radical energy of their first principle. Of consequence they became a desirable object to that genius of enterprize which had animated the monarchies of Europe. On the other hand, their weakness required some ancient trunk to support them for a while in the storm of ambition. Our ancestors, therefore, stimulated by their necessities, and seduced by ancient habits, and the remembrance of former friendships and connections, were easily prevailed on to subject themselves to the king of England, in consequence of his solemn promise to afford them protection in common with all his other subjects, against foreign force and internal violence. The British colonies then, under that name, were in fact so many independent states, whose only political connection with each other, and with the several parts of the British empire, was by means of a common sovereign. It followed from their natural and political situation that this connection could not be permanent, and indeed the fabric must have crumbled to pieces at a much earlier period, if it had not been cemented by the sameness of manners and language, a striking similarity of civil institutions, a continued intercourse for the purposes of commerce, and other circumstances of the like kind. For the interests of Great-Britain and America were diametrically opposite, whether we consider them either in a political or commercial view. It was, for instance, the interest of Great-Britain, that needy dependents there should rebuild their shattered fortunes here, and the wealthy citizens of this country expend their property at the metropolis. That we should be obliged to take part in all their wars, whether for defence or conquest. That our trade should be confined to their ports; and finally, that they should have a power by laws passed in their parliament to bind us in all cases whatsoever; and not only did the difference of interests work

to

to this end, but nature had ſo widely ſeparated the two countries, that it was impoſſible they could long have been joined together upon terms even of deſpotiſm.

From what hath already been ſaid it muſt appear, that as a free people we could not be bound by arbitrary edicts of the prince, that by ſtill ſtronger reaſons we could not be bound by the more arbitrary edicts of our fellow-ſubjects; and of conſequence, that although the prince and our fellow-ſubjects ſhould join againſt us whatever force they might acquire, they could acquire no right by the union. But it will appear alſo, that we had on every principle a right to become independent, particularly if the crown ſhould violate thoſe contracts which formed the baſis of an union. For let us ſuppoſe that when our anceſtors quitted Europe, they went on the general principle of diſclaiming allegiance to and protection from the ſeveral ſtates of which they were ſubjects, or that they came hither with the permiſſion of thoſe ſtates, and even under a contract with the King of England. And when they arrived here, let us ſuppoſe either that they eſtabliſhed independent governments which afterwards became ſubject by agreement, or that a conditional ſubjection was interwoven in their frame;---ſtill the exiſtence of the contract remains unimpeached; or even on a ſuppoſition that they had actually bargained for unconditional ſubmiſſion, ſtill that bargain would have been from its very nature void as to them; or if not to them, at leaſt to their offspring; and of conſequence from the principle of all free ſocieties, the contract will ſtill reſult. And it being evident that the two countries not only had not, but really could not have (on free principles) any political connection but through the prince---ſo that right exerciſed in the revolution of England demonſtrated ſince, and generally admitted, muſt neceſſarily draw with it the right to independence, which is above ſtated."

[*Concluding obſervations.*]

"All negotiation for dependence being at an end, Great-Britain and America are now to contend on the following points: *1ſt*, On the part of Great-Britain it is declared, that as we *will not* ſubmit, and ſhe *cannot* ſubdue, ſhe will attempt to ruin and deſtroy. *2dly*, On the part of America it is declared, that if the war is proſecuted in a manner not conformable to the laws of nations, the conduct of her enemies ſhall be retaliated.

If our enemies were under the guidance of reaſon, they would deſiſt from thoſe efforts with which they threaten us; *1ſt*, Becauſe, although they may burn many defenceleſs towns, and ravage much of the open country, the attempt to ruin us muſt be unſucceſsful, and the expence of it enormous; not to mention that their whole force is neceſſary for their own defence, which neceſſity will daily decreaſe. *2dly*, Becauſe their barbarity, by exaſperating more the minds of the Americans, will more effectually wean them from all attachment to, and connection with, Great-Britain, as well political as commercial. *3dly*, Becauſe they muſt expect that our allies will afford

every

every aid in their power, to vindicate the violated rights of nations; which indeed they are bound to do, not only in common with all other ſovereigns, but by the powerful principles of faith and affection. And *4thly*, Becauſe ſuch conduct on their part would juſtify on ours not only the breach of any compacts which might be entered into, but even the moſt ſanguinary meaſures at the moſt diſtant period; nay more, would demand a remembrance of the injury, until ſuch ample vengeance would be taken, as would in future prevent ſimilar inſults from others.

But the unreaſonableneſs of theſe meaſures is very far from being a concluſive argument why they will not adopt them; *1ſt*, Becauſe their whole conduct, with relation to this country, bears ſuch ſtrong marks of folly, that to ſuppoſe they will not obſtinately perſiſt in it, would argue a degree of weakneſs and infidelity. 2*dly*, Becauſe it is perhaps neceſſary that they ſhould make a viſitation to every ſtate, in order to purge it of the moſt turbulent part of the diſaffected, and puniſh the remainder by the deſtruction of their property, thereby bringing home to their feelings that conviction which was not to be effected in the common way of reaſoning 3*dly*, Becauſe ſomething muſt be allowed to the anguiſh of diſappointed avarice and ambition; for ſince no hope remains of acquiring that dominion which was the object of their fervent deſires, it is perfectly natural that men, free from the influence of juſtice or humanity, ſhould take any and every method to ſatiate the vengeance of defeated deſpotiſm. And *4thly*, Becauſe, as they ſuppoſe, they have offended us beyond forgiveneſs; ſo they conclude, that we ſhall be ſtimulated by paſſions like their own, to proſecute their ruin; In which caſe being too haughty to aſk our friendſhip, they have no alternative but to endeavour to render our enmity as little dangerous as poſſible.

On the other hand, the determination of America to retaliate, is dictated by every motive of policy and juſtice, and muſt terminate to the great prejudice of Britain, and the ruin of her adherents on this ſide of the Atlantic: Nor can the means be wanting; the towns on her coaſt are at leaſt as defenceleſs as ours; and their citizens, unuſed to arms, are utterly incapable of repelling an aſſault. A ſmall ſum of money would wrap their metropolis in flames. Their ſubjects and adherents may eaſily be found in any part of the earth; and the dreaded ſcalping-knife itſelf may, in the hands of our riflemen, ſpread horror through their iſland. Theſe and many other methods may readily be deviſed; and certainly ſome critical moment will offer itſelf in the flow of time to proclaim to them the injuries of America in the rough ſounds of merited barbarity.

Conſidering our preſent ſituation and connections, we cannot but be ſenſible that the independence of America is fully ſecured, and nothing left to guard againſt but the ravages of a cruel foe, and the derangement of our finances. To effect the former, we muſt hold ourſelves ready to repel force by force wherever aſſailed, and firmly retort every infringement

ſringement of the law of nations with unfeeling perſeverance. To remedy the latter, œconomy in the expenditure of money, and taxation, are the natural means, and, in addition to theſe, private œconomy, founded on a conviction that the monies wantonly expended in the preſent moment of depreciation, will ſoon be deeply regretted when it hath recovered its full value. By ſuch ſteps we ſhall fruſtrate the deſigns of our enemies, and haſten that moment when the United States of North-America, riſing from diſtreſs to glory, ſhall diſpenſe to their citizens the bleſſings of that peace, liberty, and ſafety for which we have virtuouſly and vigorouſly contended.

The portals of the temple we have raiſed to freedom, ſhall then be thrown wide, as an aſylum to mankind. America ſhall receive to her boſom, and comfort and cheer the oppreſſed, the miſerable, and the poor of every nation and of every clime. The enterpriſe of extending commerce ſhall wave her friendly flag over the billows of the remoteſt regions. Induſtry ſhall collect and bear to her ſhores all the various productions of the earth, and all by which human life and human manners are poliſhed and adorned. In becoming acquainted with the religions, the cuſtoms and the laws, the wiſdom, virtues and follies, and prejudices of different countries, we ſhall be taught to cheriſh the principles of general benevolence. We ſhall learn to conſider all men as our brethren, being equally children of the Univerſal Parent----that God of the heavens and of the earth, whoſe infinite Majeſty, for providential favour during the late revolution, almighty power in our preſervation from impending ruin, and gracious mercy in our redemption from the iron ſhackles of deſpotiſm, we cannot ceaſe with gratitude and with deep humility to praiſe, to reverence and adore."

To the PUBLISHER *of the* UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

Sir,

I doubt not but that the ſame motive that inclined me to ſend you the following experiments, will alſo induce you to give them a place in your next Magazine.

BENJAMIN MIFFLIN.

IN the fall of 1776, I moved from Philadelphia into Kent county in the Delaware ſtate, where obſerving the deſtruction the fly made on the wheat, it recalled to my memory, having read in an Engliſh magazine ſome twenty or thirty years ſince, a like calamity in France, which nearly brought on a famine, and the method the French took to ſtop the devaſtation. Accordingly laſt ſpring I beſpoke my year's conſumption of that grain of a neighbouring farmer, to be delivered to me immediately after harveſt; but I did not get it until two weeks after it was cut, in which time I obſerved the fly had begun his depredation.

I then put a blaſt into the oven, but not ſufficient to heat it for baking; when the wood was burnt down, I raked out the coals with what aſhes the rake would

would bring out with them, and having previously prepared a tub of water and a large mop, alternately I rinsed the mop, and swabbed out the remaining ashes, until the hearth was so cooled that I could bear my fingers on the bricks nearly ten seconds.

Immediately I then tumbled in my wheat, and having closely stopped up the oven, I let it remain therein twenty-four hours. This process, I find, has totally destroyed the insect and its embrio. Thus, while the neighbourhood around me are obliged to eat their maggotty, putrid grain, we have as good bread as heretofore.

At first I was fearful of one or other of three evils attending the process; either it would kill the vegetation, or it would prevent fermentation, or it would give the flour a brown cast, and perhaps all three; but I have the pleasure to find neither is the case, for we have as light and as white bread as formerly, and on trying a small handful of the wheat in moist earth, I found it take root and sprout in about three days, and I could not perceive a grain miscarry.

By the best accounts I could gather, the farmers hereabout have lost near two-thirds of their present crop by the fly, and what remains is light, very disagreeable to the taste, and I believe very unwholesome. A common sized oven will, at one operation, kiln-dry sixteen or eighteen bushels; no matter how full the oven is, which may be teemed in at the hole left to carry off the smoke in heating. Thus, one oven in one week, will secure one hundred bushels from the voracity of that destructive insect. Grinding it into flour immediately after reaping will answer the same end; but this is an advantage that but few can obtain, and if the whole could, the mills must lay idle the remainder of the year.

Perusing the London Magazine for the year 1773, since I wrote the above, in the month of May for that year, I found the following experiments, addressed to a member of the Royal Society; and as I apprehend the republication may be of great public utility, I shall be much pleased to see it in your useful Magazine.

"*On the Effects of* Elder, *in preserving growing Plants from Insects and Flies.*

"1. I was led to my first experiments by considering how disagreeable and offensive to our olfactory nerves the effluvia emitted by a brush of green elder leaves are, and from thence reasoning how much more so they must be to those of a butterfly, whom I consider as a being as much superior to us in delicacy, as inferior in size. Accordingly I took some twigs of young elder, and with them whipt the cabbage plants well, but so gently as not to hurt them, just as the butterflies first appeared, from which time, for these two summers, though the butterflies would hover and flutter round them, like gnomes or sylphs, yet I could never see one pitch; nor was there, I believe, a single caterpillar blown, after the plants were so whipt, though an adjoining bed was infected as usual.

2. Reflecting on the effects above mentioned, and considering blights as chiefly occasioned by

by ſmall flies and minute inſects, whoſe organs are proportionally finer than the former, I whipt the limbs of a wall plumb-tree as high as I could reach; the leaves of which were preſerved green, flouriſhing and unhurt, while thoſe not ſix inches higher, and from thence upwards, were blighted, ſhrivelled up, and full of worms. Some of theſe laſt I afterwards reſtored by whipping with, and tying up elder amongſt them. It muſt be noted that this tree was in full bloom at the time of whipping, which was much too late, as it ſhould have been done once or twice before the bloſſom appeared. But I conclude from the whole, that if an infuſion of elder was made in a tub of water, ſo that the water might be ſtrongly impregnated therewith, and then ſprinkled over the tree by a hand engine, once every week or fortnight, it would effectually anſwer every purpoſe that could be wiſhed, without any poſſible riſk of hurting the bloſſoms or fruit.

3. What the farmers call the yellows in wheat, and which they conſider as a kind of mildew, is in fact occaſioned by a ſmall yellow fly with blue wings, about the ſize of a gnat: This blows in the ear of the corn, and produces a worm almoſt inviſible to the naked eye; but being ſeen through a pocket microſcope, it appears a large yellow maggot, of the colour and gloſs of amber, and is ſo prolific, that I laſt week diſtinctly counted forty-one living yellow maggots, or inſects, in the huſk of one ſingle grain of wheat---a number ſufficient to eat up and deſtroy the corn of a whole year. I intended to have tried the following experiment ſooner; but the dry hot weather bringing on the corn faſter than it was expected, it was got and getting into fine bloſſoms ere I had an opportunity of doing as I did. But, however, the next morning at day-break, two ſervants took two buſhes of elder, and went one on each ſide of the ridge from end to end, and ſo back again, drawing the elder over the ears of corn of ſuch fields as were not too far advanced in bloſſoming; I conceived that the diſagreeable effluvia of the elder would effectually prevent thoſe flies from pitching their tents in ſo noxious a ſituation: Nor was I diſappointed; for I am firmly perſuaded, that no flies pitched or blowed on the corn after it had been ſo ſtruck; but I had the mortification of obſerving the flies, the evening before it was ſtruck, already on the corn, ſix, ſeven, or eight on a ſingle ear; ſo that what damage had accrued was done before the operation took place; for on examining it laſt week, I found the corn which had been ſtruck pretty free of the yellows, very much more ſo than what was not ſtruck: I have therefore no doubt but that had the operation been performed ſooner, the corn would have remained totally clear and untouched. If ſo, ſimple as the proceſs is, I flatter myſelf it bids fair to preſerve fine crops of corn from deſtruction, as the ſmall inſects are the crops greateſt enemy. One of thoſe yellow flies laid at leaſt eight or ten eggs of an oblong ſhape on my thumb, only while carrying by the wing acroſs three or four ridges, as appeared on viewing it with a pocket microſcope.

4. Crops

4. Crops of turnips are frequently deſtroyed when young, by being bitten by ſome inſects; either flies or fleas. This I flatter myſelf may be effectually prevented, by having an elder buſh ſpread, ſo as to cover about the breadth of a ridge, and drawn once forward and backward over the young turnips. I am confirmed in this idea by having ſtruck an elder buſh over a bed of young colliflower plants, which had begun to be bitten, and would otherwiſe have been deſtroyed by theſe inſects, but after that operation it remained untouched.

In ſupport of my opinion I beg leave to mention the following fact from very credible information. That about eight or nine years ago, this country was ſo infeſted with cock-chaffers or oak-webs, that in many pariſhes they ate every green thing but elder, nor left a green leaf untouched but elder-buſhes, which alone remained green and unhurt amid the general deva'ſtation of ſo voracious a multitude.

On reflecting on theſe ſeveral circumſtances, a thought ſuggeſted itſelf to me, whether an elder, now eſteemed noxious and offenſive, may not be one day ſeen planted with, and entwining its branches amongſt fruit-trees, in order to preſerve the fruit from deſtruction of inſects; and whether the ſame means which produced theſe ſeveral effects, may not be extended to a great variety of other caſes in the preſervation of the vegetable kingdom §.

§ *A buſh of elder laid on freſh meat or fiſh in the ſummer, prevents the fly from blowing on them. And it is not improbable, from the foregoing experiments, by Chriſtopher Gullet, that water ſtrongly impregnated therewith, and once a week or fortnight ſprinkled over cabbages, will preſerve them from being louſey.*

The dwarf elder (*ebulus*) I apprehend, emits more offenſive effluvia than common elder, therefore muſt be preferable to it in the ſeveral experiments."

QUERY *to the* PUBLIC, *by a* Correſpondent *from the State of Delaware*, Lewis-Town.

SINCE penal laws cannot reſtrain the preſent moſt *exorbitant prices* of all commodities, and even of the neceſſaries of life; why may not the people in general enter into aſſociations, (as they did to maintain their liberties even againſt law) that they will not give or take in any traffic, more than *five* times the price in old times: And mutually agree to defend each other in this reſolution; and to reſtrain from the violation of this contract, that they will have no dealings whatever with thoſe who do not come into it; but whoſoever ſhall violate it, ſhall have a Tories coat of tar and feathers, &c.?

A NEW QUESTION.

HOW, var'ouſly, may one diſpoſe
Hard dollars, guineas, and half-joes
Promiſc'ouſly, five ſcore;
So that their full amount may be,
In Pennſylvania currency,
One hundred pounds: no more?

POETICAL

POETICAL ESSAYS,

For MARCH 1779.

The Cornwalliad, *an* Heroi-comic Poem.

CANTO I.

I Sing the prowess of that martial chief,
Who bravely patient bore a weight of grief,
On that sad eve that closed the march he made,
From Trenton hills to Brunswic, retrograde.
Now had the drum beat up her early sound,
And sleep-chain'd eyes of soldier-swains unbound,
In Brunswick camp where four battalions lay,
And slept unconscious of the approach of day;
But now with fife in many a firm brigade,
Move slowly forth, and form in fair parade.
The rolls are called, and veterans sons of fame,
Re-echoe loudly to each well-known name,
Save five Hybernians, sad presage of woe!
These had deserted to the rebel foe.
Ah! said the major---major of brigade,
Whence can such madness minds of men invade,
To leave their brethren ardent in the cause
Of Britain's king, and Britain's happy laws,
To mix inglorious with the dastard brood,
Of howling mobs and rebels of the wood.
What can they gain, or hope to gain with these,
But hungry bellies, or some sore disease?---
Mean time to share an ignominous lot,
In circling cart, or grey-tar-feather coat,
When rebels furious, in fierce wrath shall chase,
To daub with this, and make them seem a goose.---
Hence oft by hunters in their evening walk,
Mistook and shot for that vile bird, the hawk,
Or turky-buzzard of the sable quill,
Or some bald-eagle on the distant hill.
But should they escape such ignominious fate,
Death yet awaits them, though perhaps more late,
When George's arms shall strike rebellion down,
And fix Britannia in supreme renown.
Nor yet far distant can the time revolve,
When this vile Congress with each base resolve,
Struck down inglorious, shall no more disgrace,
The name of virtue, and the human race.

True, I acknowledge that our arms of late,
Have been reſiſted by the courſe of fate:
The Heſſian band, at Trenton captive made,
Not one eſcaping from the whole brigade,
Impairs our ſtrength, but yet we nobly dare,
To join our numbers, and renew the war.
Full ſoon, I truſt, the rebel band ſhall know.
What folly 'tis to make the brave their foe.
The great Cornwallis amply ſhall repay,
The ſad misfortunes of that hapleſs day,
And now he bends to Trenton's bowery plain,
To choak the Delaware with the rebel ſlain.

(To be continued.)

On the Attempt of the Ingenious Mr. P---E, *to take the Likeneſs of Miſs ------ a Young Lady of this City.*

THE ſame effects ſtill from like cauſes ſpring,
And bold preſumption's ſtill by fate o'erthrown:
When daring giants mount on mountains bring,
And think to ſcale of Jove the mighty throne,

His thunder's roar----and plung'd in ſad diſmay
Of daring pride, they mourn the wretched fate;
Spurn'd from his palace, on earth proſtrate lay,
And learn humility, alas! too late.

Ah! why then P--le would'ſt thou preſumptuous dare,
A taſk as great to thy inferior ſkill,
To paint the beauty of the charming fair:
Thou can'ſt not equal e'en the purling rill.

On its bright ſurface fair may paint the fair,
Reflection give each lineament due place;
There nature paints, and who but nature dare,
Draw the fair emblem of ſo fair a face?

In vain a C---gs muſe attempts the taſk,
In vain a G---s eſſays in 'croſtic ſongs,
Tho' in Apollo's genial rays they baſk:
To paint her charms not to the muſe belongs.

And ſhall thy pencil then procure the bays,
That not the muſes can with juſtice claim?
Loſt ſure thou wert, in ſome unhappy maze,
That led thee thus to court a dang'rous fame.

No more attempt to paint th' angelic maid,
Or if thou doſt put in the caſe a glaſs,
Then ſee poor art compar'd with nature fade,
And nature blooming in the lovely laſs.

JUVENIS.

To JANUS, *on New-Year's Day.*

JANUS, Deity ſublime,
Liſten to my humble rhime;
Accept a Poet's new-year's lay,
On your annivers'ry day.

Janus, ſee what crouds await,
Proſtrate at thy temple gate!
With fervent piety inſpir'd,
And with thy inſpiration fir'd,
Their pious offerings to pay,
And celebrate thy natal day.

There (enthron'd in regal ſtate)
At thy hand ſubmiſſive wait
Months and days, in jovial glee,
Obedient to thy ſole decree;
Mighty Gods that rule the year,
And regulate the rolling ſphere--
Revolving, wait thy ſov'reign nod,
And own thee for their potent god.
Old Winter, dreſt in penſive grey,
And bluſhing Spring, thy call obey;
Sweet Summer, rob'd in varied hue,
And yellow autumn bend to you.

Ye bards, your due oblations bring
To Janus wake the trembling ſtring;
Offer in each friendly clime,
The tribute of your humble rhime;
Pure libations hither bring,
From Helicon's inſpir'd ſpring;
To Janus conſecrate the lay,
And his Deity obey.

Ceaſe, O Janus, born in ſnow,
Thy divinity to ſhew;
By thy freezing blaſts diſmay'd,
Apollo hides his clouded head;
By thy breath infectious chill'd
Spring's Pierian are congeal'd;
In Parnaſſus' hallow'd ſhade
All our wither'd laurels fade.
The chiling thought---the dying ſtrain,
Speak the Muſe's feeble reign;
No more ſhe ſpreads her kindling fire,
Nor wakes to ecſtacy the lyre;
The Bard invokes her aid in vain,
And uninſpir'd ſings the ſwain;
To milder Zones ſhe ſteers her flight,
Where Phœbus aids her ſoaring height;
To magic themes ſhe ſtrings the lyre,
And wakes the Poet's hallow'd fire.

Janus, ſhut thy temple gates,
Oh! diſpenſe us milder fates!
Enough has war, with merc'leſs hand,
Strew'd deſtruction o'er the land;
Enough--o'er the embattled plain
Has Mars exulting ſtretch'd his reign.
See, with retroſpective view,
Scenes of rapine---ſcenes of woe!
Banners ſtain'd with human gore,
Waving o'er the crimſon'd ſhore;
Hecatombs of dying heroes,
Victims to the rage of Neroes;
Diſcord yelling on the plain
(Sanguin'd o'er with heaps of ſlain)
Hair'd with ſnakes in gorgon mood,
And her front beſmear'd with blood.
Now let peace reſume her ſway,
And her bounteous reign diſplay.

With

With olive be thy turrets bound,
And with bays thy temples crown'd
Let thy future eyes behold
Ages of tranſparent gold,
Such as the Saturnian reign,
When plenty crown'd the fertile plain;
When truth with innocence was join'd,
And juſtice taught the human mind;
When virtue ſpread her ſceptre wide,
And mercy wanton'd by her ſide;
When peace her olive wand diſplay'd,
And ſhepherds trod the harmleſs ſhade;
When liberty her ſons inſpir'd,
And freedom ev'ry boſom fir'd;
When piety inform'd the ſage,
And taught the manners of the age.
Such were the happy days of old,
And ſuch e're long may we behold.

Janus, then, for once be wiſe,
And my tranſports realize;
As thou lead'ſt the op'ning year,
Bring the pleaſing viſion near;
Let theſe ſmiling proſpects riſe,
And ſalute my raviſh'd eyes;
In the pleaſing taſk engage,
And renew the golden age.

Kent County, Jan. 1. 1779.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Origin of the Debate between the King of Pruſſia and the Emperor of Germany. [Tranſlated from the *Journal Hiſtorique & Politique*; publiſhed at Geneva.]

ON the death of the old duke of Bavaria, which happened Feb. --- 1778, the ſucceſſion to the duchy became a ſubject of debate between the emperor of Germany, the elector of Saxony, and the duke of Deux Ponts. The emperor claimed in behalf of the empreſs queen, who being deſcended of the emperor Ferdinand II. whoſe mother was the daughter of Albert V. of Bavaria, and whoſe wife was the daughter of William V. of Bavaria, claimed in virtue of the right of reverſion to the allodial poſſeſſions of Bavaria. The elector of Saxony claimed in virtue of the right of poſſeſſion and retention, belonging to the allodial heir, the male line of Bavaria now become extinct. The duke of Deux Ponts claimed as ſucceſſor to the feodal inheritance of the lands of Bavaria.

The claim of the emperor in behalf of the empreſs queen, and that of Saxony, being both of the ſame nature, that is, as allodial heirs, it was agreed upon between them to divide the duchy: on which the duke of Deux-Ponts preſented a memorial by his miniſters at the grand Diet of the empire, ſhewing that this accomodation between the emperor and the court of Saxony, had been made without the concurrence of his Serene Highneſs, and for that reaſon could not be obligatory on him, who placed full confidence in the juſtice of his imperial Majeſty, known throughout the whole world, and in the grace of her majeſty the empreſs queen, that

that of themſelves, they would graciouſly relinquiſh this claim, and deſiſt from their pretenſions, until his ſerene highneſs ſhould have it in his power to lay before them, which he would do without delay, the full evidence of the rights of the ducal houſe, founded on the moſt ancient family agreements, renewed from time to time; on the imperial deciſions; repeated privileges; the golden bull; the peace of Weſtphalia; as well as on the number of imperial privileges given to the eſtates of the duchy of Bavaria, with regard to the indiviſibility of the territory of Bavaria; and on the feodal rights, and the cuſtom of ſucceſſion in the holy Roman empire.

In ſupport of this memorial, the miniſter of his Pruſſian Majeſty joined another, made verbally to the following purpoſe: That his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, not without much pain, hath obſerved by a circular note of the imperial and royal miniſter, and by public papers of a different nature, that his highneſs the elector Palantine, by means of an accomodation made with their imperial and royal Majeſties, hath acknowledged certain pretenſions formed relative to the Bavarian ſucceſſion, and hath permitted the imperial and royal troops to take poſſeſſion of a conſiderable part of Bavaria, and the Upper Palatinate; that in reality it hath not been made public on what theſe pretenſions are founded, and nevertheleſs even thoſe who have but an imperfect knowledge of the conſtitution, are ſenſible that they cannot be ſupported (notwithſtandig the accommodation made with the elector Palatine) in direct oppoſition to the regulations of the empire in general, the golden bull; the peace of Weſtphalia, the family agreements concluded on between Bavaria and the Palatinate, and the beſt founded rights of poſſeſſion of this laſt houſe upon the duchy of Bavaria, and the whole high Palatinate; and that if the contrary is ſuppoſed, all confidence will fail, and the balance of the empire be overthrown.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

January 26.

AN attack was made upon the camp at Fuzzel's place in Georgia, by a party of 230 of the enemy, commanded by Colonel Brown. The attack was made on three ſides at the ſame time, very ſudden and violent. They drove in the main and picket guards, and wounded and made priſoners ſome of the centinels. A warm firing ſoon began on both ſides, which continued about three quarters of an hour. The enemy were driven from the ground, and three were found dead upon it. Seven were taken priſoners, and ſix of them were wounded, moſt of them ſlightly.

This advantage has been followed by ſeveral ſmall ſucceſſes by detachments and ſcouting parties againſt the enemy.

Feb. 11. Major Fleming with five privates of the light-horſe, were brought in by a party of our men.

men. On the ſame day, ſeven ſeamen belonging to the Lord George Germain, capt. Mowbray of 14 guns, were likewiſe taken.

Feb. 15. The enemy evacuated Auguſta with precipitation, having deſtroyed the flats which they had conſtructed in order to croſs the river. Col. Campbell left the wounded with a polite letter recommending them to our care. Three hundred horſemen under the command of Colonels M'Intoſh and Haymond, were immediately detached to purſue, and to hang upon their ſkirts and rear.

On the advance of the enemy in the ſtate of Georgia, large bodies of the diſaffected aſſembled in different places, and by the laſt accounts about 600 of them had croſſed the Savannah river, with intention to join the enemy. Notwithſtanding the lenity formerly ſhewed them, they have at this criſis given convincing proofs, that no faith ought to be placed in their moſt ſolemn aſſurances, and that inſtead of mild treatment, ſevere examples are neceſſary to reform them.

The enemy in their progreſs in this ſtate, have not ſpared the property of even thoſe who have profeſſed attachment to their meaſures. Many hundred negroes have gone off to the enemy.

For a particular account of the more material tranſactions in this ſtate, it will ſuffice to ſubjoin a *Copy of General Moultrie's Letter to General Lincoln.*

Beaufort, Feb. 4. 1779.

"*Dear Sir,*

"I wrote to you from Gen. Bull's camp a few days ago; when I was there, the militia requeſted me to croſs the river with them, which I readily conſented to. The next morning after leaving a proper guard to our camp, we began to croſs, and got near 230 over before ſun-ſet. We immediately marched off, and continued till we got within one mile of Beaufort; here I reſted the troops a few hours, and then proceeded for the town, which we entered at ſun-riſe next morning. Having ordered the troops into quarters, and repoſed myſelf a little, I rode down to view the fort with General Bull and two or three other gentlemen: We had ſcarce been a moment there, when an expreſs arrived, informing us that the enemy were in full march for Beaufort, and not above five miles off. Upon this, I requeſted Gen. Bull to ride on for town, and have the men turned out; I followed him immediately, found them all paraded, and had another account of the enemy's coming on very faſt. I then moved off the troops in order to meet them, and having marched two miles, was again informed that they were within four miles of us. I then proceeded very ſlowly, looking for a proper piece of ground to form upon. Having ſoon found a very advantageous ſpot, I remained there an hour waiting for the enemy, and was then informed that they had, after halting a while, altered their march, and were going towards our ferry: I followed them, and had got about three miles when I learnt that they were upon their return from the ferry, in full march towards us, and not more than one mile diſtant. Having

ſent

ſent Mr. Kinloch, my Aid, to reconnoitre, and bring me a particular account; he ſoon returned, and informed me, that they were juſt at hand. I haſtened our march to gain a ſwamp which was near, but finding the enemy had already got poſſeſſion of the ground I intended to occupy, I halted at about 200 yards, and drew the troops up to the right and left of the road, with two field-pieces in the centre, and a ſmall field-piece on the right in the wood. On the enemy's nearer approach, I ordered captain Heyward to begin with the two field pieces, advanced my right and left wings nearer the ſwamp, and the firing became pretty general. This action was reverſed from the uſual way of fighting between the Britiſh and Americans, they taking to the buſhes, and we remaining upon the open ground. After ſome little time, finding our men too much expoſed to the enemy's fire, I ordered them to take trees. About three quarters of an hour after the action began, I heard a general cry through the line of "no more cartridges," and was alſo informed by captains Heyward and Rutledge, that the ammunition for the field pieces were almoſt expended, after firing about forty rounds from each piece; upon this, I ordered the field pieces to be drawn off very ſlowly, and the right and left wings to keep pace with the artillery to cover their flanks, which was done in tolerable good order for undiſciplined troops: The enemy had beat their retreat before we began to move, but we had little or no ammunition, and could not of conſequence purſue. They retreated ſo haſtily as to leave one officer, one ſerjeant, and three privates wounded in a houſe near the action, and their dead lying on the field---it is impoſſible as yet to be particular with reſpect to the latter, two officers we have found, and ſeven men; they fought from very thick buſhes: Capt. Barnwell with a few light horſe was of infinite ſervice in giving us frequent intelligence of the enemy's motions, and attacking their rear as they retreated. He had at one time a capt. Brewer, who is much wounded, two ſerjeants, and twelve privates priſoners; but a party of the enemy, having rallied in their retreat, retook the captain, one ſerjeant, and ſix men; the remainder however he brought off with twelve ſtand of arms and Brewer's fuſee---Barnwell had about fifteen men. It makes me happy to aſſure you that our militia have not loſt that ſpirit which they have always been allowed to poſſeſs; nothing but diſcipline is wanting to make them good troops. The Charleſtown artillery behaved gallantly, they ſtood to their pieces like veterans, and ſerved them well, till I was obliged to order them to retire, in conſequence of their ammunition being nearly expended. I had in the action only nine continental troops---capt. Treville, two officers and ſix privates, with one braſs two pounder, and only fifteen rounds: I muſt add in juſtice to them, that they behaved very well. It ſeems abſolutely neceſſary for me to remain here a few days longer, in order to have the wounded properly taken care of, and other matters put in a right channel---I ſhould be

be glad of your permiſſion for that purpoſe, and to know how long I may ſtay. This moment died a valuable officer and good citizen, of the wounds he received yeſterday, Benjamin Wilkins, a Lieutenant of the town artillery. We have three or four other officers wounded, capt. Heyward ſlightly in the arm, and Lieutenants Sawyer and Brown, both of the *light infantry*; with ſix or ſeven privates *killed* on the field, about fifteen wounded: I cannot be very particular as yet, having had no regular returns made me. The enemy's body conſiſted of two companies of the 60th, and one of the 16th, all picked light infantry.

We had five deſerters from them immediately after the action, who informed us of ſeveral particulars already mentioned, as alſo that our ſecond ſhot from the field piece had diſabled a howitzer, which they had fired but once. I think by all you may collect from this letter, you muſt allow that we have beat them.

I am, Dear General,
Your affectionate friend and
humble ſervant,
WILLIAM MOULTRIE,
Brigadier General.

P. S. My Aid de Camp is a very gallant youth, and is an honour to his country."

Feb. 25 An incurſion of the enemy to Horſeneck is the next affair of conſequence that deſerves to be taken notice of, and for an account of this we ſhall ſubjoin an

Extract of a Letter from Major General Putnam, dated Camp at Reading, March 2, 1779.

"A detachment from the enemy at Kingſbridge, conſiſting of the 17th, 44th, and 57th Britiſh regiments, one of Heſſian, and two of new levies, marched from their lines for Horſeneck on the evening of the 25th ult. with an intention of ſurprizing the troops at that place, and deſtroying the ſalt-works.

A captain and thirty men were ſent from our advanced lines at Horſeneck as a ſcout, who diſcovered the enemy at New-Rochel in their advance. They retired before them undiſcovered as far as Ryeneck, where it growing light, the enemy obſerved and attacked them. They defended themſelves as well as poſſible, and made their way good to Sawpitts, where they took the advantage of a commanding piece of ground, and made ſome little ſtand, but the ſuperior force of the enemy obliged them to retire over *Byrum* bridge, which they took up, by that means had an opportunity of reaching Horſeneck in ſafety.

As I was there myſelf to ſee the ſituation of the guards, I had the troops formed on a hill by the meeting-houſe, ready to receive the enemy as they advanced. They came on briſkly, and I ſoon diſcovered that their deſign was to turn our flanks, and poſſeſs themſelves of a defile in our rear, which would effectually prevent our retreat. I therefore ordered parties out on both flanks, with direction to give me information of their approach, that we might retire in ſeaſon. In the mean time a column advanced up the main road, where the remainder of the troops (amounting only to about ſixty) were poſted. We diſcharged ſome old field pieces, which were there, a few times,

and

and gave them a ſmall fire of muſketry, but without any conſiderable effect; the ſuperior force of the enemy ſoon obliged our ſmall detachment to abandon the place.

I therefore directed the troops to retire, and form on a hill a little diſtance from Horſeneck, whilſt I proceeded to Stanford and collected a body of militia and a few continental troops that were there, with which I returned immediately, and found that the enemy (after plundering the inhabitants of the principal part of their effects, and deſtroying a few ſalt-works, a ſmall ſloop and ſtore) were on their return. The officer commanding the continental troops ſtationed at Horſeneck miſtook my orders, and went much further than I intended, ſo that he could not come up with them to any advantage. I, however, ordered the few troops that came from Stanford to purſue them, thinking they might have an opportunity to pick up ſome ſtragglers. In this I was not miſtaken, as your Excellency will ſee by the incloſed liſt of priſoners. Beſides theſe 8 or 9 more were taken and ſent off, ſo that I cannot tell the particular regiments to which they belong. One ammunition and one baggage waggon were alſo taken. In the former there were about 200 rounds of canniſter, grape, and round ſhot, ſuited to three pounders, ſome ſlow match, and about 200 tubes; the latter was filled with plunder, which I had the ſatisfaction of reſtoring to the inhabitants from whom it was taken. As I have not yet got a return, I cannot tell exactly the number we loſt, though I do not think more than 10 ſoldiers and about that number of inhabitants, but a few of which were in arms."

Liſt of priſoners taken at Horſeneck, the 26th ultimo.

17th regiment,	privates	15
44th ditto	ditto	5
57th ditto,	ditto	3
Loyal American regiment,		5
Emmerick's corps,		8
1ſt battalion of artillery,		1
Pioneers,		1
	Total	38

N. B. Seven deſerters from Emmerick's corps.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Feb. 25. The enemy made an incurſion to Elizabeth-town, of which we have a particular account by extract of a letter from a gentleman an inhabitant of this village.

"This invaſion was really unexpected. It was not from Staten-Iſland, from whence we ſhould have had ſome previous intelligence. The enemy embarked from the city of New-York the evening before, about ſunſet. About 3 o'clock in the morning, the General received intelligence from a ſerjeant of a party at Crane's ferry, that they had heard the noiſe of boats paſſing up Newark bay. Suſpecting on this, that the enemy might make a landing on the great meadow by Woodruff's farms, he diſpatched Major Ogden with a good horſe to go that way and reconnoitre, and make what diſcoveries he could. Ogden fell in with an advanced party who lay concealed near the meadow. At firſt ſight of them, as they came towards him (it being dark) he rather inclined to think they

were a ſcouting party of ours, but was ſoon convinced of his error. He received a wound from a bayonet the very moment he diſcovered his miſtake, and turning his horſe inſtantly he made his eſcape. On this confirmation of their landing, the general cauſed the alarm guns to be fired, and had before paraded all the brigade that were in town. Not knowing the ſtrength of the enemy, but having all the reaſon in the world to conjecture they muſt be in conſiderable force; to prevent being ſurrounded by a body much ſuperior to his own, he immediately and very prudently drew off the main body to the heights above Mr. Crane's on the Hirſtfield road, and ſent out ſeveral ſcouting parties on all the different roads to watch their movements. The enemy marched ſilently up to the north end of the town. You know the road that leads to Governor Livingſton's---here they divided, part, about two regiments went on that road to the Governor's, and another diviſion came on through the town. The object was to take off the Governor, and then to fall in upon the barrack and town on both ſides. Very fortunately the governor was not at home, only two of his daughters were in the houſe. The officers that entered the houſe found the young ladies up and dreſſed, (for they had been alarmed about 20 minutes before, by Mr. Boudinot) They aſked for all the papers. Mrs. ---- lead them to the drawers where ſhe told them all his papers were kept. They loaded themſelves and ſome of the ſoldiers knapſacks with great quantities, without ſtaying to examine them, and treated the ladies with no rudeneſs. Fortunately all the Governor's material papers, letters, and political pieces, were in another unſuſpected place, and all ſaved, and they went away with letters and papers taken in prizes. The two parties met ſomewhere about the barrack, a little after day-light. They ſet fire to the barrack, the guard-houſe near it, and to the grammar ſchool, now made uſe of as a ſtore for proviſions, which were conſumed. This was almoſt the whole of the miſchief they did.

Gen. Maxwell, who was withdrawn with his troops for the reaſons above mentioned, no ſooner learnt their force and ſituation than he began to move down with two field pieces. The enemy having failed of their two great objects, and having fired thoſe buildings, began to move off between 8 and 9 o'clock. They made one or two halts by the way, moving down towards Crane's ferry. By this means Gen. Maxwell came within ſhot of them at the high ground which you know is at the fork of the two roads leading to the Old Point and New Ferry. The enemy immediately halted and drew up in a line of battle, having double our numbers, and not, we ſuppoſe apprehending any field pieces. But a few well-directed ſhot from theſe ſoon ſtaggered them, and they retreated immediately. The general apprehending this ſudden retreat might be to draw him into ſome ambuſcade, halted till he found they were actually getting off, with precipitation to their boats, where our people purſued, and took

took the laſt boat with ſome of their men. I am told two or three were drowned in the hurry of getting off. Thus the enemy have nothing to boaſt of, from indeed a well-concerted plan to ſurprize.

We find all plundering was ſtrictly forbidden, ſo not much was done in that way, but a few individuals ſuffered a little by ſome ſoldiers not under the eye of their officers; all burning of private property as ſtrictly prohibited; ſo that the enemy have behaved with infinitely more generoſity and humanity, than from their paſt conduct we could have expected. They were driving off a number of cattle, but every one of theſe were recovered; ſo that they got not off a ſingle creature. They carried off with them five or ſix of the inhabitants, but one or two of thoſe might have eſcaped them, but no doubt choſe to be taken.

Our people were ſo alert, that they ſaved two-thirds of what ſtores there were of flour and meat in the ſchool houſe after the enemy left it, and when it was in flames.

The enemy might have loſt perhaps about five or ſix killed, and about 18 or 20 wounded, but this is yet conjecture. We have not loſt above 1 or 2 killed, and perhaps three or four wounded, and 3 or 4 a party at the governor's houſe was taken."

Boſton, Feb. 25. We have an account from the eaſtern part of New-Hampſhire, of the following extraordinary affair, viz. That as two men went into a wood lot to cut wood, and having ſeparated themſelves at a conſiderable diſtance from each other, one of them was attacked by about a dozen of wolves, and after a terrible combat fell a prey to their ravenous jaws. The companion of the unfortunate man that was devoured, found him in a ſhocking condition, and ſeven of the wolves that he had killed with his axe, lying dead around him.

New-London, March 5. We have certain intelligence, that the enemy at the eaſt end of Long-Iſland, are building a number of flat bottom boats, the frames of which were brought from New-York. Theſe operations make it evident that the enemy are meditating an expedition on the ſea-coaſt of this State. Should it be on this port, we are at preſent in a good condition to receive them.

Baltimore, March 23. London papers, dated the 9th of December, mention, that the land forces employed in America in the year 1774, were 6884; in 1775, they were 11,219; and in 1776, they increaſed to 45,865; and in 1777, they amounted to 48,616; out of which were loſt by death and deſertion, 19,381; priſoners, 5336; and 4693 wounded. That the naval force for the above four years, was 83 men of war, and armed veſſels, whoſe complement of men amounted to 22,337; out of which 4315 were loſt by death, &c. beſides ſick. That all the ſtanding regiments in England, and four from Ireland, are to be ſent early in the ſpring to America, beſides the guards; ſo that the whole defence Britain and Ireland is to be left to the Militia. that 70,000 ſeamen, including marines, have been granted by Parliament, for the ſervice of the year 1779.

March

March 28. Intelligence by extract of a letter from brigadier-general Maxwell, That yeſterday and the day before about twenty eight ſail came into Hook, moſtly tranſports from England. At the ſame time landed at New-York, a Heſſian Colonel with between three and four hundred Engliſh troops from Halifax. General Clinton is returned to New-York, and it is reported that their expedition to the eaſtward has failed, as they alledge owing to the ſtorm, but more likely (if true) that they have found the troops alarmed that way. There is no account of the Britiſh troops or veſſels being returned yet; they may be towards the eaſt end of Long Iſland.

"I am infomed that Admiral Gambier is on the outſide of the of the caſt end of Long-Iſland, with ſix or ſeven ſhips and frigates; his deſign, it is ſaid is for New-London, to take our veſſels there.

"Their troops to the ſouthward, it is ſaid, are very ſickly.

"A report in New-York ſays that their accounts from the weſt-Indies are bad; that General Grant is beat by the French."

Fourteen tranſports out of the twenty-eight which had failed to the eaſt end of of Long Iſland, ſuppoſed to convey a number of troops from thence on an expedition to New-London, to deſtroy ſeveral veſſels in that harbour, were caſt away on Fiſher's Iſland, in the ſound of Stonington, and it was expected the greateſt part of them would be loſt. It is ſaid, that Sir Henry Clinton had returned to New-York from the failure of his expedition, which had been ſome time in agitation.

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The ſchooner Buckſkin by the Lord North privateer.

The privateer armed ſhip Cumberland by the Juno.

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Sloop New Comet, Capt. Hews, from Virginia, for St. Euſtatia, with tobacco and ſtaves.

Sloop Swift, Capt. Gold, from Baltimore for St. Euſtatia, with tobacco.

Sloop Mary and Sally, from Gaudaloupe, for the continent, with rum, ſugar, and coffee.

Sloop John, and the ſloop Deborah for the Weſt-Indies.

A ſchooner and a ſloop from the Weſt-Indies.

A brig and a ſhip carried into Jamaica.

Captures from the French.

A ſmall brig from Port l'Orient, by the Columbus privateer.

A ſchooner from the Weſt-Indies for the Miliſſippi.

Captures by the French.

A frigate by Count D'Eſtaing.

A frigate of 32 guns, carried into Corunna.

The Dreadnought privateer by the La Victor, in the Weſt-Indies.

Captures by the States.

A privateer of 16 guns and 80 men by the Miffin.

A letter of marque brig of 16 guns by capt. Leach.

The ſhip Viper by Samuel Nicholſon.

The Ranger of 16 guns by the Middleton.

A prize ſloop by the Hazard.

Sloop Phœnix, brig Lettice, ſchooner Shirk, privateer Biſhop, by the ſchooner Addiſon, capt. Craig.

THE

United States Magazine,

A REPOSITORY

OF

Hiſtory, Politics, and Literature.

FOR APRIL, 1779.

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PHILADELPHIA:

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POLITICAL DIARY.

1778. *Sept.* 14. The iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon ſurrender to commodore Evans, with five Britiſh veſſels of war. The inhabitants are to be ſent to France.

1779. *Feb.* 20. Arrived at Port-royal Martinico, the ſquadron of Count de Graſſe, conſiſting of the Magnifique of 74, the Dauphin royal of 70, the Vengeur of 64 guns. He had on board the ſecond regiment of Champaigne, 850 recruits, and a company of marines.

March 9. The iſlands of St. Martin's and St. Bartholomew retaken without difficulty by three frigates of France.

March 31. The Vice-preſidents of the Philoſophical Society waited on his Excellency Joſeph Reed, Eſq. Preſident of the State of Pennſylvania, and informed him, that agreeable to their conſtitution they were directed to requeſt the favour of his patronage, and that he would honour their meetings with his attendance as often as it may be convenient, in order to aſſiſt and encourage their endeavours to promote the different branches of uſeful knowledge. His Excellency received them politely, accepted their invitation, and favoured them with the following anſwer:

Gentlemen,

I am very ſenſible of the honour done me on this occaſion by the Philoſophical Society; and as the cultivation of learning, ſcience, and the liberal arts, equally tend to the reputation and happineſs of a people, I ſhall rejoice to ſee your virtuous and honourable views meet with deſerved ſucceſs and encouragement.

And allow me to add, that in whatever ſtation I am, I ſhall think it an honour to be ranked among the number of your members.

April 3. Treaſury Office, Philadelphia, *Ordered*, That all perſons who have been entruſted with public money before the 25th day of March laſt, (and who are not accountable to the Auditors of the army, or the Commiſſioners of Accounts at Albany) immediately tranſmit their accounts to the Auditor-General for ſettlement, on failure whereof they will be proſecuted without farther notice.

April 5. In General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, Reſolved, That the attention and care of the Supreme Executive Council of this State, in detecting public abuſes, are highly acceptable to this Houſe and that they will ſupport them in the diſcharge of ſo neceſſary a duty.

Reſolved, That the Executive Powers of government have been adminiſtered to the entire ſatisfaction of this Houſe, and the general content of the good people of this State; and that this Houſe chearfully give this teſtimony of their approbation to his Excellency the Preſident, and the other members of the Council, as an earneſt of their reſolution to ſupport them in a continuance of the faithful and honourable diſcharge of their duty, and a mark of their perfect confidence and regard.

April

April 7. Came to this city ſundry priſoners ſaved from the Mermaid, which was ſtranded near Egg-harbour. From them we learn, that the ſaid ſhip ſailed from Halliſax, in company with ſix other tranſports, having on board all the flank and light companies of that garriſon; that on board the Mermaid was the flank company and half the light company of the 82d regiment. That on the 22d ult. at five o'clock in the morning the Mermaid ran aſhore, where ſhe ſoon bilged, and the people on board were obliged to take to the tops and ſhrouds, where, for 36 hours, thoſe who were ſaved bore the ſevereſt cold, ſnow, &c. and while they had day light, the ſurvivors were almoſt every minute ſhocked with the falling of ſome of their unhappy ſhip-mates, who died with the cold, from the tops and other parts of the rigging, where they had endeavoured to ſecure themſelves from the ſea, which continually rolled over the deck. After having been in this miſerable ſituation from five o'clock on Monday morning, till noon on Tueſday, that a boat came to their relief, and ſaved 42 of them, many of which are much froſt-bitten in their feet, and ſome of them were not able to help themſelves on board the boat that came to their relief, ſo that a few hours more muſt have probably finiſhed the whole of them.

Liſt of perſons on board the ſhip Mermaid, Captain Snowball, from Halliſax to New-York.

Periſhed, the captain of the ſhip, one lieutenant of the 82d regiment, 112 ſerjeants, drums, and privates, 13 women, 7 children, 11 ſailors, in all 145.

Saved, 5 ſergeants, 25 privates, 7 ſailors, and 5 officers of the 82d regiment.

The tranſports who ſailed with the Mermaid, arrived at New-York, and in a few days after without landing the troops, ſailed again.

April 11. At a court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Newcaſtle Frederick Vert was indicted for high treaſon and acquitted; Jacob Stroud was indicted for paſſing counterfeit forty dollar bills, of April 11, 1778. and acquitted; and Joſeph Judſon was indicted and found guilty of high treaſon, and ſentenced agreeable to the laws of England for high treaſon.

April 14. At a court of Oyer and Terminer held at Philadelphia laſt week, Samuel Garrigues, William Whitefield, and James Stevens, were tried for the crime of high treaſon, and found not guilty, but were ordered to give ſecurity for their good behaviour during the preſent war with Great-Britain.

George Hardy was alſo tried for the ſame offence and found guilty.

April 17. Arrived the frigate Dean, capt. Nicholſon, Ship Elizabeth and Mary, capt. Weeks, brig Sally, capt. Curven, and ſloop Mars, capt. Palace, from Martinico; and brig ----, capt. Doan, and a pilot-boat capt. Lille, from St. Euſtatius. The above veſſels are loaded with European and Weſt-India produce.

April 18. A ſhip, two brigs and a ſchooner arrive in Hampton road, Virginia, with a flag from New-York. They bring cloathing, baggage, wine, rum, tea, ſugar, and 10,150 guineas, for the uſe of the officers and

ſoldier

ſoldiers who were made priſoners with General Burgoyne at Saratoga.

April 14. Reſolved in Congreſs, that any officer who ſhall permit a perſon to go within the enemy's lines, without permiſſion from the Executive Power of the State to which he belongs, ſuch officer ſhall forfeit his commiſſion.

April 21. Cornelius Sweyres, Eſq. Deputy Commiſſary of military ſtores to the forces of the United States, having been laſt week convicted of fraud and forgery, on three indictments in the Supreme Court, ſtood in the pillory according to his ſentence. He is alſo adjudged to impriſonment till the next general election, and a large fine.

April 24. Reſolved in Council of Pennſylvania, that this board will not in future give any recommendations (for perſons to go within the enemy's line.) but in caſes of a particular and extraordinary nature, and then only to ſuch as ſhall be recommended to the Board by perſons of known good character; and that in all caſes where a recommendation is given, upon condition of not returning, without the permiſſion of public authority, two good ſecurities be given for the performance, or the application be rejected.

April 24. Intelligence in the Pennſylvania Packet, That part of an Engliſh fleet ſaid to be bound up the Streights was wrecked on the coaſt of France, on the 31ſt of December, and 7000 ſoldiers, ſailors, &c. made priſoners.

April 27. Intelligence in the Pennſylvania Packet, by a letter from Corke, of Nov. 27, 1778. That according to the moſt accurate accounts, the forces France has on foot are ſuperior to the Engliſh, even including the militia, in the proportion of three to one. The marine of France united to that of Spain, is alſo ſuperior to the Britiſh navy, in the proportion of one and a half to one.

Intelligence in the ſame paper, by a letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in Hartford, of March 28, that Holland has commiſſioned thirty ſeven ſhips of the line. Denmark has agreed to furniſh ſix thouſand men, and in conjunction with Sweden have ſignified to Great-Britain, their intention of ſupporting a free trade with France, America, and all the world. Ruſſia has refuſed to ſend Great Britain any troops. Spain is armed, as are many other powers in Europe. This moment Great Britain is making overtures of peace with America.

May 1. Intelligence in the Pennſylvania Packet, by a letter from St. Euſtatia, that the celebrated Dr. Franklin, in behalf of the United States of America hath negociated a loan of ten millions of Guilders in Holland, France having generouſly became counter ſecurity for the payment of the money with intereſt. Since this event has been known in the Weſt-Indies, Loan Office certificates have been looked upon with wiſhful eyes by the knowing ones. The letter writer adds, that thoſe certificates were taken at St. Euſtatia, about the laſt of March, at four for one.

THE

THE

United States Magazine,

FOR APRIL, 1779.

The CAVE *of* VANHEST.

(*Continued from page* 110.)

WE paſſed the moraſs, and came upon the ground which the enemy had occupied with their main body. Their right was covered by a wood that was itſelf at ſome diſtance flanked by a moraſs at right angles to that before it. Their left was defended by a moraſs of the ſame kind, and running in the ſame direction, and though very narrow yet very deep, and at this time in every place impaſſable, and the ſmall bridge which appeared to have been made over it, was decayed and wholly gone, ſave one or two of the large beams of wood, on which the timbers of the bridge had been tranſverſely laid, in order to compoſe it. The artillery of the enemy occupied a large nole in front of their main body, of nearly an equal height with the eminence on the other ſide of the moraſs. At the diſtance of about two hundred yards on a point of ſolid ground, that filled up the angle of the moraſs in front, and that upon the left flank a body of our troops had been poſted under cover of an orchard, and an old barn, to annoy the enemy with muſketry in their advance. The barn and the trees of the orchard bore ſufficient witneſs of the ſhots directed to this quarter, but ſo it was, if we could believe the information of our guide, who had it, he aſſured us from many who were ſpectators of the action, and ſome who were preſent in it, that this poſt, in the very neighbourhood of the whole park of the enemies artillery, was ſucceſsfully maintained, and Colonel Monkton, who at laſt putting himſelf with four of his beſt officers at the head of a column of the infantry, and marching down to diſlodge our troops, fell by a muſket ball. The column was broken and obliged to retire with confuſion behind the nole which the artillery defended.

In the mean time a body of our troops, with ſome pieces of artillery, under General Woodford, had marched to the right ſeveral miles undiſcovered, to an eminence directly over the moraſs on the left flank of the enemy. This eminence had been pointed out to his Excellency General Waſhington, by captain Cumings of the Jerſey troops, who was born and bred up in this neighbourhood, and was well ac-

quainted with the ground. The artillery, from the eafy and natural defc nt of this eminence, enfiladed the whole array of the enemy, and within the diftance of two hundred yards, cutting down men and horfes, foon put an end to the debate.

We faw the graves of thofe who had fallen in this part of the field of battle, if thefe might be called graves which were pits, by the appearance of the red clay on the furface, about thirty feet in circumference.

Over this ground, cut with balls, and fowed with grape-fhot, and now become the tomb of carcafes of men, we advanced with a melancholy pleafure; and falling in with a Mr. Wikoff, an intelligent and fenfible gentleman of that neighbourhood, and whofe houfe at the diftance of one quarter of a mile farther on the plain, was now within our view, the fpot was pointed out to us where His Excellency General Waſhington firft met Major General Lee retreating with the troops under his command. The expoſtulation that enfued was to the following purpofe:---What is the meaning of this confufion, General Lee?---I fee no confufion, Sir, but what arifes from difobedience of my orders, and the contradictory intelligence I have received. It was always againſt my opinion to attack the enemy.---Then, Sir, replyed his Excellency, you ought not to have undertaken it.

The fpot was pointed out to us at a fmall diftance in advance of this where we ſtood, where his Excellency riding on, and falling in with Colonel Ramſay, took him by the hand, and ſaid, My brave fellow, take poſſeſſion of that point of wood, and maintain it with your regiment to the laſt extremity. Accoſting colonel Stewart in the ſame warm and confidential manner, he poſted him upon the right, and theſe two regiments ſingly ſuſtained the advanced body of the Britiſh army, until the troops in the retreat were rallied, and put in a condition to retard the progreſs of the enemy, and until the main body on the firſt eminence in front of the church had been formed in a line of battle.

Colonel Ramſay whom I ſaw a few days after the engagement, gave me a very particular account of this circumſtance, and likewiſe of the manner in which he himſelf was taken priſoner by the light-horſe of the enemy. For having defended the ſpot on which he was poſted until they were on him with their bayonets, he brought up the rear of his regiment, and more ſollicitous to effect the retreat of his men, than to ſave himſelf, he was overtaken by two of the dragoons, one of whom he ſhot dead, but receiving a ball in his left cheek from the fuſee of the other, and ſo near that the powder blinded his eyes, he became a priſoner, and was immediately conducted to Sir Henry Clinton, who examined him very particularly with regard to our numbers, and whether or not General Waſhington himſelf was in the main body of the army.

On account of his wound, by which he was unable to march with the enemy on their retreat, colonel Ramſay was admitted to parole the evening after the engagement. (*To be continued.*)

Hiſtory

HISTORY of the PRESENT WAR.

A British Publication.

THE unhappy conteſt in which we are involved with our colonies, is an event which has excited the attention of mankind. Thoſe colonies, which were ſo long our ſtrength and our glory, whoſe rapid growth and aſtoniſhing encreaſe mocked the calculations of politicians, and outſtripped the ſpeculations of philoſophers; thoſe colonies, which equally excited the apprehenſions of our enemies, and the envy of our friends, ſtill attract the eyes of the world, to them and to us, as to a common centre; but preſent a very different appearance of things to obſervation. The great diſturbers of mankind appear to forget their rapacity and ambition, whilſt they contemplate the new and unthought-of ſpectacle we exhibit to the world, and perhaps eagerly predict the advantages which they may derive from its fatal conſequences. Happy will it be, if this general attention is productive of no other ſentiment, than the admiration which ariſes from novelty, or the generous ſympathy which feels for the miſeries of mankind.

The inhabitants of Maſſachuſets Bay having collected a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores at the town of Concord, where the provincial congreſs was alſo held, General Gage the Governor of that province, thought it expedient to detach the grenadiers and light infantry of the army, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Smith, and major Pitcairn of the marines, in order to deſtroy them. It is ſaid and believed, that this expedition had another object in view, which was to ſeize on the perſons of Meſſrs. Hancock and Adams, thoſe great and obnoxious leaders of the faction which oppoſed the new ſyſtem of government. The detachment, which was ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about 900 men, embarked in boats at Boſton on the night preceding the 19th of April, 1775. and having gone a little way up Charles river, landed at a place called Phipp's Farm, from whence they proceeded with great ſilence and expedition towards Concord. Several officers on horſeback in the mean time ſcoured the roads, and ſecured ſuch country people as they chanced to meet with at that early time. Notwithſtanding theſe precautions, they diſcovered by the firing of guns and ringing of bells, that the country was alarmed, and the people began to aſſemble in the neighbouring towns and villages before day light.

Upon their arrival at Lexington, about five in the morning, they found the company of militia, belonging to that town, aſſembled on a green near the road; upon which an officer in the van called out, *Diſperſe, you rebels; throw down your arms, and diſperſe:* the ſoldiers at the ſame time running up with loud huzzas, ſome ſcattered ſhots were fired, and immediately ſucceeded by a general diſcharge, by which eight of the militia were killed and ſeveral wounded.

Thus was the firſt blood drawn in this unhappy civil conteſt. Great pains were taken on each ſide to ſhew the other to have been

been the aggreſſor upon this occaſion. A matter of little conſequence in a political view, as things were too far advanced to leave room for a probable hope of any other than ſuch a final iſſue. It was ſaid in the Gazette, that the troops were firſt fired upon from ſome neighbouring houſes. There is ſome obſcurity in this buſineſs, for it appears from the general tenor of the evidence, as well of ſome of our own people who were taken priſoners, as of a great number of the provincials, all whoſe depoſitions were regularly taken and atteſted by proper magiſtrates, that the firing both at Lexington and Concord was commenced by the troops. Indeed it ſeems evident, that a ſingle company of militia, ſtanding, as it may be ſaid, under the muzzles of our ſoldiers guns, would have been ſufficient pledges to prevent any outrage from their friends and neighbours in the adjoininghouſes.

After this execution, the detachment proceeded to Concord, the commanding officer having previouſly diſpatched ſix companies of light infantry, to poſſeſs two bridges which lay at ſome diſtance beyond the town, probably with a view of preventing any of the ſtores from being carried of that way; or, if he had orders about the ſeizure of perſons, to prevent the eſcape of thoſe whom it was his object to ſecure. A body of militia, who occupied a hill in the way, retired at the approach of the troops, and paſſed over one of thoſe bridges, which was immediately after taken poſſeſſion of, by the light infantry. The main body having arrived at the town, proceeded to execute their commiſſion, by rendering three pieces of iron cannon unſerviceable, deſtroying ſome gun and other carriages, and throwing ſome barrels of flour, gunpowder, and muſket-ball into the river. In the mean time, the militia which retired from the hill, ſeeing ſeveral fires in the town, which they apprehended to be of houſes in flames, returned towards the bridge which they had lately paſſed, and which lay in their way thither. Upon this movement, the light infantry retired on the Concord ſide of the river, and began to pull up the bridge; but upon the nearer approach of the militia, (who ſeemed ſtudiouſly to have avoided all appearance of beginning the attack, and made as if they only wanted to paſs as common travellers) the ſoldiers immediately fired, and killed two men. The provincials returned the fire, and ſkirmiſh enſued at the bridge, in which the former ſeem to have been under ſome diſadvantage, and were obliged to retreat, having ſeveral men killed and wounded, and a lieutenant and ſome others taken.

About this time the country roſe upon them. The troops were attacked on all quarters; ſkirmiſh ſucceeded upon ſkirmiſh; and a continued, though ſcattering and irregular fire, was ſupported through the whole of a long and a very hot day. In the march back of ſix miles to Lexington, the troops were exceedingly annoyed, not only by the purſuers, but by fire from houſes, walls, and other coverts, all of which were filled or lined with armed men.

It happened fortunately, that general

general Gage apprehenſive of the danger of the ſervice, had detached Lord Percy early in the morning with 16 companies of foot, a detachment of marines, and two pieces of cannon, to ſupport colonel Smith's detachment, and that they were arrived at Lexington by the time the others had returned from Concord. This circumſtance was the more fortunate, as it is reported the firſt detachment had by that time expended all their ammunition; but if that even had not been the caſe, it ſcarcely ſeems poſſible that they could have eſcaped being cut off or taken in the long ſubſequent retreat of fifteen miles.

This powerful ſupport, eſpecially the cannon, afforded a breathing-time to the firſt detachment at Lexington, which they already much wanted. The field-pieces obliged the provincials to keep their diſtance. But as ſoon as the troops reſumed their march, the attacks, as the country people became more numerous, grew in proportion more violent, and the danger was continually augmenting, until they arrived about ſun-ſet at Charleſtown; from whence they paſſed over directly to Boſton, under the protection (as the provincials ſay) of the guns of the Somerſet man of war; the troops being entirely ſpent and worn down, by the exceſſive fatigue they had undergone. They had marched that day near 35 miles.

The loſs was not ſo great on either ſide, as the length, irregularity, and variety of the engagement might ſeem to indicate; which may be attributed to the provincials not being at firſt powerful in number, and to their being afterwards kept at ſome diſtance by the field-pieces. The king's troops, as may be expected were the greateſt ſufferers, having loſt, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, 273 men, of which 65 were killed, 2 lieutenants, and above 20 private men taken priſoners, and colonel Smith, with another lieutenant-colonel, and ſeveral officers, wounded. By the provincial account, which gives the names and places of abode of thoſe who fell on their ſide, their loſs in killed and wounded (including thoſe who fell by the firſt fire in the morning at Lexington) amounted only to about 60, of which near two thirds were killed.

By the neareſt calculation that can be made, there were from 1800 to 2000 of the beſt troops in the ſervice (being about half the force that was then ſtationed at Boſton) employed upon this expedition. The event ſufficiently ſhewed how ill informed thoſe were who had ſo often aſſerted at home, that a regiment or two could force their way through any part of the continent, and that the very ſight of a grenadier's cap would be ſufficient to put an American army to flight.

Upon this occaſion, each ſide charged the other with the moſt inhuman cruelties. Civil wars produce many ſuch charges; but we have good reaſon, and ſome authority for believing, that theſe accounts, if at all true on either ſide, were much exaggerated. On one ſide it is certain, that an officer and ſome of the ſoldiers who were wounded and priſoners, gave public teſtimonials of the humanity

humanity with which they were treated; and that the provincial commanders sent an offer to General Gage, to admit his surgeons to come and dress the wounded.

Although, on the other side, the regulars were charged with killing the old, the infirm, the unarmed, and the wounded, without mercy; with burning several houses, and plundering every thing that came in their way, we have had too constant and uniform an experience of the honour of our officers, and the humanity of our soldiers, not to consider this account as equally exaggerated.

This affair immediately called up the whole province in arms; and though a sufficient number were speedily assembled effectually to invest the king's troops in Boston, it was with difficulty that the crowds who were hastily marching from different parts, could be prevailed upon to return to their respective homes. The body of militia which surrounded Boston amounted, as it was said, to 20,000 men, under the command of the colonels Ward, Pribble, Heath, Prescot, and Thomas, who for the present acted as generals, and having fixed their head-quarters at Cambridge, formed a line of encampment, the right wing of which extended from that town to Roxbury, and the left to Mystic, the distance between the points being about thirty miles. This line they strenghtened with artillery. They were speedily joined by colonel Putnam, an old and brave provincial officer, who had acquired experience and reputation in the two last wars. He encamped with a large detachment of Connecticut troops in such a position, as to be readily able to support those who were before the town.

The affair at Lexington (tho' some such event must have been long foreseen and expected) excited the greatest indignation in the other colonies, and they prepared for war with as much eagerness and dispatch, as if an enemy had already appeared at each of their doors. The bravery shewn by the militia in this their first essay, and the supposed advantages they obtained over the regulars, were matters of great exultation; while those who fell in the action, were regretted with the deepest concern, and honoured, not only as patriots, but as martyrs, who had died bravely in the cause of their country. The outrages and cruelties charged upon the king's forces, however unjustly founded, produced a great effect, and increased the public fever.

The continental Congress having met at the time appointed at Philadelphia, (May 10.) soon adopted such measures as confirmed the people in their resolution and conduct. Among their first acts were resolutions for the raising of an army, and the establishment of a large paper currency for its payment; the "*United Colonies*," (by which appellation they resolved that they should be known and distinguished for the future) being securities for realizing the nominal value of this currency. They also strictly prohibited the supplying of the British fisheries with any kind of provision; and to render this order the more effectual, they

they ſtopt all exportation to thoſe colonies, iſlands, and places, which ſtill retained their obedience. This meaſure, which does not ſeem to have been expected, or even apprehended at home, occaſioned no ſmall diſtreſs to the people at Newfoundland, and to all thoſe employed in the fiſheries; inſomuch that to prevent an abſolute famine, ſeveral ſhips were under a neceſſity of returning light from that ſtation, to carry out cargoes of proviſions from Ireland.

In the mean time, ſeveral private perſons belonging to the back parts of Connecticut, Maſſachuſett's, and New-York, undertook at their own riſque, and without any public command or participation, an expedition of the utmoſt importance, and which not only in its conſequences moſt materially affected the intereſt and power of government in the colonies; but had brought the queſtion to the critical nicety of a point, and the deciſion to depend merely upon accident, whether we ſhould have a ſingle poſſeſſion left in North-America. This was the ſurprize of Ticonderoga, Crown-Point and other fortreſſes, ſituated upon the great lakes, and commanding the paſſes between the Britiſh colonies and Canada. It ſeems that ſome of thoſe who were among the firſt that formed this deſign, and had ſet out with the greateſt privacy in its proſecution, met by the way with others, who, without any previous concert, were embarked in the ſame project; ſo extenſive was that ſpirit of enterprize which theſe unhappy conteſts called into action. Theſe adventurers, amounting in the whole to about 240 men, under the command of a colonel Eaſton, and a colonel Ethan Allen, with great perſeverence and addreſs, ſurprized the ſmall garriſons of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Theſe fortreſſes were taken without the loſs of a man on either ſide. They found in the forts a conſiderable artillery, amounting, as they ſaid, to above 200 pieces of cannon, beſides ſome mortars, howits, and quantities of various ſtores, which were to them highly valuable; they alſo took two veſſels, which gave them the command of Lake Champlain, and materials ready prepared at Ticonderoga for the building and equipping of others.

(*To be continued.*)

For the UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

A Genuine Letter on the Danger *and* Evils *of all* Religious Eſtabliſhments.

To J-ſ-s P-lk, Eſq. *a Member of the Hon. Houſe of Delegates in the State of Maryland.*

Sir,

ON your informing me, that ſundry petitions have been preſented to your Aſſembly, praying for *an eſtabliſhment* of *a certain church* in your ſtate, though you think the majority of your colleagues to be of *too liberal ſentiments*, to be at all affected by them; I ſum'd up the following arguments, (though you can add many more) to clear the matter, and I am ſatisfied they will be thought ſufficient by any man of candor, who has read the hiſtories

hiſtories of all the eſtabliſhments in Chriſtendom; and particularly thoſe of England and Scotland, both Papal and Reformed, from the earlieſt times; but ſuch gentlemen as you and your brethren will beſt be able to make the ignorant people underſtand and feel their force.

Queries on the propoſal of a legal Eſtabliſhment of Churches.

1. *What* is propoſed to be eſtabliſhed by a law? It muſt be either a *certain people*, or a certain *ſet of articles*, opinions, and ceremonics of religion. It cannot mean to give a ſuperiority to one ſet of people over all the reſt, in a free State, where all good ſubjects have an equal right to the ſupport of the laws. It muſt therefore mean to eſtabliſh a certain *ſet of articles of religion*, to oblige all men to think, and ſpeak, and worſhip God in one form and ritual.

2. Is not every religious eſtabliſhment built on this *falſe principle*, that religion cannot be promoted, or their religious ſociety edified, without a *general uniformity*; that the *ſenſe of the ſcriptures can be but one*, and that *theirs is the true one*, to which all in that State muſt *actively* concur or *paſſively* ſubmit?

3. Muſt there not therefore be in every ſuch eſtabliſhment ſome one *theological ſyſtem* fixed upon, from which every deviation is declared to be *hereſy*, *incurring ſome legal penalty*, whether fire and faggot, or fines, impriſonment, or incapacity of offices, &c. To which ſyſtem, articles, or *confeſſion of faith*, an *unfeigned aſſent*, a *ſolemn oath and ſubſcription*, become an indiſpenſible condition of admitting the *clergy*, and ſometimes the *people*, to the communion of that church, and enjoying the emoluments of that ſtate?

4. Whether all ſuch eſtabliſhments, as juſt deſcribed, *Lutheran or Calviniſt*, *Catholic*, *or Proteſtant*, *Preſbyterian or Epiſcopalian*, *the Scots kirk or the church of England*, &c. &c. are not violent abridgements of *natural and chriſtian liberty*, and tyranny to the conſciences of men?

5. Are they not diametrically oppoſite to the great *principle of the Proteſtant reformation*, which was evidently this, "That private chriſtians were left at liberty, to ſearch the Scriptures for the grounds of their religion, and to build their faith only on this foundation?"

6. Who therefore can withhold a tear, when he recollects, that by *eſtabliſhing* confeſſions, articles, liturgies, and rubrics in the various churches, the *glorious reformation was in a ſhort time tarniſhed*, diſgraced, and ſtopt in its progreſs? By creeds and confeſſions was not the *right of private judgment taken away*, the *principle and ſpirit of popery returned*, and Great Britain at both ends became the *image of the beaſt*, (Rev. xiii. 15.) by uniting Chriſt's kingdom with the world, and exerciſing *brutal cruelties?*

7. Jeſus Chriſt the omniſcient head of the churches, well knew that from the *right of private judgment*, *diverſity of opinions would be unavoidable*, yet left no other *terms of communion* beſides the *Holy Scriptures*; who then has a right to demand *any other?* Has not Chriſt and his apoſtles left the

the *terms of communion ſufficiently open* for all *pious and reaſonable Chriſtians of different opinions*, and ſhall we (who have now civil and religious liberty reſtored by our *auguſt Congreſs*) return to the yoke of bondage? Rom. xiv. 5. Chriſt left his people a *plerophory*, viz. full ſail, with wind and tide in their faith. And thus it firſt triumphed over the powers of the world in a few years.

8. Has not every Chriſtian a right to ſearch the ſcriptures for himſelf: *A right which he cannot transfer to any council, aſſembly, ſynod, convocation, parliament, pope* or *biſhop*, becauſe it is his duty *perſonally* to exerciſe it *for himſelf*, and therefore not only to *ſearch*, but *determine for himſelf*, though he ſhould diſſent from all the eſtabliſhed forms and liturgies on earth?

9. Is it ſaid, "Theſe forms or articles, liturgies, creeds, and confeſſions, are *expedient and uſeful*, and therefore they ſhould be eſtabliſhed, though the ſcripture be ſilent; and the authority muſt be lodged ſomewhere to enforce them?" Can any man who conſiders the genius and deſign of the Chriſtian religion, look for expedience and uſefulneſs in church officers *going beyond their plain commiſſion?* Does not God only judge of hearts, and muſt not conſcience be ever free? Chriſt is the ſole legiſlator in his churches. Let all the eſtabliſhments tremble at the curſe denounced on thoſe, who add or diminiſh.---"*Magna eſt veritas & prevalebit.*"

10. Do not the many churches who claim a *full power and meaſure of authority to eſtabliſh what articles and ceremonies* they pleaſe, yet violently cenſure and *condemn the ſame power* aſſumed by their mother *church of Rome* and call it *an impudent and unſcriptural uſurpation?* Or how came the *church of England* or *Scotland* to have this right excluſive of all other churches?

11. If it be aſked, "*Why multitudes are ſo attached to theſe eſtabliſhed forms* in every country, eſteeming theirs only *orthodox*, and all others *hereſy*," may it not be anſwered, that it is *wholly owing to ignorance*, and want of careful enquiry, with the prejudices of education, which prevail too much over the common people every where? This will no more juſtify the *Britiſh* than the *Mahometan* eſtabliſhments.

12. "Did not the *Apoſtles require a conſent to their doctrines?*" Yes. But will any pretend the *articles* and *explications of any uninſpired biſhop* or general aſſembly, &c. ſtand on the ſame authority, as *God's holy oracles?*

13. Though biſhop Burnet, and ſome other ingenious men have tortured many texts (Rom. vi. 17. 1 Tim. vi. 3. 2 Tim. i 13) to make them ſpeak of a *form early eſtabliſhed in moſt churches:* Is it not evident that *no one name* is fixed for it, nor any expreſſions that mean it; for the Greek rendered *ſound words*, are literally *healing words*, or *words of ſalvation*, &c.? and do not all the moſt competent judges underſtand them of the *exemplification of the Chriſtian doctrine in the practice of pious believers?* After the moſt careful reſearches I can make, I confeſs with the ingenious Mr. Whiſton, I have found *no traces of any apoſtolic creed*, for near three hundred years after

our Lord; and the creeds of the fourth century appear very doubtful and exceptionable, to the confounding and diſturbing Chriſtianity. If there were a *ſtandard of orthodoxy*, where is it to be found? It could not be loſt. Why did not the firſt apologiſts mention it as an authority; as it would have been very much to their purpoſe? But there was none.

14. Eſtabliſhed forms of religion are propoſed as a "*remedy of groſs and noxious errors*, when *falſe doctrines are clothed in ſcripture language.*" But how does this appear? Do not theſe creeds confeſſions and articles *abounding in ſcholaſtic and theologic terms, rather tend to perplex and confound, than illuſtrate the truth?* Have not ſome things condemned by *one party of creed-makers*, been *eſtabliſhed by another? If eſtabliſhed forms could ſuppreſs error*, there ſhould be a *new eſtabliſhed form every year*, for while mens tongues and pens are at liberty, new opinions will be frequently ſuggeſted. Or have not ſuch *eſtabliſhed forms* been the *moſt uſual cauſe of errors*, by perpetuating the oppoſition made to them? What is become of all the errors againſt which no creeds were levelled; being open to *free debate* (as Chriſt and his apoſtles left them, without any *human anathema's* denounced) have they not died in oblivion?

15. Since *Chriſt's kingdom is not of this world*; and he abſolutely refuſed to meddle with *civil controverſies*, is it not plain that every *church eſtabliſhment is blending together*, what reaſon and chriſtianity require to be *for ever ſeperate?* Hence every eſtabliſhment, *Popiſh* or *Proteſtant*, muſt be unfriendly to *the great chriſtian doctrine of toleration.* Has not this been the *loſs of godly diſcipline*, generally in eſtabliſhments, by enforcing the *cenſures of the church*, with theſe *ſecular terrors*, which the Magiſtrate by virtue of his office is bound to inflict only on immoralities prejudicial to ſociety?

16. Have not *Eraſmus*, *Johannes*, *Cartwright*, and *Baxter* clearly demonſtrated that all the *councils and writings of the fathers* have been infected with antichriſtian errors? and what greater *ſecurity* of *infallibility* can any *convocation* or any general Aſſembly of grave divines *pretend to now?*

17. If any eſtabliſhment muſt be, *why not eſtabliſh the holy word of God*, againſt which none may *ſpeak or write*, or blaſpheme their *ſacred author*, leaving every man to underſtand it as he can; for this is all our Lord eſtabliſhed? This ſhould remain the only orthodoxy, and only eſtabliſhment, until it be proved that "*new and unſcriptural words* will better fix the ſenſe of ſcripture doctrine, than the *words and phraſes of Jeſus Chriſt and his apoſtles.*"

18. Are not all eſtabliſhments of articles and confeſſions impoſed as terms of communion, *unſcriptural temptations* diſtreſſing many a conſcientious miniſter in the *hard dilemma*, viz. *ſubſcription* againſt your conſcience or *ſtarve*; excluding men of ſincere virtue, and admitting the moſt abandoned to ſplendid livings?

19. Will any man pretend to ſay, that complying with the *terms of an eſtabliſhed formulary* is an *infallible teſt of what is called orthodoxy?* See in Dr. Doddridge's

lectures,

lectures, *in how many ſenſes* the articles of the church of England have been ſubſcribed, to the wounding men's conſciences.

20 Have *eſtabliſhments in fact ever promoted religion in any nation*: Look round the world and ſee? Happy chriſtianity as Chriſt left it; but how ſoon was it *loſt* and *metamorphoſed*, when eſtabliſhed and enriched by Conſtantine the Great!

21. Do not all eſtabliſhments in general *derogate from the authority and ſufficiency of ſcripture*, encroach on the *liberty* of conſcience, and *independency* of chriſtian churches, tending to *diviſions*, factions, and ſeparations, *extinguiſhing peace*, *charity*, *truth*, and *virtue*?

22. Religion prevails by its *intrinſic beauty*, and *can bear no worldly mixture*. Did not Conſtantine the Great by bringing the *world into the church*; and Athanaſius *by his creeds*, inſtead of eſtabliſhing religion, *eſtabliſh a hot bed* of *ignorance*, *indolence*, *ſuperſtition*, *hereſy*, *barbarity*, and *luxury*, in the old world to this day?

23. Theſe few conſiderations being duly *weighed*, and candidly conſidered, and ſuch anſwers given to theſe queſtions, as every *man of reading and penetration muſt give*; have we not infinite cauſe of *gratitude to the author of all wiſdom*, who have put it in the hearts of *the American Congreſs*, of *endleſs fame*, to leave religion, and every man's conſcience free as the air we breathe, and our ſouls *unſhackled with any of the eſtabliſhments* which have occaſioned moſt of the errors, animoſities, perſecutions, civil wars, and much of the bloodſhed of the old world?

I am, Sir, much at your ſervice,
M. W.

Lewes, March 3. 1779.

P.S. Nothing here ſaid is meant to exclude every religious ſociety (that is an *individual church* or congregation) to fix its own *terms* of *communion*, for which (if too narrow) it is only accountable to God: But the *civil power* have no connexion with it as a congregation, though they protect the individuals as ſubjects; unleſs perhaps every State ſhould *incorporate* the *elders*, or *churchwardens*, &c. to manage the affairs in it, as the *wardens are in England*; which if limited to a moderate ſum, would ſecure legacies, &c. Let us all beſeech the Almighty Saviour of our country, that *true liberty*, *civil* and *divine* may for ever emancipate the Americans (and even the poor Africans here) from every bondage, and this antichriſtian yoke of *partial eſtabliſhments*, which fetter ſouls, and foment bigotry, which give a mean narrowneſs to the ſoul, raiſe rancours, parties, and deſtroy civil and ſocial happineſs.

ESTABLISHMENT *of theſe* UNITED STATES.

An American Account.

THE fall of ancient empires, and the riſe of new ſtates, are the nobleſt themes, that can exerciſe the abilities of writers: And among the many revolutions that have happened in the hiſtory of nations, there is none that can demand a greater compaſs

paſs of political inveſtigation and commercial knowledge than that of theſe United States, which like ſo many lights with native ſplendor have riſen from the ſhades of antiquated governments, and now bid fair to ſpread themſelves with undiminiſhed luſtre to the lateſt ages. The writer of the plain account propoſed to the public, has not that confidence of full reſource of thought and knowledge of this nature, which would enable him to venture boldly on the argument. And had he even ſuch reſource, yet amidſt the engagement of a cloſe attention to a different ſtudy, he poſſeſſes not that eaſy and abundant leiſure, which would enable him to do his country juſtice in the execution of ſo great an undertaking. All he therefore can propoſe, and all the public can have reaſon to expect, is his throwing out ſuch thoughts as without any deep reſearch may have occurred to his mind, and his treaſuring up ſuch facts as without a more than general enquiry may have become the ſubject of his knowledge; the expreſſion of which thoughts, and the relation of which facts, will be only ſuch as without a ſtrict attention to the harmony of period, requiring the repeated trial of the ear, he may be able to commit to paper. It is not his intention to give a general hiſtory from the earlieſt ſettlements of theſe plantations; nor will he yet confine himſelf to that commencement when the declaratory bill had paſſed, or when the ſword was drawn at Lexington; but wandering down and touching on the firſt diſcovery of the continent, he will revert his courſe, and handling ſeveral ſubjects in his way, come back to thoſe leſs diſtant periods when the tyranny of Britain began to ſhew itſelf in bold encroachments, and when no longer tolerable, it gave riſe to thoſe exertions which have terminated in the full eſtabliſhment of this confederate empire. Without any farther introduction he will begin what may be called,

An Account of the Eſtabliſhment of theſe United States.

THE right of Great-Britain to the ſoil of North-America, founded on the firſt diſcovery of the coaſt, however juſt in its nature, yet was limited in its extent, by the right of the natives, and the right of other nations. The right of the natives has been generally ſuppoſed not to limit but to exclude all others. For the law of nature veſts the ſoil in the firſt occupant, and theſe from the earlieſt times had poſſeſſed the country. But ſhall a few tribes thinly ſcattered over an immenſe continent retain poſſeſſion of it, while other parts of the globe are overcharged with inhabitants?

To ſet this matter in a clear point of view, we ſhall revert to the origin of that right which all men have, in common with each other, to the earth, the water, and the air; and this we ſhall find in that extenſive grant to the firſt pair, and in them equally to all their deſcendents. This grant is recorded in the firſt chapter and the firſt book of the ſacred law, *And God bleſſed them, and God ſaid unto them, be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth, and ſubdue it: and have dominion over the fiſh of the ſea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every*

ry living thing that moveth upon the earth. The words of this grant convey no right of primogeniture, or any other right by which one man may occupy a larger portion of the ſoil than his neighbour; for rights of this kind are the eſtabliſhments of civil policy, and can have no place between individuals in a ſtate of nature; or between different nations, who are in a ſtate of nature with relation to each other. The unequal diſtribution of the ſoil, would diſappoint the manifeſt intention of the grant, which was to people and improve the earth; for it is unfavourable to population that ſocieties or individuals ſhould poſſeſs a greater quantity of ſoil than is neceſſary for their own ſubſiſtence.

To apply this to the aborigines or native indians of America: Shall theſe tribes, inferior in number to perhaps one twentieth of the inhabitants of Europe, poſſeſs ten times the territory? It will be ſaid that their manner of life makes a greater quantity of ſoil neceſſary. They live by hunting, and though their tribes are thinly ſcattered over this continent, yet the whole is not more than ſufficient for a hunting ground; nay, with even this extent of country their ſubſiſtence is precarious, and they frequently experience the ſevereſt rage of famine, when the wild animals that make their food are rendered ſcarce, or have withdrawn to a different foreſt of the country. But do the laws of revelation or of nature leave every man at liberty to uſe what manner of life he pleaſes? This will deſerve ſome conſideration.

Before the fall the earth ſpontaneouſly brought forth every *herb* and every *tree* for the uſe of man, and we may reaſonably preſume, that without cultivation it would then ſupport a larger number of inhabitants than it can at preſent with the utmoſt labour we are able to beſtow upon it. In this ſtate of things it was not neceſſary to exerciſe the arts of induſtry; but when the curſe attendant on the lapſe of Adam, "glanced aſlope upon the ground," and it became ſterile, the cultivation of it was enjoined on man, not only as his puniſhment, but as now the only means by which he could ſupport himſelf, and comply with the condition of the grant, "repleniſh the earth and ſubdue it. The Lord God ſent him (the firſt man) forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground."

I acknowledge in the early times the cultivation of the earth was not ſo immediately enjoined as neceſſary; for the few inhabitants might live by paſturage, and for ſome ſpace of time poſterior to the general deluge, when the fleſh of animals was given to the uſe of man, they might ſubſiſt by hunting; but on the cloſer ſettlement of families and nations, this manner of life became impoſſible to one, without engroſſing more territory than could be ſpared to another, and as all could not ſubſiſt in this manner, no one had a right to claim it as an excluſive priviledge.

The law of nature, where the law of revelation is not known, ſufficiently enjoins on every man that he contract his claim of ſoil to equal bounds, and purſue that manner of life which is moſt conſiſtent with the general populati-

on

on of the earth, and the encreaſe of happineſs to mankind: And it will eaſily appear that the mode of life by paſturage or hunting, requires a more extenſive territory than by agriculture; and at the ſame time from the very circumſtance of thin and ſcattered ſettlements in that ſtate, the powers of genius are inactive, the arts and ſciences remain unknown, and man continues to be an animal differing in nothing but in ſhape from the beaſts of prey that roam upon the mountain. The life of theſe is therefore not human; for it is abhorrent from the way of life which God and nature points out as the life of man. "The Lord God ſent him forth to till the ground;" and common reaſon has diſcovered that from the goodneſs and benevolence apparent in the whole creation, and from that proviſion made abundantly for every creature, it muſt be moſt agreeable to the Creator that the earth be ſtored with inhabitants; and that in order to this end, a way of life be choſen in which individuals or particular nations may ſubſiſt with the leaſt extent of territory.

The aborigines of this continent can therefore have but ſmall pretence to a ſoil which they have never cultivated. The moſt they can with juſtice claim, is a right to thoſe ſpots of ground where their wigwams have been planted, and to ſo much of the ſoil around them as may be neceſſary to produce grain to ſupport them in their families; or towns upon the coaſt, or in the inland country, where they have inhabited. Perhaps they may have ſome priority of right to occupy a different tract of country, ſhould it be their choice to change the ſituation where former circumſtances may have placed them.

The continent of North-America may therefore on the firſt diſcovery of the coaſt, by any civilized European nation, be conſidered as, the greater part of it, a vacant country, and liable to become the property of thoſe who ſhould take the trouble to poſſeſs it. Nevertheleſs I do not mean to juſtify the waging an unneceſſary war againſt the natives, or the extirpation of them altogether; but yet I would juſtify encroachment on the territory claimed by them, until they are reduced to ſmaller bounds, and under the neceſſity of changing their unpoliſhed and ferocious ſtate of life, for fixed habitations and the arts of agriculture. At the ſame time I think it ſtill adviſeable to purchaſe from them, if it may be done conveniently; becauſe it is a dictate of humanity to decline inſiſting on the full extent of any claim of property, if it may involve the ſhedding of the blood of thoſe, who though ſunk beneath the dignity of human nature, yet bear the name and are ſeen in the ſhape of men.

From the whole of this reaſoning it will be evident, that the right of Great Britain to the ſoil of this continent, in conſequence of the firſt diſcovery of the coaſt, was limited by the rights of the aborigines or native indians found upon it, but it was limited in ſmall degree, and the greater part of this immenſe territory was then in ſtrict view of revealed and of natural law, without an owner or inhabitant.

(*To be continued.*)

PUBLICATION *of General* Lee *in the* Pennſylvania Advertiſer.

THE impertinence and ſtupidity of the compiler of that wretched performance, with the pompous title of *The Magazine of the United States*, have, I find, been the means of my ſilly, but certainly harmleſs letter to Miſs Franks, being introduced into the New-York papers, and, I am told, of giving much uneaſineſs to that amiable young lady, for whoſe character, in every reſpect, I have the higheſt regard. If the conſequence of this fooliſh traſh had been only making a noiſe in this town, (which is not an Athens) I ſhould not have troubled the public on the ſubject; but as I perceive it is extended much farther, gives every day freſh uneaſineſs to the lady; and as my motives for writing it have been miſinterpreted by the malicious, and miſunderſtood by the blockheads; to undeceive the public, I muſt entreat that you will inſert in your paper the inclоſed copy of a letter which I wrote to the lady, on being informed that ſhe was both offended and diſtreſſed by my jeſt, the intention of which was merely to make her, and a few of her acquaintance, laugh for a moment, and then to throw it into the fire It is indeed much to be lamented, that the compiler of *the Magazine of the United States*, ſhould after ſix months hard labour, not be able to ſqueeze out of his brain ſufficient matter for his *coup d' eſſai*, even with the aid of his heavenly muſe, without having recourſe to ſuch wretched ſtuff as my letter to Miſs Franks; but wretched as it was, the compiler of the Magazine, from want of comprehenſion and faulty punctuation, has rendered it ten times worſe---the only parts which had any pretenſion to humour are, by paſſing through his hands, become the moſt inſipid of the whole. I ſhall give one inſtance of it, ---the original runs thus, *I ſhall repeat, (although, in ſpite of their beauties, I am almoſt out of breath with repitition and parentheſis) but I ſhall repeat*---The raillery here intended is againſt my own manner of writing, which has been deſervedly laughed at for repetitions and parentheſis, by ſeveral who have taken the trouble to read my publications But the Magazine-writer tranſfers theſe beauties, viz. *of repetitions and parentheſis* to the poor knights of the meſchianza, whoſe beauties were never once thought of.

The poſtſcript he has mangled ſtill more horribly; the chief ſarcaſm it contained was levelled againſt the gentleman who, without leave had taken a copy, and read it wherever he went. It ran thus---*In all affairs of honour, as you muſt know, it is a rule to obſerve the ſtricteſt ſilence, until the matter is brought to an iſſue. I have myſelf been extremely cautious, having only communicated it to my truſty and confidential friend Dr. ---, who has acted with all the prudence that could be expected from him, for he has only revealed it to nine members of Congreſs (no more than four of whom were lawyers, and to ſeventeen ladies, no more than five of whom were old maids) ſo that there can be no apprehenſions of the affair's taking wind as far as depends on me, and I hope you will be equally guarded.* Now, tho' the wit of this poſtſcript

is

is at beſt miſerable enough, God knows, it certainly is not deſerving of its preſent unhappy deſtiny, which is, by a ſingle omiſſion of the Magazine compiler, to be qualified to keep company with Vanheſt's cave, the damnable traſh imputed to poor General Moultrie, and, what is ſtill more degrading, with his own damnable verſes, which, if a Chriſtmas bellman was to ſing under our windows, we ſhould certainly throw ſomething on his head.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1779.

Madam,

NOTHING has happened to me of late that has given me more concern than the ſerious light in which, I am told, you are perſuaded to conſider the harmleſs, jocular letter I wrote to you; I ſay perſuaded to conſider, becauſe on the firſt receipt of it, when you were directed by your own excellent underſtanding alone, you conceived it, as it was meant, an innocent *jeu d'eſprit*. I do not mean to compliment when I aſſure you, upon my honour, that it was the good opinion I had of your underſtanding which encouraged me to indulge myſelf in this piece of raillery, which, in effect, is not in the leaſt directed againſt you, but againſt myſelf and a few others. If it contains any ſatyr, you are obviouſly the vehicle, not the object. My acquaintance with you is too ſlender to admit of my taking any liberties which border on familiarity; and unleſs I had been taught to believe that the liberality of your mind and chearfulneſs of diſpoſition were ſuch that you would be pleaſed with any effort to make you laugh for a moment in theſe times, I declare, upon the word of an honeſt man, that I would ſooner have put my hand into the fire than have written it. Thank God, I have not that petulant itch for ſcribbling, or vain ambition of paſſing for a wit, as to

Give virtue ſcandal, innocence a
fear,
Or from the ſoft-eyed virgin ſteal
a tear.

Weak, corrupt, or tyrannical adminiſtrators of the public affairs; ignorant, blundering, and conceited Generals, are undoubtedly the fair game of every writer in a free community; but in juſtice to myſelf, I can venture to aſſert, that there does not exiſt a mortal who holds in greater abhorrence than I do, the calumniators of individuals, and diſturbers of the peace of private families; but thoſe who wantonly wound the tranquillity of perſons of your ſex, I conſider as the moſt deteſtable of the whole infernal ſpecies. In this point I puſh my Quixotiſm ſo far, that for inſtance I ſhould think myſelf morally obliged, (if the ſcoundrel could be diſcovered) to cane thro' the public ſtreets the author of that infamous ribaldry, which he is pleaſed to call characters, wherein ſo many reſpectable ladies are baſely and cowardly traduced; indeed, I think a whip ſhould be put into every honeſt hand to laſh the raſcal through the world. There is one conſolation, however, which is, that his ſtupidity, if poſſible, ſurpaſſes his malignity. With reſpect to my harmleſs letter (for ſo I thought it) I once more beg leave

to

to repeat, I had not the moſt diſtant idea that it could have been ſo groſſly miſunderſtood, or that you could have been in any meaſure conſidered as the object of the ſatyr (ſuch as it is) but merely as the vehicle. I entreat therefore, that you will diveſt yourſelf of the opinion (if ever you entertained it) that it was my wiſh to give you a ſingle uneaſy moment; but that my ſole view was to afford matter of a little temporary mirth to you and the ladies who form your circle. I have ſpun out this dull letter to a greater length than I intended, and hope that its dulneſs will be attributed to its proper cauſe, the ſenſibility (which upon my honour is not affected) of having been unwarily the cauſe of giving pain to a young lady, for whoſe good qualities and character no man has a higher reſpect and regard, than has, Madam,

Your moſt obedient
humble ſervant,
CHARLES LEE.

P. S. I have juſt now had a ſight in Mr. Rivington's Gazette, of Miſs Frank's pretended anſwer to my letter.---I declare ſolemnly, that Miſs Franks never did write, nor can any body who is acquainted with that young lady think her capable of writing, a ſingle ſyllable of ſuch abominable Grub-ſtreet. It is probably the production of ſome gaping expectant for an office, who has abſurdly flattered himſelf that he ſhould recommend himſelf to his Excellency by any ſcurrility on me. A ſcoundrel of this ſpecies was lately detected at this dirty work in the Jerſeys, and the fruits of his labours have been a moſt horrible fright, a precipitate flight from the horſe-whip of one of my Aid de Camps, the contempt of the whole army, of his own townſmen, and of Gen. Waſhington's family, to whom he thought he had been paying his court. How it ſhould happen that ſo reſpectable a name as Mr. Cyrus Griffin's ſhould be put to this forgery, it is difficult to conceive; for even if that gentleman had not given his honour that he had no concern in it, no man would believe it poſſible that he ſhould, as the compoſer muſt be not only a very great raſcal, but evidently a conſummate fool, and I have never heard either Mr. Griffin's parts or integrity called in queſtion.

GENERAL *LEE.*

Sir,

THE *chef d'œuvre* of your capacity which has been ſo long on the way, has at length come to hand. The ſpace of two months has elapſed ſince it was announced to me, that General Lee was preparing a ſublimate of ſo corroſive and ſearching a quality, that like the drops of aqua-fortis, it would burn up whatever was touched by it. I gave it as my opinion to the authors of the information, that if it did not leave an odour like the peſtilion of a certain ſpecies of the cat, (not the civet) well known to naturaliſts, it would be, in every other reſpect, perfectly inoxious.

You have been two months in drawing up your publication, and if this is a leſs time than that

in which I have been engaged in eſtabliſhing a correſpondence and collecting materials for the United States Magazine, it is to be attributed to the great facility with which you write, a gift which is not common to every one. The firſt part of your fabrication you had got through ſix weeks ago, for it is at leaſt that time ſince I have heard of your hawking it about the ſtreets, and ſhewing it to hoſtlers and oyſtermen, as is uſual with you, and which is undoubtedly commendable; for it behoves a man to take the opinion of his friends, and make the beſt uſe of all criticiſms and obſervations on his work, before he ventures to lay it before the public. Nevertheleſs, I do not think it equally adviſeable to admit every one of theſe people to foiſt in a paragraph of their own, as ſeems to have been the caſe with this compoſition; for, certainly, the figure of the *bell-man, and yourſelf throwing ſomething from the window on his head*, can be of no other original.

At length, with all its corrections and amendments, it has appeared in the Advertiſer, and the world muſt allow that it has conſiderable merit. Yet, when we bring it into view that you have been two months about it, and that in the mean time you have drawn twelve rations a day, and have had the pay of a Major-General, the performance, however excellent, will hardly appear to be worth the expence of it. In the entrance of the work you take the liberty to inveigh againſt the United States Magazine, a publication which from the beginning, I had apprehended would not be pleaſing to you. The liſt of the members of Congreſs which it contains in the firſt page of it, muſt be to you what a liſt of the angels in paradiſe would have been to Lucifer after he had been precipitated headlong. Moreover, that portion of whiggiſm pretty largely interperſed in it, muſt have operated on your olfactory nerve like the ſmell of a burnt fiſh to Tobit's devil, or the application of certain herbs, as the hunters inform us, to the noſe of a rattleſnake.

But let me ſee: the oſtenſible reaſon of your diſlike to the Magazine is, that it has become the repoſitory of a letter writ to the *amiable* Miſs Franks, and that, as you would inſinuate, it has been the *vehicle* of this letter to the Britiſh at New-York. I cannot believe it; for the United States Magazine will be avoided by thoſe people for the ſame reaſon that it is avoided by you, and it is very unlikely that it has been yet ſeen amongſt them. it is more probable that the letter has been contrived to them by yourſelf; and indeed, we can have little doubt on this head, if we recollect that about the time it firſt appeared in this city, you made a trip to the lines at Elizabeth-town, New-Jerſeys, and as ſome ſuppoſe for the expreſs purpoſe of more eaſily tranſmitting it. At any rate, your correſpondence appears to be ſo ſo regular with *Rivington*, from whom you receive the *Gazettes*, that it could have been no matter of difficulty for you to have ſent in, at any time, your *jeu d'eſprit* to that gentleman; and from the archneſs of your ſneer

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at this city, *which is not an Athens*, we may eaſily collect that it could by no means have contented you to have had it confined to its environs, when with a little trouble, you might have enjoyed the ſublime pleaſure of hearing of its arrival at New-York, flouriſhing and drawing the attention of many young ladies as *chearful* and as ſprightly as Miſs Franks.

It is uncandid in you, General Lee, now that you have taken ſo much pains to have the thing made public, to diſapprove of it, eſpecially as you had taken care to have ſome hundred copies circulated through this town, before any publiſher of papers was ſo good natured as to admit it to the preſs. That you were once fond of it, whatever you may now pretend to ſay, is indubitable from the frequency of your rehearling it; and once particularly in the company of two or three French gentlemen, where you gave ſome broad hints, that it were not amiſs if it was tranſlated into their language, and ſent to the *Academie Royale des Inſcriptions et Belles Lettres*, as a *quelque morceau* of literary merit. You now affect to call it filly, and in truth, there are many perſons who have thought it ſo: Nevertheleſs, Sir, we very highly value it, as, in the muſeum of a college, we value ſcull-pieces, odd-heads and jaw-teeth, not becauſe of their excellence, but becauſe of the animals from which the virtuoſo has extracted them. In oratory it is not always the real merit, but the ſingularity or ſome other characteriſtic of the holder-forth, that ſtrikes the attention of the multitude. When an Ouran Outang in the reign of George I. was brought from the woods of Hanover to England, and was ſaid to have uttered ſome uncouth ſounds, even the philoſophers of that day came from all quarters to examine nature, and to hear how the wild man would expreſs himſelf: For, Sir, though you may affect to call yourſelf of the human ſpecies, yet let me tell you, that when we conſider the *curriſhneſs* of your humour, and attachment to a certain ſpecies of the quadruped, we cannot ſtrain our complaiſance ſo far as to be of that opinion with you. I ſhall not undertake to ſay whether as to genus you belong to the mammalia, amphibia, inſecta, or vermes of animals; or whether as to ſpecies, you are fera, glis, pecus, or bellua, but ſhall leave it to the Philoſophical Society of this city, who, I believe, have it now before them, and will ſhortly give it to the public with a proper plate and deſcription, in the firſt publication of tranſactions; or perhaps ſooner, through the channel of the United States Magazine.

This town is not an Athens; nor are you, Sir, a Diogenes; for though from the derivation of the word you might be called a cynic, and draw ſome reſemblance from your living in a dog-kennel, a place almoſt as cloſely circumſcribed as a tub, yet you have ſo little pretence to philoſophy, that you can never be ranked with that ancient.

You are right in ſuppoſing that *your publications have been laughed at*; and it is an argument of the politeneſs of my countrymen, that when you have obſerved

ſerved them *laughing*, and have enquired the cauſe of it, they have ſignified that it was only at a *parentheſis*.

You may perhaps remember your famous publication relative to the affair of Monmouth, in which you ſet out to prove, that whether you had orders to fight or not to fight, yet you had obeyed them. On this occaſion there were many perſons who thought you as ingenious as the ſchool-men amongſt the Greeks, who would undertake to prove which ever of the propoſitions you appointed to them, that you had horns on your head, or that you had not horns. The ſyllogiſm would have done honour to Ariſtotle; and if there were ſome young perſons who were affected with riſibility, and you obſerved them to ſmile, it was the beſt thing they could ſay to you, that it was at a *parentheſis*.

It is to be lamented, I confeſs, that the copy of your letter handed to us, did not happen to be the moſt correct one: But, Sir, it is the caſe with Homer (which I acknowledge is a leſs valuable work) that from the careleſſneſs of tranſcribers, and the officiouſneſs of critics, the text has been in ſome places mangled, and in others interpolated: Without doubt the like accidents may have befallen, and the like liberties may have been taken with your compoſition, in the courſe of its progreſs through the hands of the learned to that moſt ingenious young gentleman, your *truſty and confidential friend Dr. C____* from whom we received it. One ſentence, indeed, in which the *vigour* of the lady *acting on her part* was expreſſed, we ventured (we are now ſenſible with too daring a preſumption) to mutilate: But we thought that however, in your opinion, it might be delicate enough for the lady you intended it; yet for a page in our Magazine it was rather indecent. However, if you could ſpare half a month to reviſe it, and to ſuperintend a ſecond edition of it, with the ſpelling and *punctuation* agreeable to your fancy, it would be a truly valuable depoſit with the world, and would moſt aſſuredly convey your fame to immortality.

The words *heavenly muſe* and *verſes* recal to my memory a circumſtance of your ſhewing me, ſome time ago, a poetical performance of about a ſcore of lines, which you aſſured me you had abſolutely written with the aſſiſtance of no more than one other gentleman; and this which had been publiſhed in England, and was bound up with a ſong of Triſtram Shandy's, you ſeemed to hint to me might do very well to be republiſhed in the Magazine; and indeed, Sir, you muſt excuſe me if I attribute to my not complying with your expectation, your outrageous invective againſt thoſe more favoured pieces which have been admitted into this repoſitory. Your invective, however, I have the pleaſure to inform you, has not given the leaſt offence to thoſe intereſted in the ſucceſs of the publication; for they count it an honour to be ranked by you as an object of invective with thoſe whom you repreſent as *weak, corrupt, and tyrannical adminiſtrators*

miniſtrators of public affairs--the Congreſs; or with *ignorant, blundering, and conceited Generals*--the American Brigadiers, Major Generals, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief at the head of them.

The name of *General Mouſtrie* in the United States Magazine, appears to be to you like holy water to a witch, it frightens you effectually. Is it becauſe he defended Fort Sullivan contrary to your judgment, which was to evacuate it?

A ſecond letter to Miſs Franks, which is of the apologetic kind, makes the body of your late work in the Advertiſer. This letter is entire, we may ſuppoſe, and the *punctuation* is your own, as it has been printed under your direction; yet with all theſe advantages in the circumſtance of birth, there are ſome ill natured perſons who think it not equal to the former. In your own judgment it has manifeſtly the preference; for the firſt was *ſilly* and *fooliſh traſh*, and *wretched ſtuff*, and *miſerable enough*, *Godknows*; though, by the bye, there was no neceſſity of appealing to Omniſcience in the caſe; but this is produced as ſomething better to atone for it, and to relieve your literary reputation from the obloquy under which it may have laboured.

It is among the firſt of your declarations in this letter to Miſs Franks, that you had not the leaſt intention of offending her, but only of acting the player on the bagpipe for a while, to make ſport for *her and the ladies who form her circle*. The wags have obſerved, that it is high enough to be a General who wears a commiſſion ſecond in command on the continent, degrade himſelf to the office of making *paſtime* for Miſs Franks. But we muſt excuſe your forgetfulneſs of your own dignity, and your deſcending to ſuch buffoonery on this occaſion, when you aſſure the lady that it is owing to the *high reſpect and regard* you *have for her character*. Now, I have not the leaſt inclination to bear hard on the character of this young lady in a publication addreſſed to ſuch an animal as you; but I muſt obſerve that ſhe is avowedly a Tory, becauſe it is neceſſary to inform the world, that it is this amongſt her *good qualities* which you embrace with the moſt particular affection.

It is matter of ſurprize to you, that the lady could be *perſuaded* to take offence at your *humble* epiſtle. It would be matter of ſurprize to every one elſe, if a lady of delicacy and tolerable *underſtanding* would not have been offended. If ſhe had conſidered it in the light in which you intended it, as a piece of ill-nature, of which ſhe was to become the *object*, ſhe muſt certainly have thought it at leaſt impertinent: And, if ſhe had conſidered it as a kind of *jocular* love letter, accompanied with the rather groſs emblem of the *Shenzeallies*, in the manner, tho' not in the taſte of an Aſiatic, who preſents a jonquil for his billet doux, ſhe muſt have equally reſented it as an inſult upon her character. In the opinion of moſt perſons, Miſs Franks has done herſelf credit by treating you and your propoſed correſpondence with contempt.

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It is your apology to Miſs Franks, that ſhe is *obviouſly not the object but the vehicle* of this letter. Now whether it is polite to inſinuate to a lady, that you had made choice of her as the *vehicle* of *ſilineſs*, and *fooliſh truſh*, and *scratched ſtuff*, and *miſerable poſtſcript-wit*, and *raillery*, and *ſarcaſm*, and *any ſatyr*, I ſhall leave to the readers of Lord Cheſterfield. What you can mean by *any ſatyr*, which animal is a ſpecies of the monkey, or how the lady could be made the *vehicle* of ſuch creature, is to me cabaliſtical; and you are ſo poliſhed a ſcholar, that you could not have written it for *ſatire*.

You tell Miſs Franks, that you have not the *vain ambition of paſſing for a wit*. I congratulate you on having got clear of that *ambition*. You have had it long enough; and it was high time, in all conſcience, to diſmiſs it. You have made many laudable attempts, in the courſe of your life, to gain the clear height of this excellence, ſallying on from one pun, and witticiſm, and publication to another, ſtretching and clambering like a waſp upon a wall, but ſtill falling down again. You may now take a little reſt ſince this *ambition* has departed. But I cannot give you joy in the ſame manner, when you tell the lady that the *petulant itch of ſcribbling*, which has ſo long affected you, is alſo gone; becauſe a man may be ſenſible that he is not able to array himſelf in the brilliancy of wit, and yet he may entertain ſome hope of acquiring laſting honour in the *ſerious* and moral way of writing. From this circumſtance I have my apprehenſions, that you may not even yet be ſo clear of it as you ſeem to imagine. You deny that you writ thoſe *ebullitions* that were handed about the ſtreets of this city laſt winter; but it is very common with your great geniuſes and bright wits, when any one of them throws out a *jeu d'eſprit*, not to care all at once to be known for the author; but the world, in ſpite of your modeſty, do you juſtice with regard to this little matter, for they all ſee that it is perfectly in your ſtile and manner.

You talk of *puſhing your Quixotiſm*, and would induce a comparison with the hero of Cervantes: But though in point of outlandiſhneſs you may have exotiſm; and in point of *dullneſs* chaotiſm; and in point of ſelf-deception *Quixotiſm*, reckoning yourſelf, as you ſeem to do, an exotic, chaotic, and quixotic adventurer; yet, as with all the fooleries, knight-errantries, and oddities of the knight of La Mancha, you are not poſſeſſed of his good nature, it becomes the baſeſt proſtitution of parallels to place yourſelf on a page with him.

You talk of your *dullneſs*, and would have it *attributed to your ſenſibility*; but, that dulneſs can be the effect of *ſenſibility*, or ſtupidity in the head ariſe from fine feelings in the heart, is certainly a very new philoſophy. You talk of *ſpinning* out this *dullneſs*, and the metaphor is very apt, if it be taken, as I ſuppoſe it muſt be taken, from a certain young gentlemen to whom the chamber-maid's beſom is inimical, and who weaves the web

in

in which he means to enwrap himself. But if we consider the two months spent in drawing up your publication, we cannot call you a very fast spinner; and if we advert to the folvedging and warping, we cannot call you an ingenious spinner; but it will be well if you continue to be a *harmless* spinner, and not with some others of the family of Arachne, *spin* poison.

In the *postscript* of your publication you wax very wroth; and some of the expressions are peculiarly acrimonious. But as this has been the labour of the last two weeks or fortnight of your application, I attribute it to the irritation of your mind, owing to a circumstance that has affected you more than even the disdain of Miss Franks, which is the repulse you have lately met with in your advances to a certain young princess of this city, of that race of people who live about the heads of the river Gambia in Africa, whose guardian could not be reconciled to the match, and whom I am now endeavouring to calm down and dissuade from his resolution of cudgelling you, should you come again upon that *black* errand.

In this *postscript* addressed to the public, you *declare solemnly*; but it is to us a problem what solemnity there can be in your mind, or what awe of a superior being you can have upon your spirits, who are neither Christian, Jew, Turk, nor Infidel, but a metempsychosist. You have been heard to say, that you expect when you die to transmigrate to a Siberian fox-dog, and be emasculate to Spado. As to that I do not know what to say: but if, as some divines, from an expression of St. Paul seem to think, there will, at the general resurrection, be also a resuscitation of quadrupeds, it is more than probable you will come amongst them.

In your letter to Miss Franks I take notice of your frequent adjuration *upon your honour*. Now what sense of honour a man can have who has been seven or eight months in this city damning General Washington, Governor Livingston, Henry Drayton, and the Congress, and threatening to resign, *aye*, *God damn them*, *that you would*, and frowning and dancing like a Caledonian stung by the Tarantula, and yet after all continuing to retain your commission, is a question to be proposed to the academics. Nevertheless the choice of the word *honour* was judicious, as you have not the semblance of any other grace or virtue to take an oath upon. You could not swear by your *faith*, morality, liberality, philanthropy, or patriotism: and the word *honour* is of a signification indeterminate, and may mean either a sense of right and wrong in yourself, or your place of estimation amongst others; and though you have neither *honour* nor desert of it in yourself, yet if amongst the whole race of tories with whom you associate, there is one mongrel who unrighteously entertains a respect for you, you might save your conscience, if you had one, and swear upon *your honour*.

You deal in declarations; for in your letter to Miss Franks, upon which I once more cast my eye, you *declare upon the word of an honest man*; and here I cannot

not but admire your good breeding and diferetion in turning aſide your addreſs to the poſtſcript where you have to do with the public, becauſe it would be inconſiſtent in a man of the beſt *ton*, and a wearer of the *Sherrydadies*, to ſuggeſt the leaſt idea of religion to a lady.

With regard to the term, or *per quod* of your alleveration, which is *beaſt man*, I have to ſay, that from many parts of your conduct, your political honeſty has become problematical; but be this as it may, the word *man* is certainly exceptionable; for with all my partiality in your favour, I cannot believe that you are of the human ſpecies. Nor am I the only perſon in America, or elſewhere, who have taken you for a *wild animal*. Nay, ſo far has this opinion become popular, that ſome young men of this city, who have more leiſure than money on their hands, have ſerious thoughts of putting you in a waggon, and carrying you about the country for a ſhew; and indeed were it not for the depreciation of the currency, I believe they might live by it. The lads have applied to me to have my opinion, whether the Congreſs, who might ſtill have ſome farther occaſion for your ſervices, might not take it amiſs to be robbed of you in this manner. I told them, no: the Congreſs had turned you *outſide* and *inſide*, and *tried* you and *examined* you like pair of *Sherrydadies*, and found you ſuch an inſignificant, capricious, and fluctuating weazel, that unleſs they wanted ſuch creature, I did not ſee what they could make of you. Several perſons have ſuggeſted to me that I ought to defend myſelf againſt your attack upon the literary reputation of that ſmall account of *Lambe's acre*, contained in the Magazine; but with regard to this matter, I ſhall wait the enquiries of the Philoſophical Society of this city reſpecting you; for I ſhould look foolith to have it ſaid, that I had very gravely entered into a debate about the excellency of compoſition, with one who had been afterwards proved to be a beaſt.

I am, Sir,

The Compiler of the United States Magazine.

P. S. Your military and political reputation will be more directly conſidered in my next.

To the EDITOR *of the* UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

THE following Letter was written by a gentleman, who very *early* in life entered upon the world, and has been generally converſant with what is called the polite and faſhionable part of it; yet by ſome unhappy fatality, has adopted a ſet of notions and ſentiments in many reſpects as *unfaſhionable* and *out of the* way, as ever could have lumbered the head of the *faſtidious*, who had never frequented the paths of men. And what is ſtill worſe, I know not how it is, but he is as fond and tenacious of the moſt of them, as if they were the genuine reſult of ſolid ſenſe and ſound reaſoning; and whether it proceeds from his pride, inſenſibility, or philoſophy, I will not undertake to determine, he has remained equally proof againſt the ridicule and cenſure of ſuch who have attempted

tempted to laugh him out of conceit with them.

Some ſhort time paſt the amiable Juliet, who had until then been brought up in a genteel family in the country, came to reſide in this city, and from the author's intimacy with a friend whom ſhe viſited, he ſoon became acquainted with her. Her youth and beauty,---the *unaffected innocence* and *modeſty* united with the *elegance* and *propriety* of her manners, which formed a ſtriking contraſt to thoſe of the greateſt part of his acquaintance, quickly attracted his notice. In *her* he beheld the *beautiful original* of which his fancy had often formed the *pleaſing reſemblance*, when he indulged himſelf in contemplating the female ſex, rather as we would *wiſh them*, than as they *really are*, and, as a natural conſequence ſoon felt himſelf moſt ſenſibly intereſted in every thing which concerned her. He well knew ſhe muſt often be a witneſs to conduct and manners very different from her own, in ſome of thoſe companions with whom ſhe would be under a neceſſity, from civility and politeneſs, to aſſociate and viſit; and he doubted not there might be *ſome* in the number, who would be diſpoſed to aim the ſhafts of ridicule at excellencies which, deſpairing to emulate, they might be deſirous to remove. He wiſhed at once to ſecure her againſt the contagion of example, and the ſneers of *pretended* wit, or *real* envy and ill-nature, and to confirm her in thoſe ſentiments which ſhe had already imbibed, by convincing her that the beſt and moſt judicious among both ſexes, when they would deſcribe to us the *excellence* and *amiableneſs* of the female character in its brighteſt luſtre, have placed it in a conduct and manners which ſeem to have been *copied* from *her own charming example*. For this purpoſe he took the liberty of putting into her hands a few of the moſt modern, and, in his opinion, the moſt eſtimable performances on female education, and upon the ſame plan he wrote the following letter. *He never intended it for any eye but her own*; but when he meant to have given it to her, one evening that he waited upon her home, having previouſly put it in his pocket for that purpoſe, he found himſelf under ſo *fooliſh* an embarraſſment on the occaſion, that he was obliged to deliver it to her friend, and requeſt her to preſent it.

He has ſince determined to publiſh it. What are his motives, or whether he has any beſide a fondneſs to appear in print, is at preſent immaterial; but as the young lady for whom it was originally deſigned, is a reader of your Magazine, ſhould ſhe ever think it deſerving a ſecond peruſal, ſhe will do it with more facility than when it was contained in a badly ſcribled manuſcript.

The writer choſe to convey his ſentiments under the appearance of a *brother* addreſſing a *favourite ſiſter*; becauſe under that character he might expreſs himſelf with more freedom and familiarity than he would have been otherways intitled to have done; he might alſo add, becauſe he *really feels* for her all the *ſolicitude* and *tenderneſs* of that *character* and *relation*.

The language of the *heart* has always been the language of his

lips. Adulation he holds in abhorrence. Not that he thinks it neceſſary on every occaſion needleſly to expreſs truths offenſive and diſguſting. To be *ſilent* he thinks preferable to either, and therefore often fits a *mute* companion. So *out of the way* are his ſentiments on this ſubject, that he deems it beneath his character as a gentlemen and man of integrity to *flatter* even a *fine girl. Yet juſtice is due to virtue and merit.* He who *withholds* the praiſe and commendation to which they are entitled, *robs* them of one of the *ſweeteſt and moſt powerful incitements for emulation and perſeverence*, which the human breaſt can know.

All angel as is the *perſon* of the amiable Juliet, he thinks her *mind* and *diſpoſition* equally *lovely* and *engaging.* He looks forward with a *delightful certainty*, that as each encreaſing year will add new *grace* and *dignity* to her *perſon*, ſo will it be her care that the *improvements* of her *underſtanding*, and the *embelliſhments* of her *mind* ſhall be anſwerable thereto. And if *any thing* could ſurpaſs the felicity the writer would enjoy *in ſeeing her become that accompliſhed ornament of her ſex, of which ſhe is capable*, it would be the *conſcious pleaſure* of having, though in but one inſtance, been ſubſervient to *forming her ſuch*---Or, of having been the means to *prevent* one ſingle ſpeck or blemiſh, which, if they do not *deſtroy* the *value*, yet in ſome meaſure may *diminiſh* the *luſtre* of the brighteſt diamond.

The letter was written amidſt the hurry of buſineſs. The ſame cauſe has prevented its being *retouched* and *corrected.* It therefore makes its appearance *rude, rough*, and *unpoliſhed*, juſt as it came from *his heart.*

SYLVIUS.

Philadelphia, April 14. 1779.

A COPY *of a* LETTER *from a Young Gentleman to his Siſter, upon her removing from the Country to live in the City.*

THE tender anxiety with which an affectionate brother muſt naturally be affected by every thing that concerns, however remotely, the preſent or future felicity of an amiable ſiſter, alone induces me at this time to intrude upon your hours of gaiety and chearfulneſs, and will, I flatter myſelf, at leaſt ſecure me a favourable reception. I confeſs, my dear girl, I am but illy qualified for the taſk I have undertaken, but when I conſider the change in your ſituation, and that upon the conduct which you may now adopt, and the ſentiments you may now imbibe, your future character, conſequence, and peace of mind in a great meaſure may depend, my regard for your intereſt overcomes every other conſideration, and prevails upon me to throw together the following ſcattered thoughts, which may poſſibly be of ſome ſervice to you in life.

My youth, and natural indulgence for your ſex, will ſecure you from the rigid auſterity of age, while the little experience I have had in the world, the obſervations upon mankind I have had an opportunity of making, and a certain turn of thought which I would hope is not *peculiar* to myſelf, will prevent my adopting the maxims of the votaries

ries of folly and diſſipation, beyond what reaſon and virtue will juſtify.

You are now, my dear girl, arrived at a time of life when the paſſions begin to unfold themſelves, and the heart expands and diſcloſes all its tender ſenſibilities. Educated in the boſom of rural retirement, far from the levities of the town, your mind is unſullied as the chryſtal ſtream, your ſoul the image of ſpotleſs purity, and your heart the ſeat of every virtuous, every delicate ſentiment, void of art and free from affectation. That ſweet timidity, that charming delicacy, that enchanting baſhfulneſs, that artleſs bluſhing modeſty, which ſhrinks from the moſt diſtant approach of every thing rude and indecent, and which form the brighteſt ornaments of your ſex, ſhine in their fulleſt luſtre throughout every part of your conduct.

Such, my lovely girl, you appear to the friendly but impartial eye of your brother. But will my charming ſiſter always deſerve this character? Young as you are, and poſſeſſed of ſo gentle a diſpoſition, will you have reſolution ſufficient to aſſociate with thoſe who are called the polite and well-bred, the gay and fashionable ladies of the preſent day, without aſſuming their manners and adopting their free and forward airs? without like them admitting your acquaintance among the gentlemen, to liberties, to familiarities, which, if they are not criminal, are at leaſt inconſiſtent with that *modeſty* and *chaſtity of manners*, which conſtitute the firſt female charm, and the want of which the moſt brilliant accompliſhments cannot compenſate? Liberties, which will leſſen the dignity of your character, and debaſe you in the eyes of thoſe who are permitted to take them.

Will not thoſe indelicacies which too many, who are *called* gentlemen, are accuſtomed to uſe in company of ladies, become *familiar* from their *frequency*, and leſs *offenſive* by *repetition*, until what at *firſt* might *ſhock* and *diſguſt*, may at *length* appear even *agreeable*, and expreſſions for which a man ought to be kicked out of company, be perhaps *heard with a ſmile*?

Should this alteration ever take place in my *new amiable* and *bluſhing* ſiſter, ſhould ſhe *ſink* into the common *herd* of what are called the polite, the faſhionable, and even virtuous females, what diſtreſs will it give a heart which throbs with anxious ſolicitude for your felicity? How ſhall I pity your weakneſs, and mourn over the ruins of your former ſelf?

But ſhould you, my lovely girl, by an intercourſe with the world, acquire juſt that eaſe and preſence of mind, which is neceſſary for your *own ſatisfaction*, and to prevent your being embarraſſed, (which is all you ſtand in need of, if you ſtand in need of any thing) without loſing any thing of your *preſent ſenſibility* and *delicacy*: Should you, while you feel yourſelf *free* and *unconſtrained* in company, at the ſame time be able to maintain that *modeſt reſerve* in the whole of your conduct, which, unmingled by *haughtineſs* or *pride*, flows ſpontaneouſly from a *native dignity* of mind and *purity* of heart, you will then have arrived as near to the perfection of the female character, as this ſtate will permit, and

and will be the delight and admiration of our ſex.

If thoſe faſhionable ladies, who obtrude themſelves on us on every occaſion, who admit every freedom which we pleaſe to take, who in public companies ſuffer themſelves to be claſped in our arms, ſeated on our knees, kiſſed, ſqueezed, and toyed with in the moſt familiar manner, with whom our hands ſcarce need reſtraint, if they did but know how much they ſuffer in our opinion by ſuch conduct, how cheap they render themſelves, how they leſſen our eſteem, and how much we prefer your amiable diffidence, your bluſhing timidity, they would endeavour to be like you, if not from principle at leaſt from pride, and the deſire of making conquetts. Believe me, my dear ſiſter, I am well acquainted with the ſentiments of our ſex, and can aſſure you, however deſirous they may be, that their companions of an hour or of a day, ſhould indulge them in every poſſible freedom, they wiſh to find very different manners in thoſe whom they would chooſe for the companions of their lives. Beſides, my dear girl, if once you ſuffer the rules of decency to be broke in upon by one, there is no drawing the line, nor will you find it eaſy to prevent every perſon, who paſſes for a gentleman, to treat you in the ſame manner. And be aſſured, there are many who are *called* gentlemen, who have nothing but the *name*. How mortifying ought it to be to an amiable girl to be hugged and ſlavered over by an inſolent brute, becauſe he happens to be well dreſſed, and has money in his pocket, who is honoured beyond his deſert by being admitted into her company! Indeed, to acknowledge the truth, among the *moſt of us*, if a young lady will admit every liberty that is not abſolutely inconſiſtent with modeſty, ſhe will find it extremely difficult to prevent our taking ſtill greater, and at times ſuch as ought to be very painful to any girl not loſt to every ſentiment of propriety.

Do you aſk me how you ſhall prevent thoſe liberties being taken with you? I anſwer, by ſhunning as much as poſſible thoſe large and mixed companies where there are no perſons preſent, whoſe age, or the gravity of whoſe character, may in ſome meaſure lay a reſtraint upon the reſt: and by uniformly and regularly checking every thing of that nature *in its firſt attempt*. That young lady, who, when a gentleman is ſitting by her, will remove the hand that is preſſing her knee, or otherways *improperly employed*, and does it in ſuch a manner as ſhews her diſapprobation; or when a gentleman rudely attempts to claſp her in his arms, and raviſh a kiſs from her lovely lips, will with ſpirit put him from her, and aſſure him ſhe does not approve ſuch freedoms, will ſoon prevent their repetition. And do not, my dear girl, fear to give offence by ſuch conduct; if he is a man of *ſenſe*, he will approve it, he will admire you for it; if he is a *fool*, his diſpleaſure is not worth your notice.

But indecent conduct is not all that a young lady has to guard againſt; thoſe who are the moſt rude and indelicate in their actions are

are commonly equally licentious in their converſation. All the *wit* that many of our young gentlemen poſſeſs, conſiſts in ſaying things that *wound* every delicate boſom, and *crimſon* the cheek of modeſty. That *neutral* kind of wit, that conſiſts in the uſe of *double entendres*, or expreſſions which, though not abſolutely ſhocking in themſelves, naturally convey *looſe* and *immodeſt* ideas; and which in general are ſo plain and intelligible, that it would be an inſult to a young lady's underſtanding to ſuppoſe her ignorant of their meaning; and admitting her not to be ignorant, the moſt *infamous* rudeneſs and brutality to utter in her preſence.

Perſons who are no better acquainted with that reſpect and delicacy which ought to be obſerved in company of every lady, and much more of one of *your youth*, *beauty* and *merit*, ought to be avoided as you would avoid the peſtilence,--*this* can only affect your *health*, your *life*; *that* affects the *reputation*, and is a canker-worm which preys upon and *blaſts* the *faireſt loveliest flower* of virgin modeſty.

And can it be poſſible that there are polite and faſhionable young ladies, whoſe faces are ever ready on ſuch occaſions to wear the ſmile of approbation, while the *archneſs* of their looks give ſufficient notice that they perfectly comprehend the *full extent* of the meaning? Yet, my dear girl, doubt not but there *was a time*, when *they too*, would have *bluſhed* at the *firſt approaches* of indelicacy. Such is the terrible devaſtation made in the female breaſt, by *habit*, *cuſtom*, and that *vanity* and *rage for admiration*, even the admiration of fools and brutes, which frequently at *firſt* prevents a young lady from ſhewing her diſapprobation of improper conduct, for fear of *loſing one* from the wretched train of her followers. And after having ſuffered the firſt breach of decency to paſs unnoticed, it ſerves as a *precedent* to *encourage* a *ſecond*, and makes it more difficult for her *then* to aſſume that propriety of conduct ſhe ought *at firſt* to have adopted, and *look out of countenance* every thing rude and indelicate; until at length by its frequency it becomes familiar, and all her *chaſte ſenſibility* being *loſt*, it is no longer offenſive to her polluted ear!

Behold, my lovely girl, the baſtied effects (too frequently) of a town education; and the expence at which thoſe phantoms which are called politeneſs and good-breeding, are often purchaſed!

But are there no exceptions to this cenſure? Yes, my dear girl, I acknowledge with pleaſure, that there are ſome bright examples, who to all that *real eaſe* and *elegance* which the *town* would claim, though not very juſtly as *peculiar to itſelf*, unite all the *delicate reſerve*, *bluſhing modeſty*, and *timid ſenſibility* of the *country*. In the number of theſe, you, my amiable ſiſter, I am confident will deſerve a *diſtinguiſhed place*. All I aſk of Heaven for you is, that you may *never diveſt* yourſelf of *your preſent manners*, but preſerve them pure and untainted; then will you ever be admired, beloved and eſteemed.

Theſe are ſentiments which *few*, my dear, will be *bewſt e-*

nough

nough to declare to you. Your own sex, conscious of the *ascendancy* over our hearts which the *innocence* and *purity* of your manners must give you, will be solicitous to laugh you out of them, as being awkward and unfashionable, the effect of a country education: and will endeavour to degrade you to a *level* with themselves. And the most of our sex, having nothing more in view by their general intercourse with the ladies, than mere momentary pleasures, *unmeaning gallantry*, or the gratification of their *vanity* and *self-importance*, care nothing about them beyond the present hour, and are well pleased to take every liberty with which they can be indulged, as they are thereby freed from the restraint they must otherways observe, and are furnished with a *subject* to *boast of* among their *associates*.

And here, my dearest girl, I cannot dismiss this subject without giving you one caution. Oh never let it give that little breast one moment's pain to see a greater crowd of triflers buzzing round one of those pert forward things! May female vanity never excite in that gentle bosom one transient wish to *obtain* their *followers* by *imitating* their *conduct!* Would my dear girl wish to have her lovely person all blotched over with sores, that she might be honoured with the attendance of a swarm of flies? Why then would you wish that your mind should be sullied, and your manners deformed to draw round you a swarm of *insects* still more insignificant and contemptible?

But let me now proceed to a subject more agreeable and pleasing. Nature, my dear girl, has been indulgent to you in her gifts, and has lavished upon you external beauty with a bounteous hand. She has formed you with a person truly lovely. *You are pretty*; this will be told you by every dangler that may hang about you. But will they all be as honest as your brother, who while he with pleasure acknowledges the justice of their praise, would wish you to act as though *you alone* were *ignorant* of your charms, and would be distressed to see you become proud and vain, and assume a thousand *ridiculous* and *affected airs*, which to every person of *sentiment* are infinitely more *disgusting* than all the *ravages* of the small pox.

Though you are beautiful, think not your beauty alone sufficient to constitute your merit. Be, my dear girl, as assiduous to cultivate your *understanding*, to improve your *mind*, to acquire every *truly female* and *elegant accomplishment*, as you would be if you had not one single recommendation to our favour beside. Beauty of *person* may catch us at first, but the beauties of the *mind*, can alone secure any conquest worth making. Sickness and disease may in a moment strip you of the bloom of the rose, and tarnish the whiteness of the lilly; at least those charms must wither and decay when the winter of life approaches. The beauties of the mind will survive all the ruins of sickness and age, and endear beyond the grave. Beauty of person soon becomes familiar, and palls in possession; but *virtue* and *sense* will ever *improve*, and be ever *still higher prized* as they are *better known*.

I have now only to claim your indulgence

indulgence for a moment upon the article of dress, although it is a subject scarcely of *sufficient importance* to take up much time or consideration. *Neatness* and *elegance* is what you ought *principally* to have in view; every thing beyond that must be left in a great measure to your own *taste*, and the *fashions* of the day, which, as long as they are not *inconsistent with decency*, ought in some measure to be regarded, but in *such a manner* that you may not appear *whimsically in*, or *singularly out* of them; and that your imitating them may seem rather a *sacrifice* made to the *opinion* of *others* than to proceed from any *fondness* or *approbation* for them of *your own*. There is a degree of *ill-nature* in that satire and ridicule on female fashions and dress, many are so fond to adopt, which I acknowledge I could never approve. 'Tis true, if a girl devotes that time which ought to be employed in more important concerns, to the care of her person, if she places her *supreme merit* in her cloaths and ornaments, if she assumes to herself consequence and state, and *looks down* superciliously on such who do not equal her in those respects, she then becomes the *just object* of our ridicule and contempt, *be her dress what it will*. But from *this folly* I am confident my lovely girl is secure, she will always have *too just* an opinion of her own merit to think it *depends* on these external appendages which she puts on and off every day at her pleasure. She will always be sensible that she *adds* graces to her *dress*, instead of *borrowing* them from it; nor will she ever forget that "True loveliness needs not the foreign aid of ornament, but is when unadorned, adorned the most," and if she imitates the reigning modes, it will be rather an act of *condescension*, and to avoid the *imputation* of *singularity*.

But while I would have you to give into such fashions as are *innocent* and *consistent with decency*, I would conjure you, my dear girl, by all that sollicitude I feel for your happiness, to *spurn* at every thing that is the *contrary*. Let who will imitate them, may you be *nobly singular*. When I see a young lady displaying to every *licentious* eye, her snow-white bosom and panting breasts, with stays cut down before, the better to expose them to view, unveiled even by a thin shade of gauze; or when, to shew a fine ancle, the petticoat is shortened until half the leg is exposed to our sight,---I blush for their indelicacy, and am astonished at their folly.

Let me draw, my dear sister, the *portrait* I would have you to resemble. I would wish you possessed of that undefiled and benevolent *religion*, which *descends* from *heaven*, and *refines* and *purifies* the human heart, free from the *rage* of *bigotry*, the *gloom* of *superstition*, and the *extravagancies* of *enthusiasm*. I would with you to be *unaffectedly modest*, without *prudery*; *cheerful*, *easy*, and *sociable*, without *levity*, *pertness* and *forwardness*; *affable* and *frank*, without ever forgetting that *delicate reserve*, absolutely necessary to support the dignity of your character, and to banish rudeness and licentiousness from

from your preſence; well acquainted with books, without a pedantic diſplay of your knowledge; ſenſible, without aiming at the character of a wit; poſſeſſed of every grace and beauty of perſon, yet in no one action appearing conſcious of your ſuperiority; adorned with every acquired accompliſhment, without valuing yourſelf upon them; and *all theſe* blended and intermingled with that *ſoftneſs*, that *gentleneſs*, and that *tenderneſs* peculiar to your ſex.

A few finiſhing ſtrokes is all you want to render you *the perfect likeneſs* of this ſo beautiful a picture. *It is in your power to obtain them.*

I have now, my dear girl, very imperfectly executed what I had in view when I took up my pen. Receive it as the ſtrongeſt proof of my eſteem, of my friendſhip for you. I have thrown theſe thoughts upon paper, that you may have them remaining by you, and would willingly hope that ſometimes in the hour of leiſure and retirement, you may think them worth a ſecond reading. I have omitted a thouſand things I have wiſhed to have ſaid, but have already made this letter too long: To ſupply the deficiency, I put into your hands Mrs. Chapone's letters to her niece, and Fordyce's ſermons for young ladies; they are books that ought to be engraven in letters of gold, and can never be too often read by your ſex.

Adieu, my dear ſiſter, and be happy.

C. F.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8. 1779.

Let me now, my dear Juliet, lay aſide all diſguiſe. You are the amiable ſiſter to whom the above letter was addreſſed, and for whoſe ſake alone it was written. Conſider it as proceeding from the hand of a fond brother. The writer would wiſh to be viewed by you in that light. At leaſt conſider it as proceeding from the pen of a ſincere friend, one who ardently wiſhes your happineſs, and who eſteems you enough to tell you unfaſhionable truths.

SYLVIUS.

EXAMPLES *of* ABSTINENCE.

ALexander the Great marching through part of the deſerts of Arabia with his army, was almoſt parched with thirſt; ſome of his ſoldiers ſeeking about found ſome muddy water, with which one of them filled his helmet, and brought it to Alexander, who poured the water on the ground, and ſaid, If I alone ſhould drink, it would make my ſoldiers languiſh. The ſoldiers ſeeing his abſtinence, encouraged themſelves by his example, and marched forward.

Philip Melanćthon wondered at Martin Luther, who being of a large bulk of body, and very ſtrong, yet could live with ſo little food; as he was known to faſt many times four days together, at other times uſed only to eat a bit of bread and a herring.

Socrates having invited many friends to ſupper, one told him his proviſion was too ſmall for his company: to whom he anſwered, If they are good here is enough; if they are bad, here is too much.

POETICAL

POETICAL ESSAYS,

For APRIL 1779.

The CORNWALLIAD.

Canto I. *(Continued.)*

HARK! ſaid a Scot, whoſe name was Gawn Macleod,
What ſound is that aſſails my ear ſo loud?
I hear a gun, or thunder in the air,
But yet I know not whence it is, or where.
Hark! ſaid the major---major of brigade,
The ſelf-ſame rumbling doth my ears invade.
It is the ſignal, if I gueſs aright,
Of men contending in a dubious fight.
Let long-ear'd Sawney catch the diſtant air,
And tell us whence the ſound prevails, and where.
A ſwain he was bred on St. Kildare's ſhore,
Where foaming waves and angry ſurges roar,
Well taught to ſcan the azure of the ſkies,
And tell what guſts and hollow winds would riſe.
Not that he ſaw, but that he heard them blow,
Before they ruſhed upon the waves below;
For nature gave him wond'rous length of ear,
And thrice as far as common men to hear.
Hence oft conſulted by the ſailor-ſwain
Wind-bound, or fearful of the ſtormy main.
Forth he advances, and to either ſide
The broad circumference of his ear applyed.
I hear, ſaid he, reports of many a gun,
And ſhocks alternate of the full platoon.
A battle furious in fierce wrath is fought,
And many a rebel ſhall this day be ſhot:
I hear the onſet, and I think the ſcene
Of war and battle is the Princeton green.
Hail! ſaid the major---major of brigade,
Brave ſouls, and heroes on the fair parade!
This day, I truſt, ſhall make a full return,
For all fatigues and loſſes you have born.
Rebellion cruſhed, it now remains to ſhare
The fruit of conqueſt, and a two years care.
Caſt round your eyes, and ſee yon goodly plain,
Where ſons and daughters of your race ſhall reign:
See that fair ſtream, and that fair ſhady grove,
Where younger Swaney's ſhall delight to rove:

Theſe all are yours, the recompence of toil,
Confiſcate goods, and the confiſcate ſoil.
The ſpeech was heard, and all the warlike throng,
Reſounded loudly; for their lungs were ſtrong.
And now they face, and take a different way,
To tents and barracs where their knapſacks lay;
Now cook the breakfaſt and expel the rage,
Of that fierce war which famine elſe might wage:
A ſhort repaſt---for much they loved to ſtray,
Obſervant where their new plantations lay;
To mark the ſoil with boundaries of ſtone,
That each might know what land to call his own.
The ground laid out, each warrior-ſwain began
To give the out-lines of his future plan.
Here, ſaid a Scot, I'll build a caſtle fair,
With ſteeple larger than the kirk of Air.
And on that hill that's marked out with a querne,
Sal have a malt-kiln, or belike a barn;
That *nuke* of land that runs out there obſerve,
Sal wond'rous well for a calf-paſture ſerve.
I'll court no more a country gawkiſh girl,
But the rich daughter of ſome noble earl;
I'ſe have a ſeat in ſome great houſe of peers,
And ſpend in peace the evening of my years.
Thus they contriving till the ſouth-way ſun,
Began to travel from his higheſt noon;
Then to their barracs, where well-pleaſed they lay,
And ſpent the evening of the ſocial day.

End of the firſt Canto.

An ODE *on* MASONRY.

By Brother Lieut. Col. J. P. *A. M. P. M.*

Addreſſed to Brother Col. P. *K. I.*

——Ab ipſo
Ducit opes animumque ferro. HOR.

Full Chorus.

HAIL! cœleſtial maſonry,
Craft that makes us wiſe and free!
Heav'n born cherub! bring along
The tuneful band, the patriot ſong;
See Waſhington, he leads the train,
'Tis he commands the grateful ſtrain;
See ev'ry caſted ſon obeys,
And to the god-like brother homage pays.

Son.

Song.

Then give to merit what is due,
And twine the *myſtic bays*;
In joyful ſtrains his deeds renew,
And ſing the hero's praiſe.

Recitative.

While time brings mortal honours to decay,
'Tis freedom gives, what time can't ſteal away.

Song.

Unbend his brow from martial care,
And give the patriot reſt;
Who nobly brav'd the ſtorms of war.
To make his country bleſt.

Recitative.

Wake from the tomb the ſouls of martyrs free,
To view this hemiſphere of liberty,
Let them with raviſh'd eyes look down upon
The glorious work perform'd by Waſhington.

Song.

Then brethren to my lays attend,
And hail our father and our friend;
Let fame reſound him thro' the land,
And eccho, "*'Tis our Maſter Grand.*"

Recitative.

Begin, ye ſons of Solomon,
Prepare the wreath for Waſhington:
'Tis he our antient craft ſhall ſway,
Whilſt we with *three times three* obey.

Song.

When evening's ſolemn hours pervade,
We chooſe the ſtill maſonic ſhade;
With hearts ſincere, our *hands upon*,
We bleſs the *widows myſtic ſon.*

Recitative.

For you, my friend, the inſpired muſes ſing,
Thou firm oppoſer of a tyrant king;
Go imitate in fact our glorious head,
And in the lodge, O P------, take the lead.

Air.

I.

Support the craft with honeſt pride;
When in the field, our foes confound,
Diſplay your iron thunders wide,
And ſtrew the bleeding courſes round.

II.

II.

Let patriot fire ſtrain ev'ry nerve,
For Waſhington upon you ſmiles;
With him 'tis more than fame to ſerve,
'Tis fame with him to ſhare his toils.

Grand Chorus.

Hail! cœleſtial maſonry!
Craft that makes us wiſe and free,
Heav'n born cherub! bring along,
The tuneful band, the patriot ſong;
See Waſhington, he leads the train,
'Tis he commands the grateful ſtrain;
See ev'ry crafted ſon obeys,
And to the godlike brother homage pays.

Feb. 7. 1779. J. P.

SONNET.

ONE morning as Celia beneath a green ſhade,
Reſplendent in beauty all careleſly lay,
Young Damon with raptures her graces ſurvey'd,
And wiſh'd to his boſom *her* heart to convey.

Impatient with love he flew to receive her,
But thought 'twas Diana, and did not preſume,
Though eager to *ſtay*, and unwilling to *leave* her,
He dreaded her frowns, and *foreboded* his doom.

Bright Phœbus himſelf, ſuſpending his car,
(Afraid that the *hours* too ſoon had whirl'd round)
Beheld from his palace the negligent *fair*,
With garlands of lilies and roſemary crown'd.

He thought 'twas his ſiſter (bright Cynthia) juſt riſen,
In purſuit of the chace thro' the foreſts miſled;
And the *ſtars* in her eyes, ſtill *ſhining* thro' heav'n,
He unharneſs'd his *ſteeds*, and return'd to his bed.

Kent County, March 21. 1779.

REBUS *on a* Beautiful Young Lady *of this* City.

Una meas igitur verſabit fœmina Curas.

THREE parts of the title beneath which I write,
With the name of a city in Araby ſite;
Renown'd for the birth of a prophet of fame,
Omit the firſt letter; will give her firſt name.

The

Then ſay, what he's call'd, who with ſeine and with hook,
Enſnares the briſk fry of each river and brook;
When theſe can be told, I'll no longer conceal,
The *fair one* for whom each ſoft paſſion I feel.

She's *witty*, ſhe's *pretty*, *good-humour'd* withal,
Her *eyes* are the *planets* that light up the *hall;*
So *ſweet* are her ſmiles, ſo *enſlaving* her charms,
" To ſee her, e'en Heſſians would lay down their arms."

COLLIN.

For the United States Magazine, *by a* Country Cuſtomer.

A POEM *on the* Laſt Day, *or the* Wicked's Doom.

PRESS my ſoul with future proſpects
Sing creation's diſmal end,
Long foretold by ſacred prophets,
Holy muſe, thy ſuccours lend.
Say with horror, what confuſion
Will each ſinful heart diſmay,
What diſtreſſes, tortures, anguiſh
Reign in that tremendous day.
Rumbling thunders, forky lightnings,
Ghaſtly glaring thwart the gloom,
Nature ſhaking to her centre,
Groans prophetic of her doom.
Cliffs, rocks, and lofty mountains
O'er their trembling baſes rock,
While earth groans in dreadful chaſms,
With each ſtrong repeated ſhock.
Seas with horrid palpitation,
Ravage round their frighted ſhores
Buſtling wind with frantic fury
Through each ruin'd fabric roars.
Sol's bright orb is viel'd in ſackcloth,
Strip'd of all his ſparkling beams;
The moon has dropt her ſilver radience,
And diſſolves in purple ſtreams.
Stars of late divinely brilliant,
Sudden night's cimmerian robe,
Hurl'd in darkneſs from their orbits,
Each a darken'd ruin'd globe.
Hark! the martial trumpet ſounding,
Rends in twain the chryſtal ſky,
Vengeance blazing lights the concave
Of profound eternity.
See the ſov'reign æther furling
Nobler ſcenes ſalute mine eyes,
Heaven in ſolemn pomp deſcending,
Crimſon banners dreſs the ſkies.
On the arched, ſtriped rainbow
Sits enthron'd the eternal God;
Myriads of celeſtial warriors
Round him wait his awful nod.
Go he cries ye winged heralds,
Bring my ſaints from every wind,
Thoſe from death my blood hath ranſom'd,
Thoſe in life's fair volume pen'd.
Straight a holy troop obſequious
Swift as lightning ſkim'd along,
And from every grave collected
Jeſus' dear redeemed throng.
Death no more with livid aſpect
Spurs his hollow ſteed to ſlay,
Now the rav'nous foe diſgorges
All his long impriſon'd prey.
Roufed from tombs, each wicked riſes,
By the trumpet's thrilling ſound,

Round

Round they ſtare with wild amaze-
ment,
Wond'ring at the ſcene profound.
Fill'd with horror, dread and
anguiſh,
Rocks and mountains they im-
plore
To fall and cruſh them out of
being,
Willing now to be no more.
Hark! the herald calls to judg-
ment,
Juſtice draws the glittering ſword,
Lightning glances from his aſpect,
Thunders clothe his awful word.
Go ye curſed filled with ven-
geance,
Nor for peace my name invoke,
Ye who once deſpiſed my mercy,
And my fury dared provoke.
Go to pits of burning ſulphur,
Ever baniſh'd from my reſt,
Where the ſoul's eternal larum,
Ceaſeleſs beats your pulſive breaſts.
He ſpoke and from his viſage
flaſh'd his ire,
And wrapt earth's ruin'd lumber
all on fire.
Hell groan'd, and heav'n aſcend-
ed in a ſong,
And th' eternal ages roll along.

Vincent Townſhip, Cheſter County,
Feb 2. 1779.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Particulars relative to the Debate between the Emperor and Pruſſia.

THE emperor of Germany in order to detach the king of Pruſſia from his attention to the ſucceſſion of Bavaria, has made him a propoſal, which that we may the better underſtand, it will be neceſſary to ſubjoin the particulars which follow.

The Margraviates of Anſpach and Bareuth had belonged to the houſe of Brandenburgh, before the 14th century.

Albert ſirnamed the Achilles divided the ſucceſſion between his three ſons, the eldeſt of which had Anſpach and Bareuth for his diviſion. His grandſon afterwards divided this territory between his two ſons, one of which had Anſpach, and the other Bareuth.

At the end of the 16th century, Frederick king of Pruſſia made a family agreement, in which it was ſtipulated, that ſhould the branch of Franconia become extinct, the two Margraviates ſhould immediately revert to the prince the eldeſt of the houſe of Brandenburgh.

Some years afterwards the emperor Charles VI. made the Pragmatic Sanction, which the king Frederick William ſigned as elector of Brandenburgh, and the emperor in return ſigned the ancient act of confraternity between the houſes of Brandenburgh, of Saxe and of Heſſe, and the family agreement according to which the elder branches of the houſe of Brandenburgh had confirmed to them the ſucceſſion to the Margraviates of Anſpach and Bareuth, in caſe of the extinction of this line. In the year 1776, the laſt Margrave of Bareuth died, and this Margraviate fell to the houſe of Anſpach, but as the Margrave at this day has no heir, the king made a new family agreement

greement with the prince, the eldeſt of this houſe, by which notwithſtanding an augmentation of the revenue, they have conſented, that after the extinction of the houſe of Anſpach, the two Margraviates ſhall be incorporated to the electorate.

It is this treaty againſt which the houſe of Auſtria proteſts, becauſe theſe Margraviates are in the centre of the empire, and the dominions of the king of Pruſſia would be greatly augmented by the acquiſition.

And it is this treaty or family agreement which the emperor offers to acknowledge to the king of Pruſſia, provided he will not oppoſe his (the emperor's) pretenſions to that part of Bavaria of which he apprehends he has a right to take poſſeſſion.

Extract from ſeveral Letters of good authorities in different parts of France.

Dec. 25, 1778.

In addition to the ſquadron of M. de Fabry, which cruizes in the Mediterranean and interrupts the Britiſh Levant trade, a great number of privateers from Bayonne, of twenty to thirty guns, have taken the ſame ſtation, and made many rich prizes.

The Jerſey and Guernſey privateers dare not now leave their ports with the ſame confidence they did, as our frigates now keep ſo good a look out in thoſe ſeas.

M. de la Fouchtreville, captain of the Neptune of eighty guns, is return[illegible]ſt from a cruize. He [illegible]g time chaſed by ſe[illegible] ſhips, and brought in [illegible]m a privateer of thirty guns, a brig of ten retaken, and a French veſſel valued at ſeven or eight hundred thouſand livres.

The frigate le Belle Poule has returned into port with five prizes, of which three are privateers and two merchantment.

The count d'Emblimon, captain of the Revenge, has alſo brought in five privateers and three merchantmen. The 13th of October he met the Britiſh ſhip of war the Berwick, of ſeventy-four guns, and gave chace in company with the BellePoule, without being able to bring her to action. The Engliſh crouded all their ſails, and threw overboard every thing to lighten the ſhip.

The Zephyr frigate of twenty ſix guns, has ſent into Breſt a prize of twenty guns, and 150 men, which ſtruck after engaging an hour. A few days after this frigate came into port with another privateer of twenty four guns.

La Dedaigneuſe of twenty eight guns, has alſo returned with two Engliſh armed veſſels, and the Active frigate of twenty eight guns.

The 20th of October at noon, M. le C. de Ligoudez, captain of the Triton of ſixty four guns, diſcovered two Engliſh ſhips, on which he lay to and prepared for action, which began at cloſe ſhot, and as it was late in the evening, he could not count the guns of the enemy, but diſcovered her ſuperior force only by the ſize of her balls. As ſoon as they began to engage, a frigate of thirty guns threw herſelf acroſs her bow. M. de Ligoudez counteracted their deſigns,

ſigns, and the engagement continued within piſtol ſhot. After an hour and a half's conteſt, le C. de Ligoudez had the thumb of his right hand ſhot of, and received a ball in his left arm. He was obliged to leave the ſhip to the ſecond in command, and half an hour afterwards the frigate took advantage of the night and diſappeared. The other ſhip fought an hour longer, and then crouded all ſail, hid all her lights, and ran away. M. de Rocan, who now commanded the Triton, purſued, but in a heavy gale of wind and rain loſt ſight of her. She is ſuppoſed to be the Cerberus, a new ſeventy four gun ſhip built at Portſmouth.

M. de la Motte Piquet, commander of the St. Eſprit and two other king's ſhips, had returned to Breſt with ten prizes, one of which had on board an Engliſh regiment. Among thoſe prizes were two colliers, which the maſters endeavoured to ranſom, but on examining their cargoes, eighty eight pieces of heavy artillery were found among the coals.

They write from Bayonne, that M. de Montazay, captain of the Vengeance (a privateer of twenty ſix guns fitted out from Bourdeaux on account of the United States) met an Engliſh frigate of thirty ſix guns, and bore down upon her with intrepidity to engage. Twice they attempted to board, but were vigorouſly repulſed; the third time they ſucceeded ſword and piſtol in hand. Some ſay ſhe is the Pallas of thirty ſix, others call her the Pelican of twenty eight guns. She was carried into Liſbon, and put under the care of the Belle Poule, who is to conduct her to Breſt.

The forty five cruiſers which our Royal Marine has taken up, will ſoon be equipped for ſea. The captains are all officers of the merchant marine, and are employed with the title of Auxiliary Officers.

Jan. 1, 1779. In all our ports and dock-yards there is the greateſt activity. We have orders to fit even the ſmaller veſſels, and it ſeems determined to put in the ſtocks a conſiderable number of ſhips of the line, among which will be ten of the firſt rate.

All the public orders diſcover the greateſt zeal. M. le C. de Artois, &c. have equipped a ſhip at their own expence, and the ſtate of Artois have followed the example.

A private company is formed for equipping eight large privateers. The ſubſcription was inſtantly compleated.

It is believed to be a fact, that the Count de Fernay will take the command of ſome ſhips deſtined for the Eaſt-Indies, and that his ſquadron will conſiſt of the following veſſels: the Amicable of 74, the Diadem of 74, the Reflechi, of 64, with others of the line; the Amphion of 50, the Amazone and the Gentile, of 30 guns.

We have now in the Bay of Bengal the Brilliant of 74, and ſome copper-bottom frigates.

The number of Britiſh priſoners in France is ſo great in ſuch a manner that they are obliged to remove them. The laſt accounts were that they amounted to 9500. Since which M. la Motte Picquet brought

brought in 1200 from his cruize to the north of England, beſides 500 ſick and wounded ſoldiers taken on board a tranſport on her paſſage from New York.

They are fitting out at Marſeilles three frigates and one chebeck, with three hundred men each, to cruize of Cape Good Hope; they have alſo a great number of privateers, moſt of which carry from twenty to thirty guns.

Paris, Jan. 1. The King, in order to ſupport the expence of the war, having thought proper to eſtabliſh annuities for life, a great number of ſubſcribers paid in their money in advance, in order to have the benefit, and the loan was compleated the very day of the publication of the order. The preamble of this order merits particular attention, becauſe of the goodneſs and juſtice it breathes, and becauſe it exhibits an intereſting and pleaſing view of the ſituation of our finances.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from General Lincoln, dated Parryſburgh, March 7. 1779.

AFTER the enemy left Auguſta, Gen. Aſhe, who was ſtationed on the oppoſite of the river, was ordered to croſs and take poſt at or near Briar Creek lower bridge, as thereby he would cover the upper part of the country, and as this was conſidered one of the ſtrongeſt poſts therein, his left being ſecured by a deep ſwamp and the Savannah, his front by the creek, which at this place is unfordable, and about ſixty yards wide; beſides, he had a party of 200 horſe to cover his right and rear.

Boats were provided for the troops to recroſs the Savannah, in caſe the enemy ſhould move againſt them in force, and the baggage was ſent over that they might not be encumbered therewith, in caſe they ſhould be obliged to retire into the country. But, notwithſtanding, on the third inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy fell into his rear (his horſe at that time being over Briar Creek in front) and began the attack ſo ſuddenly, that the General had not time to form the whole of his troops, which amounted to about 1200 excluſive of the horſe; thoſe which were formed ſoon gave way, though many officers exerted themſelves to prevent it (except a few under Gen. Elbert, and one or two regiments of North-Carolina militia) ſome, he informs me, without firing; they took to the ſwamp, and eſcaped either by ſwimming the river, or being brought acroſs in boats.

His loſs of men is very inconſiderable, Gen. Aſhe ſuppoſes 150 or 200, but ſince he gave me this account many have come in; and I hear of a perſon juſt now from Auguſta, that fifty of them are at that place. One braſs field piece is left, and two ſmall iron ones, ſome ammuni-

tion and waggons, and one baggage waggon, as alſo many of the mens arms. Gen. Elbert is among the miſſing."

Charleſtown, March 18. Gen. Lincoln lately ſent in a flag to Gen. Prevoſt, requeſting the favour of being furniſhed with an account of the priſoners taken at Briar Creek. On the 11th inſt. an anſwer was received, incloſing the following liſt of priſoners taken March 3. 1779; Gen. Elbert, Georgia troops; Lieut. Col. M'Intoſh in the Continental ſervice; major Douglas, aid de camp; capts. Hicks, Naſh, Cuthbert, Scott, Pendleton, Booker, and Wood; lieutenants Simpſon (wounded) Love and Powry; Dr. Hollin, and R. E. Cundon.

Militia officers. Col. Alſton; capts. Wolfonder and Lee; lieuts. Holmes and Johan; enſigns Pendleton, Corbet, Sprowl, and Dalay.

And 162 non-commiſſioned officers and privates.

Boſton, April 10. Account of the proceedings of a number of the enemies veſſels at Falmouth, in a letter from Col. Freeman, dated Sandwich April 6.

"On Thurſday the 1ſt inſt. one of the enemy's privateers took a couple of our coaſting veſſels. After which they landed about 15 men, and took off about 20 ſheep; being diſcovered by Major Dimuch, he with a few militia attacked and drove them on board, manned a boat or two, and retook one of the veſſels they had captured.

The next day, Major Dimmuch received intelligence that a fleet of armed veſſels were in the ſound, coming to deſtroy the town of Falmouth. Upon receiving this intelligence from the major, I proceeded with part of the militia of Sandwich to aſſiſt this diſtreſſed town. Saturday morning I diſcovered the fleet off this town. There were two armed ſchooners and eight armed ſloops, with a number of large boats in tow. I poſted fifty men in an old ditch in the beach, and the remainder, about thirty men, at another place convenient for their landing. The fleet formed a line againſt us, within muſket-ſhot, and commenced a ſmart firing at us with round and grape ſhot and muſquetry for ſix hours, and in the mean time they manned ten boats and rowed in ſhore, but finding we kept our ground, they ſheered off toward the other party, where they attempted to land, but were beat off. The next morning they renewed their attack; but our fire at length induced them to quit. After making ſome other attempts on the iſlands in the harbour, in which they were alſo repulſed, they ſailed out of the ſound on Monday."

April 15. The above-mentioned veſſels after being repulſed at Falmouth, made a deſcent on the iſland of Nantuckut. They landed 200 men, and entered the town with fixed bayonets and drawn ſwords, ſtiling themſelves Loyal Refugees. They broke open the ſtores, and carried off a quantity of oil, melaſſes, ſugar, and other goods that fell in their way, alſo the whole craft and proviſions they came acroſs.

They at laſt retreated, being told that ſome American privateers were coming to take them; carrying off with them two brigs

bound

bound to the Weſt-Indies, and ſome ſmaller veſſels.

April 26. The enemy ſent a party up the North River, with an intention to ſurprize a detachment of the Americans. They however miſſed their aim, but ſet fire to High Sheriff Van Breenk's houſe, and to an out-houſe of Col. Hendrickſon's, which were conſumed. They alſo ſet fire to and plundered ſeveral other houſes, and carried off with them Juſtice Covenhoven and ſon, and ſome others, with ſome horſes and cattle. The militia by this time aſſembled under Col. Holmes, who drove them to their boats; they had one killed, and another taken priſoner.

Trenton, April 23, 1779.

"*Sir*,

"Thinking that the incloſed letter, which lately fell into my hands, may perhaps be of ſome uſe to Congreſs, as a moſt convincing proof of what has been ſo often denied by our enemies, that the Britiſh court endeavoured to procure both our domeſtic ſlaves and the ſavages of the wilderneſs to deſtroy us, and that at ſo early a period of the conteſt as the year 1775, I do myſelf the honour to tranſmit it to Congreſs, and am, with great eſteem, Sir,

Your Excellency's moſt
obedient humble ſervant,
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON."

His Excellency John Jay, *Eſq.*
Preſident of Congreſs.

Whitehall, 2*d Auguſt*, 1775.

"*My Lord*,

"The hope you held out to us in your letter of the 11th of May, that with a ſupply of arms and ammunition, you ſhould be able to collect from amongſt Indians, negroes, and other perſons, a force ſufficient, if not to ſubdue rebellion, at leaſt to defend government, was very encouraging; but I find by your letters delivered to me by Lieut. Collins, that you have been obliged by the violence of the times, menaced by one branch of the legiſlature, and abandoned by the other, to yield up all the powers of government, and to retire yourſelf on board the Fowey. I have the King's commands to ſend you his leave to return to England, which, together with this letter, and a commiſſion to Mr. Corbin to adminiſter government during your abſence, will be delivered to you by Capt. Atkins of his Majeſty's ſhip Acteon, who goes convoy to the Maria ſtore-ſhip.

At the ſame time it is left to your Lordſhip's diſcretion to uſe this leave of abſence or not, as you ſhall ſee occaſion; for, relying on your firmneſs, I have ſtill a hope that with the ſupply of arms now ſent to you, and with the aſſiſtance of a greater naval force, the King's government may yet be maintained; and ſhould this happily be the caſe, it will not be neceſſary that Mr. Corbin ſhould be informed of his Majeſty's intention in his favour. I am, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt
obedient humble ſervant,
DARTMOUTH."

Earl of Dunmore.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec.*
Philadelphia,

Philadelphia, April 27.

Extract of a letter from Captain J. B. Hopkins, to the Marine Committee of Congress, dated April 18, 1779, on board the ship Warren, Boston harbour.

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 13th March, I sailed from Boston in company with the ship Queen of France, Capt. Olney, and the ship Ranger, Capt. Simpson; on the 6th inst. we fell in with the armed schooner Hibernia, from New-York, with 45 men, which we took, and on the 7th at 4 o'clock A. M. in latitude 36 : 40 discovered two fleets, one to leeward consisting of ten sail, the other to windward of nine sail. We gave chase to the windward-most, and at about two o'clock took seven sail, consisting of the following vessels,

Ship Jason, Capt. Porterfield, mounting 29 six pounders, 150 men, convoy from the fleet bound from New-York to Georgia, having passengers on board, as per the inclosed list.

Ship Meriah, a letter of marque mounting 16 six pounders, 84 men, very richly laden with provisions, dry goods, and accoutrements for a regiment of horse.

Brig Parrot, brig Prince Ferdinand, brig John, brig Bachelor, and the schooner Chance, ladened with provisions and goods for the army, to a very large amount.

As soon as they were manned we thought best to stand to the eastward, having had intelligence of a large number of armed vessels being off Chesapeak and Delaware Bays. On the 16th inst. I arrived in this port, (having parted with the fleet on the 11th in a thick fog) the next day the Jason arrived, which is a very fine ship; also the schooner at Portsmouth, which is a very valuable vessel. Several vessels are now in sight, which I hope is some of the fleet. By the activity of Captains Olney and Simpson, we manned the fleet in four hours.

There were taken in the above fleet, besides the crews of the respective vessels, one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two captains, two lieutenants, one ensign, one chaplain, one surgeon, one commissary, fourteen servants, and a number of passengers."

Published by order of the Marine Committee, J. BROWN, *Sec.*

LIST *of* CAPTURES *at* SEA.

Captures from the States.

The frigate Turnbull.

Sloops New Comet, Swift, Mary and Sally, John, Deborah, and a sloop and schooner, all carried into New-York.

A polacre and a smaller vessel with tobacco.

Captures from the French.

A snow from the East-Indies.

A frigate in the English channel, who sacrificed herself to save the vessels under her convoy who got all save into port.

Captures by the French.

Ship Ellis of 28 guns, by the Iphigene in the West-Indies, the also took the Renown of 16 guns, but the prisoners rose and overcame the French, and carried the vessel into Antigua. See a list of prizes in Europe, p. 188.

Captures by the States.

A fleet of 7 sail. See above.

Weymouth Packet. Castor, two prizes from Hallifax, two from Newport, one from Jamaica, and the Sally from St. Kitts.

THE

United States Magazine,

A REPOSITORY

OF

History, Politics, and Literature.

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POLITICAL DIARY.

1779. *Jan.* 7. A court-martial was held on Admiral Keppel, The [illegible] of the following members:

Preſident, Admiral Sir Thomas Pye.

Vice Admirals, Buckle. Montague. *Rear Admirals*, Arbuthnot, Randam. *Captains*, Milbank, Drake, Penny, Bennet, Boteler, Moutray, Duncan, Cranſton.

The members of the court martial being ſworn, a *Charge of Miſconduct* and *Neglect* of *Duty* was exhibited againſt the Hon. Admiral Keppel, on the 27th and 28th of July 1778, in divers inſtances.

1. That on the morning of the 28th of July, 1778, having a fleet of thirty ſhips of the line under his command, and being then in preſence of a French fleet, of the like number of ſhips of the line, the ſaid admiral Keppel did not make the neceſſary preparations for fight, did not put his fleet into a line of battle, or into any order; but on the contrary, by making a ſignal for ſeveral ſhips of the vice-admiral of the Blue's diviſion to chace, thereby encreaſed the di order of his fleet; and whilſt in their diſorder he advanced, and made the ſignal for battle. The enemy's fleet in a regular line of battle, and they ſtood down and attacked the Britiſh fleet whilſt in diſorder. By this unofficer like conduct, the other flag officers and captains were left to engage without regularity, from whence great confuſion enſued, ſome of the ſhips were prevented getting into action at all, and ſome from the confuſion, fired into others of the king's ſhips, and did them conſiderable damage, and the vice-admiral of the Blue was left alone, to engage ſingly and unſupported. In theſe inſtances the ſaid admiral Keppel, negligently performed the duty impoſed on him.

2. That after the van and centre of the Britiſh fleet, had paſſed the rear of the enemy, the Admiral did not immediately tack upon the enemy, but ſtood away to a great diſtance, leaving the vice admiral of the Blue engaged with the enemy, and expoſed to be cut off.

3. That after the vice admiral of the blue had paſſed the enemy's ſhips, admiral Keppel ſhortned ſail, hauled down the ſignal for battle, and did not afterwards order the attack to be renewed; as he might have done to advantage, after the French fleet had been beaten, and in diſorder.

4. That inſtead of advancing to renew the engagement, the admiral wore and made ſail directly from the enemy, which gave them the opportunity to rally unmoleſted, and ſtand after the Britiſh. This was diſgraceful to the Britiſh, and gave the French admiral a pretence to claim the victory.

5. That on the morning of the 28th of July 1778, when it was perceived that only three of the French fleet remained near the Britiſh, and that the reſt wore to leeward, the admiral did not cauſe the fleet to purſue the flying enemy, but led it a direct contrary way.

Feb.

Feb. 11. The court having heard admiral Keppel's defence, and the depoſition of the witneſſes, are of opinion, that the above Charge is malicious and ill-founded, that the admiral behaved, on the days therein alluded, as became a brave, judicious, and experienced officer. The court do therefore unanimouſly and honourably acquit the ſaid admiral Auguſtus Keppel of the ſeveral articles in the charge laid againſt him.

Feb. 3. Died, David Garrick, Eſq. the pride and ornament of the Britiſh theatre.

March 1. The trial of vice admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer, who brought up the charge againſt admiral Keppel, is ordered to be on the 18th inſt.

The Houſe of Commons order their thanks to Admiral Keppel upon his late honourable acquittal.

April 29. Capt. Cunningham in the Revenge cutter, is carried into New-York.

May 1. A party of the enemy from Long-Iſland, land at Fairfield, and carry off brigadier general Silliman, and his ſon major Silliman, both of the militia.

May 3. Departed this life, at Cambridge, New-England, the Hon. John Winthrop, Eſq. LLD. F. R. S. Holliſian profeſſor of mathematics and natural philoſophy at Harvard College; in whom were ſingularly united uncommon attainments in ſcience, ſtrength of mind, and goodneſs of heart.

May 13. His excellency Jonathan Trumbull, Eſq. was choſen Governor, and the honourable Matthew Griſwold, Eſq. Deputy Governor, of the ſtate of Connecticut.

May 25. Several judicious reſolves for ſupporting the Continental Currency, lowering the price of goods, and reforming abuſes, are entered into at a numerous meetingof the inhabitants of Philadelphia, and committes appointed to execute ſaid reſolves, and communicate them to the ſeveral ſtates on the continent.

May 26. A petition ſigned by near 600 reſpectable inhabitants of this and other ſtates, on the ſubject of the Continental Currency, with aſſurance of their moſt ſtrenuous concurrence in ſuch other means in addition to taxation, for eſtabliſhing its credit, as Congreſs may recommend, was preſented to that honourable body, by his excellency the Preſident, the hon. Speaker of the Aſſembly of this ſtate, and ſeveral other gentlemen.

June 1. Intelligence in the Pennſylvania packet, that the States General had given permiſſion to fit out veſſels to cruize againſt the Britiſh trade, and had granted letters of marque and reprisal for that purpoſe.

That Count D'Eſtaing had been reinforced with ſuch a number of capital ſhips, as to make his fleet ſuperior to the Britiſh; and that Admiral Byron lay at St. Lucia, not daring to venture out. That he has layed up two ſhips of the line for want of men, each of which had buried three hundred of her hands.

That Count D'Eſtaing having embarked all his hands, and made ſuch diſpoſitions as intimated ſome enterprize in view, all the iſland of St. Kitts was in arms, expecting a viſit from the French fleet, and every precaution taken there for the defence of the iſland.

NOTES

NOTES *to* CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Acroſtic* is a ſpecies of compoſition that cannot be admitted.

The *Rebus* is ſcarcely tolerable, and unleſs particularly ingenious, not at all to be admitted.

Tranſlations from the Latin or Greek claſſics, however well done, will not entertain equally with originals of perhaps leſs merit.

Short performances in verſe or proſe will be moſt acceptable.

Elegance of language may, in ſome caſes, be diſpenſed with, but *delicacy of ſentiment* is in all caſes indiſpenſibly to be preſerved.

The piece ſtiled the *Tempeſt* is received, and though it has no ſmall merit, yet from its great length cannot be inſerted.

Several pieces are received from our correſpondent *J. P.* and ſhall be attended to.

The following circumſtances might be made the ſubject of ſome wit and poetry, amongſt the whig bards, viz. In the ſeveral inroads of the enemy in theſe ſtates, ladies of great beauty have been obliged to retire from the city to the country, where at the heads of ſprings, they have added to the number of the rural virgins, and have brought again the mythologic age of the poets, when Diana and her nymphs ranged the groves. The expoſtulation of one and another city with the country for robbing them of theſe, and the demand of the reſpective cities that they be returned.---The denial of the country, and her reſolution to retain them.---The city and the country lovers contending on the ſubject, might afford a pretty train enough of ſoft and pleaſant jangling, in odes, invitations, dialogues, ſoliloquys, and what not, ſuch as the fancy of the bards may communicate. The country may deſire the city to content herſelf with the tory ladies whom ſhe has in her poſſeſſion. The city may diſcover no ſmall chagrin to be claſſed with ſuch company. Different cities and different parts of the country will diverſify the compoſitions with names, characters, and manners.

ANSWER *to the Mathematical Queſtion in the March Magazine.*

TAKE half of a dozen half joes,
Of dollars take ten times as many,
The remainder make up with your guineas,
'Twill be one hundred pounds to a penny.
Or your coin, if you pleaſe, you may vary,
For ſeventeen half joes will do it,
With ſeventy dollars in ſilver,
And thirteen good guineas put to it.

THE

THE
United States Magazine,
FOR MAY, 1779.

POLITICAL DISCOURSE, No. 9.
For the Faſt Day appointed by Congreſs, April 1778.

-----Then I proclaimed a faſt at the river Ahavah *.

THE idea of a faſt as ſalutary to the ſpirit is deducible from reaſon. We are made to know what we owe to the Creator for our daily food by feeling, for a ſhort time, the want of it §. Ah! it will be natural to ſay, how often have I eaten and been ſatisfied and have not been anſwerably thankful! I have been ſo conſtantly ſupplyed as not to know the value of the favour. It ſeemed to me that my daily food came in the uſual courſe of things, and could not but come without interruption. I have ſcarely thought of him who conſtantly beſtows it. Many poor men with their families in pinching circumſtances know what it is, every day, to be hungry. They, perhaps, contend with poverty, and labour hard, and have but ſparing diet. I, in the mean time, have enjoyed moſt conſtantly and moſt bountifully, every neceſſary and conveniency of life; and perhaps for this very reaſon have felt no gratitude for the ſpecial favour. How deadly and malignant is my nature that with ſuch hateful chymiſtry of ſpirit, can turn received bounty into diſaffection, and kindneſs to forgetfulneſs.

* Ezra viii. 21.

§ *That this idea is not unknown to the uninſtructed reaſon of an indian on the weſt of the Ohio is evident from the relation made to me, by one who had been captive in that country many years among ſt them. Making an excurſion far into the deſert hunting ground, in company with an old indian and his little ſon, they found themſelves without proviſion, and no animal appearing which they might obtain for food, they were reduced to extreme famine. The old indian not deſpairing in the leaſt exhorted his companion to be of good courage, and uſe the proper induſtry to find out game; for that Ouance, who fed the birds of heaven would not ſuffer them to periſh. He had now cauſed them to feel extreme want, only that when ſupplied with food, they might be more grateful for the favour. The next day they ſhot a bear, and the indian urged the circumſtance in full proof of what he had before believed.*

The efficacy of a faſt to obtain ſpecial favour in behalf of a nation or of an individual, is evident from teſtimonies and examples of the ſcripture. I ſhall not dwell on theſe which are numerous and well-known, but go on to conſider what I have in view---

The propriety of the appointment of a faſt at this time upon the continent, which is evinced

1. From the weight of that cauſe in which we are engaged. Our preſent ſtruggle involves in it the happineſs, not of thirteen but perhaps of an hundred ſtates, that ſhall yet be added to the riſing and confederate empire. The ſafety of the far-extended ſettlements that lie along the coaſt of the Atlantic, is not the only ſubject of the controverſy. If you would obtain an adequate idea of the empire yet in embrio, you muſt extend your apprehenſion from the bay of Hudſon to the gulph of Calefornia, and from the ocean and the ſtreams of the Ohio, and the woods and ſolitudes that crown the waters of Shanduſki, to the mountain ſprings that feed the Miſiſſippi, and the head branches of Miſſouri river. This vaſt extent of ſolitary country, yet untraverſed by the foot of civilized man, you muſt behold as planted with inhabitants, and flouriſhing in freedom, ſcience, and religion. Mighty ſtates, that ſhall yet ariſe to fame are involved in the conteſt.

If we caſt our eye upon the preſent or the riſing ſettlements it is not the happineſs of one age of men that is at ſtake. It is the glory of an hundred or a thouſand centuries, and of the ſenators and patriots that ſhall riſe through theſe, that rolls upon the thoughts of the American. The fame and luſtre of theſe ages, and the voice of their philoſophers and worthies, calls upon the preſent day to faſt and implore heaven for aſſiſtance in the ſtruggle againſt the tyranny of Britain. The propriety of which reſults

2. From the force and ſtrength of the power to which we are oppoſed. She ſtiles herſelf the miſtreſs of the ocean, and ſuch are the reſources of her kingdom and her allies on the continent of Europe, that ſhe is not eaſily reſiſted. Her ſkill in war, her diſcipline, her valour renders her a formidable adverſary. The greatneſs of the undertaking therefore calls upon us to requeſt divine aſſiſtance at the ſame time that we exert our moſt intrepid reſolution. It is proper,

3. Becauſe of the calamity which in conſequence of war preſſes on our country. Our ſettlements in ſeveral of the ſtates have been plundered and laid waſte. Our cities are poſſeſſed by the enemy. Our ſchools and colleges are interrupted in the education of the youth intruſted to them. Our churches are defaced. Our citizens are ſlaughtered in the field, or ſtarving in the priſon-ſhip, or jail of the enemy. The widow of the hero who has fallen, and the orphan are heard to mourn the hard hand of covetouſneſs buying up the hard money for the continental, and engroſſing the proviſions and the neceſſaries of life, which might otherwiſe be purchaſeable. Theſe ſcenes and circumſtances call upon us to

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aſk for the divine interpoſition; which becomes our duty,

4. Becauſe we ſee ourſelves upon the opening of a new campaign. Ezra when about to march from Babylon to Judea, that he might obtain divine protection in his journey through ſeveral countries hoſtile to his purpoſe, "*proclaimed a faſt at the river Ahavah.*" Our Congreſs, after the example of the good Ezra, have proclaimed a faſt at the opening of this campaign. They have proclaimed it upon the coaſts and rivers of America. It is their language, let the inhabitants of Georgia and the people of New-Hampſhire faſt; let the Carolina's and the men of Maſſachuſett's Bay faſt; let Connecticut and thoſe of Jerſey faſt; let Delaware, and Pennſylvania, and Maryland, and let Virginia faſt. Let them aſk of heaven victory, and the return of peace and happineſs. Let it be the general voice that providence may bring again the huſbandman to cultivate the ſoil, the citizen to occupy his trade, and the mariner to launch his veſſel on the ſtream; that he may reſtore the impriſoned and ſuffering ſoldier to his friends and rejoicing countrymen; eſtabliſh peace and cauſe ſcience once more to bloom, and the light of truth to riſe with freſh luſtre on the land.

HISTORY *of the* PRESENT WAR.

Continued from p. 155.

THE poſt of Charleſtown had hitherto been neglected by both the parties. The provincials thought it neceſſary for them, whether they ſhould chuſe to act on the defenſive or offenſive. They accordingly made the neceſſary preparations, and ſent a body of men thither at night with the greateſt privacy, to throw up works upon Bunker's-Hill, an high ground that lies juſt within the iſthmus, or neck of land that joins the peninſula to the continent. This peninſula is very ſimilar to that on which Boſton ſtands, excepting that the iſthmus is conſiderably wider, and that Bunker's hill is much higher than any hill in the latter. The towns are only ſeparated by Charles River, which in that part is only about the breadth of the Thames between London and Southwark; ſo that Charleſtown ſeemed to hold the ſame connection with Boſton, that the borough does with that city.

The party that was ſent upon this ſervice, carried on their works with ſuch extraordinary order and ſilence, that though the peninſula was ſurrounded with ſhips of war, they were not heard during the night, and uſed ſuch incredible diſpatch in the execution, that they had a ſmall but ſtrong redoubt, conſiderable entrenchments, and a breaſt-work, that was in ſome parts cannon proof, far advanced towards completion by the break of day. (June 17.) The ſight of the works, was the firſt notice that alarmed the Lively man of war early in the morning, and her guns called the town, camp, and fleet to behold a fight that ſeemed little leſs than a prodigy.

A heavy and continual fire of cannon, howitzers, and mortars, was from thence carried on upon the

the works, from the ships, floating batteries, and from the top of Cop's-Hill in Boston. Such a great and inceſſant roar of artillery, would have been a trial to the firmneſs of old ſoldiers, and muſt undoubtedly have greatly impeded the completion of the works; it is however ſaid, that they bore this ſevere fire with wonderful firmneſs, and ſeemed to go on with their buſineſs as if no enemy had been near, nor danger in the ſervice.

About noon, General Gage cauſed a conſiderable body of troops to be embarked under the commaad of Major-Gen. Howe, and Brigadier-General Pigot, to drive the provincials from their works. This detachment conſiſted of ten companies of grenadiers, as many of light infantry, and the 5th, 38th, 43d, and 52d battalions, with a proper artillery, who were landed and drawn up without oppoſition, under the fire of the ſhips of war. The two Generals found the enemy ſo numerous, and in ſuch a poſture of defence, that they thought it neceſſary to ſend back for a reinforcement before they began the attack: they were accordingly joined by ſome companies of light infantry and grenadiers, by the 47th regiment, and by the firſt battalion of marines, amounting in the whole, as repreſented by General Gage's letter, to ſomething more than 2000 men.

The attack was begun by a moſt ſevere fire of cannon and howitzers, under which the troops advanced very ſlowly towards the enemy, and halted ſeveral times, to afford an opportunity to the artillery to ruin the works, and throw the provincials into confuſion. Whatever it proceeded from, whether from the number, ſituation, or countenance of the enemy, or from all together, the king's forces ſeem to have been unuſually ſtaggered in this attack. The provincials threw ſome men into the houſes of Charleſtown, which covered their right flank, by which means, General Pigot, who commanded our left wing, and to whoſe activity, bravery, and firmneſs, much of this day's ſucceſs was owing, was at once engaged with the lines and with thoſe in the houſes. In this conflict, Charleſtown, whether by carcaſes thrown from the ſhips, or by the troops is uncertain, was unfortunately ſet on fire in ſeveral places, and burnt to the ground. The provincials ſtood this ſevere and continual fire of ſmall arms and artillery, with a reſolution and perſeverence, which would not have done diſcredit to old troops. They did not return a ſhot, until the king's forces had approached almoſt to the works, when a moſt dreadful fire took place, by which a number of our braveſt men and officers fell. Some gentlemen, who had ſerved in the moſt diſtinguiſhed actions of the laſt war, declared, that for the time it laſted, it was the hotteſt engagement they ever knew. It is then no wonder, if under ſo heavy and deſtructive a fire, our troops were thrown into ſome diſorder. It is ſaid, that General Howe, was for a few ſeconds left nearly alone; and it is certain, that moſt of the officers near his perſon, were either killed or wounded. His coolneſs, firmneſs, and preſence of mind on this occa-

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sion cannot be too much applauded. It fully answered all the ideas so generally entertained of the courage of his family. It is said, that in this critical moment, General Clinton, who arrived in Boston during the engagement, by a happy manœuvre rallied the troops almost instantaneously, and brought them again to the charge. However that was, their usual intrepidity now produced its usual effects; they attacked the works with fixed bayonets, and irresistible fury, and forced them in every quarter. Though many of the provincials were destitute of bayonets, and, as they affirm, their ammunition was expended, a number of them fought desperately within the works, and were not drove from them without difficulty. They at length retreated over Charlestown neck, which was enfiladed by the guns of the Glasgow man of war, and of two floating batteries. They suffered but little loss from this formidable artillery, though the dread of it had prevented some regiments who were ordered to support them from fulfilling their duty.

Thus ended the hot and bloody affair of Bunker's Hill, in which we had more men and officers killed and wounded, in proportion to the numbers engaged, than in any other action which we can recollect. The whole loss in killed and wounded, amounted to 1054, of whom 226 were killed; of these, 19 were officers, including a lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, and 7 captains; 70 other officers were wounded. Among those who were more generally regretted upon this occasion, were Lieutenant Colonel Abercromby, and the brave Major Pitcairne of the marines. The majors Williams and Spendlove, the last of whom died of his wounds some time after the action, had also sealed their lives with such distinguished honour, as to render their loss the more sensibly felt. The event sufficiently shewed the bravery of the king's troops. There was scarcely a single officer who had not some opportunity of signalizing himself; the generals and field officers used the most extraordinary exertions. All these circumstances concur in shewing the hard and dangerous service in which they were engaged. The battle of Quebec, in the late war, with all its glory, and the vastness of the consequences of which it was productive, was not so destructive to our officers as this affair of a retrenchment cast up in a few hours. It was a matter of grievous reflection, that those brave men, many of whom had nobly contributed their share, when engaged against her natural enemies, to extend the military glory of their country into every quarter of the globe, should now have suffered so severely, in only a prelude to this unhappy civil contest.

The king's troops took five pieces of cannon out of six, which the provincials brought into the peninsula; and they left about 30 wounded behind them. No other prisoners were taken. Their loss, according to an account published by the Provincial Congress, was comparatively small, amounting to about 450 killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners. The loss they lamented most was that of Dr. Warren, who acting as

Major

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Brackenridge, Hugh Henry. The United States magazine. Printed and sold by F. Bailey, 1779. Sabin Americana: History of the Americas, 1500-1926, link.gale.com/apps/doc/CY0102715935/SABN?u=ucriverside&sid=bookmark-SABN&pg=48. Accessed 28 Aug. 2023.

Major-General, commanded the party upon this occaſion, and was killed, fighting bravely at their head, in a little redoubt to the right of the lines. This gentleman, who was rendered conſpicuous by his general merit, abilties, and eloquence, had been one of the delegates to the firſt general, and was at this time preſident of the provincial Congreſs; but quitting the peaceable walk of his profeſſion as a phyſician, and breaking through the endearing ties of family ſatisfactions, he ſhewed himſelf equally calculated for the field, as for public buſineſs or private ſtudy, and ſhed his blood gallantly in, what he deemed, the ſervice of his country. They loſt ſome other officers of name, one of whom, a lieutenant-colonel, died of his wounds in the priſon at Boſton.

In the mean time the general Congreſs, in compliance with the wiſhes of the people in general, and the particular application of the New-England provinces, appointed George Waſhington, Eſq. a gentleman of affluent fortune in Virginia, and who had acquired conſiderable military experience in the command of different bodies of the provincials during the late war, to be general and commander in chief of all the American forces. They alſo appointed Artemus Ward, Charles Lee, Philip Schuyler, and Iſrael Putnam, Eſqrs. to be major-generals, and Horatio Gates, Eſq. adjutant-general. The Congreſs alſo fixed and aſſigned the pay of both officers and ſoldiers; the latter of whom were much better provided for than thoſe upon our eſtabliſhment.

The Generals Waſhington and Lee arrived at the camp before Boſton in the beginning of July. They were treated with the higheſt honours in every place thro' which they paſſed; were eſcorted by large detachments of volunteers, compoſed of gentlemen in the different provinces; and received public addreſſes from the Provincial Congreſſes of New-York and Maſſachuſett's-Bay. The military ſpirit was now ſo high and ſo general, that war and its preparations occupied the hands and the minds of all ſorts of people. It was ſaid, (but no computation of that ſort can be aſcertained) that no leſs than 200,000 men were in arms and training throughout the continent.

Eſtabliſhment *of theſe* United States.

Continued from our laſt, p. 162.

THE right of Great Britain to the ſoil of North-America, limited by the right of the natives, was alſo limited by the right of other nations. The terms of the grant made to Adam, and renewed to Noah, equally embraced the whole of their deſcendents. The earth lay in common, and the occupancy of a portion of the ſoil, was that alone which gave to individuals an excluſive right to hold it. We muſt reſtrict the right of occupancy to a moderate portion of the ſoil, becauſe it is inconſiſtent with the original condition and expreſs purpoſe of the grant, that an individual, or a nation ſhould poſſeſs a more extenſive tract of country, than is neceſſary for their

their particular ſubſiſtence. I have no doubt but that a nation greatly populous, whoſe numbers overcharge the ſoil, have a right to demand territory from a nation in poſſeſſion of a ſoil equally fertile, and leſs abounding with inhabitants.

From the poſition which we have eſtabliſhed, that it is the occupancy of a portion of the ſoil neceſſary for ſubſiſtence, that alone gives a right to hold it, it will follow that the circumſtance of having firſt viſited a country cannot give a right to any greater portion of the territory than is neceſſary for ſubſiſtence; and not indeed to any portion of it, unleſs the viſitant remains to occupy and dwell upon it. Perhaps it may confer a priority of right to occupy the ſoil, while it ſhall be unoccupied by any other viſitant.

We ſhall be ſenſible of this, if adverting to the early emigrations, we conſider that it would have been abſurd in Japheth the eldeſt ſon of Noah, wandering weſtwards from the mountains of Armenia, where the ark reſted, to have advanced a claim to two or three countries, becauſe in his way of life by paſturage or hunting, he had firſt paſſed their mountains, or firſt viſited their boundaries.

The right of diſcovery was unknown in term or idea to the early ages, and it came firſt into view on the modern improvements in the art of navigation, when ſeveral of the ſovereigns and ſtates of Europe fitted out veſſels to explore the ſeas, and to make diſcoveries. The expence and labour of the enterprize, would ſeem to give a right to the ſoil of that continent or iſland which they had diſcovered. But it may be ſaid that an excluſive right of this kind would be unfavourable to the ſettlement of that country, and therefore could have no place even amongſt the ſovereigns and ſtates of Europe, who by tacit and implied conſent had ſubmitted to it. Much leſs could it have a place amongſt the claims of other nations of the world, who in no way by direct aſſent or implication had come to ſuch agreement. In the mean time it will appear from hiſtory, that the claim of right, founded on the firſt diſcovery of the coaſt, was uſurped by ſeveral of the ſovereigns and ſtates of Europe, rather than acknowledged by the others, who had not been equally adventrous or ſucceſsful in expeditions of this nature. The Swedes and Dutch ſeem to have paid no regard to the claim of Britain, founded on the firſt diſcovery of Sebaſtian Cabot, who coaſted North America; for maugre this claim, the Dutch took poſſeſſion of the country of New-York, and the Swedes of Pennſylvania. No ſtate or individual ought to have regarded it; for no expence, enterprize, or labour of a nation, or of an individual, can give a right which in its operation would defeat the end in view by the Creator, which was, that the earth be fully ſtocked with inhabitants. To this great end, every claim and inſtitution of a partial nature ought to be ſubordinate. The claim therefore of the firſt adventurers could with juſtice only be to ſo much of the ſoil, as they themſelves immediately ſhould occupy, and plant, and ſettle with inhabitants.

inhabitants.---Thefe things may be faid plaufibly, but———

(To be continued.)

Materials for an Account of the taking of Fort Miffin, *From the 28th of September, to the 16th of November*, 1778.

THE Britifh army was in poffeffion of Philadelphia, but the communication was not open with their fleet, and Gen. Waſhington leaving the town had taken care to put a garriſon in Fort Miffin, not as ſtrong as the importance and exigences of the place did require, but ſuch as the ſituation of his army could afford.

Fort Miffin was nothing more than a wooden fort, quite unfit to ſupport a ſiege. The enclofure was of palliſades, on the ſide of Province iſland; and a wall without terriplain on the ſide of New-Jerſey, very dangerous for the ſplinters; and in front oppelite to Hog-iſland, a water battery of 16 guns 18 pounders, and one 32 pounder.

The enemy were not unacquainted with the miſerable ſituation of the fort; and their chief engineer Montrefor, who had been employed in its conſtruction, knew its weakneſs, and the moſt proper means to reduce it. Accordingly as ſoon as the end of September, a ſtrong body of their army was employed on Province-Iſland, to raiſe batteries againſt the fort, and covering works upon the heights in their rear, for their protection againſt the attacks that might poſſibly happen from Gen. Waſhington by the ſide of Derby.

The garriſon of the fort was quite inadequate to its extenſiveneſs and the heavy duty, which required 1500 men, inſtead of 500, which had been left for the defence of that place, and two thirds of theſe were Jerſey militia.

Col. Smith the commandant of the fort, and major Fleury chief engineer, were thoroughly acquainted with the inſufficiency of the garriſon, and the bad ſituation of the place; but it was to be defended to the laſt extremity.

About the beginning of October, the enemy on Province Iſland opened two mortars, and three heavy guns againſt the ſouth-weſt block-houſe, and leaving theſe two batteries unſupported, gave an opportunity to Col. Smith to order a ſally above and below, and the two parties, ſupported by the gallies under commodore Hazlewood, landed on the beach of Province Iſland, and ſtormed the battery, which was defended by two officers and 60 Britiſh, who ſurrendered themſelves, and were carried into the fort before the enemy's guards could attack our party, but not before the guns were ſpiked up.

That ſmall check cauſed the enemy to be more cautious, and the guard of their trenches was afterwards ſo ſtrong that it became impoſſible to make any other attempt.

In the mean time the enemy's batteries had got ready, and about the 10th of October two bomb batteries, ſeveral howitzers, three gun batteries, one of ſix guns 24 pounders, between the two loweſt block-houſes, the other at the hoſpital wharf, of five 24 pounders.

pounders, and one intermediary upon the little wharf of communication between Province and Mud Iſland.

A bridge of boats was beſides made at the lower ferry, for the communication between the diviſion at the trenches, and the main camp at Philadelphia. Two other batteries were likewiſe raiſed on the point of land, at the mouth of Schuylkill, to cut off the upper navigation of the river.

The beſieged were not inactive during this time. They raiſed a two 18 pounder battery againſt the enemy's main battery, and another of two 8 pounders to annoy the battery on the wharf; they ſecured their magazine againſt ſhells; they made ſeveral traverſes in their water battery, which was enfiladed on all ſides, and eſpecially on the rear, by the hoſpital battery. They endeavoured to cover themſelves againſt the ſhots of Province Iſland, and digged in the inſide of the fort a ſquare intrenchment enforced with caſks filled with earth; but could not find any means to be ſecured againſt bombs and carcaſes. As it was very much to be feared that a ſtorm would be attempted they ſurrounded the fort with *wolf-holes* and vertical pickets, to render the approaches more difficult, and make up the number of the defenders.

From the 10th of October to the 21ſt, a ſevere fire was kept up; the two weſt block-houſes were ruined, and the north one blown up by the fall of ſeveral ſhells; and the enemy ſeeing the breaches made to the palliſades, hoped to be ſoon in poſſeſſion of the fort, and as it was very important for their remaining in Philadelphia, that the communication be open, they determined a general ſtorm on Mud Iſland the 22d of October.

Previous to it, in the evening of the 21ſt, the Heſſian brigade croſſed to Cooper's ferry, and by the road of Haddon-field, came to ſtorm fort Mercer on the Jerſey ſhore, about 1500 yards north eaſt of fort Miflin, and up the river.

The attack was ſo raſh, that even ſucceſs could not juſtify its temerity. The parapet was high, the ditch deep, a row of ſtrong palliſades ſallied out from the parapet, a blockhouſe on the ſouth ſide overlooked all the ground round the fort, which was ſurrounded with a double abattis.

Before the ſtorm of the fort was attempted, Col. Donop ſent a flag to Col. Green who commanded in the fort, threatning to put the garriſon to the ſword if he did not ſurrender it immediately. Col. Green anſwered, with diſdain, That he would defend it till the laſt drop of his blood. About an hour before night the attack was begun on the north and the ſouth ſide.

Both the attacks were ſuch as was expected. The artillery and muſketry of the fort, and the heavy guns of the gallies, poured grape ſhot and cannon balls upon them, and made great ſlaughter. They advanced as far as the abbatis, but they could not remove it; and being repulſed with great loſs, they left their commanding officer dying in the glacis, and retreated with hurry and confuſion. They rallied in the woods; and leaving their wounded and dead, about three hundred, in the hands of the vic-

tors, retired to Philadelphia the ſame night.

Col. Green, and all the officers who had ſhewed ſo much courage in repulſing the enemy, treated the wounded with as much humanity. Col. Donop was attended with the greateſt care; he died a few days after the action, and told major Dupleſſys, who commanded the artillery in the fort, *I fall a victim to my own ambition, and to the avarice of my prince; but full of thankfulneſs for the good treatment I have received from my generous enemy.* He was buried with the honours of war, and the glory of col. Green was increaſed by his generoſity.

The morning after the attack upon fort Mercer, it was fort Miflin's turn; and on the 22d about nine o'clock the ſhips Eagle, Somerſet, Iſis, Auguſta, Pearl, Liverpool, and ſeveral frigates, with a galley, came up to the chevaux de frize, five hundred yards from the fort. At the ſame time, the land batteries, the fort batteries, and the American gallies, and the Britiſh ſquadron engaged, and one of the moſt ſolemn actions commenced, that may be ſeen by a ſoldier's eye.

The ſpectacle was magnificent. To ſee at once, the river covered with ſhips,---four great fire ſhips in blaze, floating on the water,---the iſlands and the main covered with ſmoke and fire,---part of the Engliſh army drawn up in battle array on Province Iſland, ready to throw themſelves into boats, to ſtorm the fort, which appeared involved with fire, and was the prize of the day.

The firing laſted till noon with relentleſs fury; the fort frequently fired red hot balls, and either by chance or good luck of one theſe ſhots, the Auguſta, a 64 gun ſhip, the neareſt to the battery, ſuddenly took fire at the ſtern; in a moment ſhe was in a blaze, and ſoon after blew up with a thundering noiſe, before the enemy could take out all their hands. A moment after, the Merlin, a 22 gun frigate ran aſhore below the Auguſta, and as ſhe could not be removed from the exploſion, took fire, and alſo blew up.

The other ſhips, frightened by the fate of theſe two, retired below Hog Iſland; and the land batteries (which had hoiſted the bloody flag, to warn the garriſon that they were not to expect any quarter) continued their firing till the evening. The troops that were to ſtorm the fort did not attempt it; and the victory remained to the fort and the gallies.

Col. Smith, who had been ſometime ſuperſeded in his command by the baron d'Arand, a Pruſſian officer, got the command again, by his abſence occaſioned by ſickneſs.

The garriſon was very much decreaſed by the dead, wounded and ſick, and it was thought neceſſary to relieve part of it, and ſome Virginia and Pennſylvania troops took place of the militia.

The fatigue in a place where no body could ſleep, on account of the numerous ſhells, the garriſon not having any covering, was as great as the danger. The ſalt proviſions, the water in which they were obliged to walk to the knees, the cold nights, and eſpecially the want of ſleep, turned the men to the hoſpital.

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The inclemency of the ſeaſon, almoſt inſupportable in the fort, was very troubleſome to the enemy. In the beginning of the ſiege, the garriſon had opened the beach of Province Iſland, in order to overflow it. The enemy filled up the beach again, but not with ſufficient care; for a heavy ſtorm with north eaſt wind, raiſed the water ſo high, and increaſed its ſtrength ſo much, that it broke the beach, and almoſt overflowed the iſland. Mud iſland was drowned as much as the oppoſite ſhore. The water was two feet deep in the fort, and all the barracs that yet remained were filled with it; and the fire from either ſide was neither heavy nor continual.

The enemy conſidering that if the fort was not taken or deſtroyed, they would be obliged to evacuate Philadelphia, made new and ſtronger batteries, and about the 8th of November, kept up an inceſſant fire againſt the fort. All the palliſades were broken down, the block houſes ruined, the ditch filled up with mud by the laſt ſtrong tides. Capt. Treat, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery, and his lieutenant were killed, the garriſon exhauſted and reduced, col. Smith wounded, who went out of the fort with the old garriſon, being relieved by major Thayr, with ſome New-England troops. M. Fleury would not be relieved, but remained with the new garriſon, and under the three commanding officers ſucceſſively.

The enemy were now perſuaded that the promiſes of their engineer Montrelor, who had conſtructed the fort, and had boaſted at the beginning that he would reduce it in a few days, were vain, and expecting very little from their land batteries, depended upon their fleet, and cut down a large India-man as a floating battery.

The channel between Hog and Tinicum iſlands had not been ſtopped. The tide broken by the chevaux de frize in the main channel, had opened a new current on that ſide, where the river was deeper than it was thought to be.

The ſiege had already laſted from the 27th of September till the 15th of November. All was deſtroyed by the carcaſes, ſhells, and balls. On the 15th of that month, the enemy made a furious attack by the river, and land and floating batteries on the fort.

The ſhips came as near to the fort as poſſible in the main channel, and the Vigilant, carrying twenty 24 pounders, came up under the protection of the land batteries, behind Hog iſland, and anchored forty yards from the angle of the battery. Fort Miflin had been ſo much expoſed on that ſide, that on it did not remain a ſingle gun. Major Thayr ordered the 32 pounder to be carried there, which was effected with great trouble and danger. Before the Vigilant began to fire, that ſingle gun put fourteen ſhots in her board. But as ſoon as ſhe was at anchor, and began to play, all reſiſtance became impoſſible. In three or four broad ſides, not only the parapet and the carriages, but even the iron of the guns themſelves were broken, the platform deſtroyed, and the

traverſes

traverſes beat down, and in half a hour, not a gun in the fort was able to fire. Soon after the Vigilant, a ſloop of war carrying eighteen guns came up, and anchoring above her, played againſt the fort all the afternoon.

The gallies were in the mean time employed againſt the ſhips, and the ſhells pouring upon the fort from Province Iſland, they were not able to give us any aſſiſtance.

In this critical ſituation a ſtorm was expected all the afternoon. The garriſon buried in ruins, unable to retreat during the day, and unwilling to do it, as long as they could expect reinforcements, had not any expectation but to ſell their lives as dear as they could. However the enemy did not profit of that moment. Major Thayer aſſembled a council of war in the midſt of the firing, a little before night. It was impoſſible to defend the fort with ſo ſmall a force, and it was determined to call for a reinforcement from fort Mercer, and if they could not reinforce us, to evacuate the fort.

Before the council of war broke up, Major Fleury, who commanded the infantry of the battery that day, and Major Talbot were wounded by the burſting of a ſhell, and an officer of artillery killed.

At ten o'clock, no reinforcement came from Jerſey, but boats were ſent for to carry us off. It was become impoſſible to defend the fort any longer. Open on all ſides, without a ſingle gun, it was no longer a defence for the river.

Major Thayer evacuated the fort with a degree of firmneſs equal to the bravery of his defence. He ſet fire to the remains of the platform and barrac, and with leſs than two hundred men, having carried off all the wounded, he arrived at fort Mercer about one o'clock in the morning, being the laſt man that left the fort.

The enemy took poſſeſſion of the fort half an hour after the garriſon had left it.

Addenda in our next.

A CHARGE *delivered to the* Graduates *in* Medicine, *at a Commencement held at the College of Philadelphia, in May* 1773. *By one of the* Profeſſors *of* Medicine *in ſaid College.*

Gentlemen,

IT is more in compliance with the laudable cuſtom inſtituted in this college, and with your particular requeſt, than to gratify my own inclinations, that I riſe up to deliver you this Charge; and although I have little to ſay to you, but what you have often heard during the courſe of your education, yet the ſingle circumſtance of its being the *laſt* time you will appear in the character of pupils before us, may give a weight to a few broken hints, which the moſt formal precepts never had before.

I ſhall confine myſelf chiefly to your conduct towards your patients. And of the many duties which you will owe to them, I ſhall ſelect only two, which have been but little attended to, and from which many advantages will be derived to your patients,

patients, and much reputation to yourſelves.

The firſt is, to be very cautious in prognoſticating the event of diſorders. The practice of foretelling life and death in diſeaſes, took its riſe in thoſe ages when the offices of prieſt and phyſician were united together. There is, I grant, a poſſibility of foretelling the iſſue of chronic diſeaſes, but the exact limits between life and death in acute diſeaſes have never been fixed. Perhaps the credit of phyſic has ſuffered more by pretenſions to knowledge in theſe matters, than by all the charges which have been brought againſt it. It becomes you, therefore, as you love and honour your profeſſion, to endeavour to reſcue it from that juſt contempt to which this affectation of the gift of prophecy has expoſed it.

For the ſame reaſon let me adviſe you, in the ſecond place, never to *give a patient over*. "To pronounce diſeaſes incurable (ſays the late excellent Doctor Gregory) is to eſtabliſh ignorance and inattention by law, and to ſecure ignorance from reproach. There are indeed ſo few diſeaſes that can be pronounced in their own nature deſperate, that we ſhould annex no other idea to the word, but that of a diſeaſe which we do not know how to cure." You muſt therefore diſpute every inch of ground with death, nor ſuffer yourſelves to be moved with the entreaties of the friends of your patients, who are too apt to give over applying medicines in extreme caſes, from the fear of tormenting them. This ariſes from a falſe apprehenſion of the ſtate of the body in its diſſolution. We find death compared by the ancient poets and philoſophers, and even by the inſpired writers, to a ſleep: So gentle and imperceptible are its approaches. And if we may judge from the appearances and even acknowledgments of ſome people in their laſt moments, I believe that many men have endured more pain from a violent fit of the gout or tooth-ach, than others have endured from what are commonly called the pangs of death. *Nunquam deſperandum eſt*, ſhould be the motto of every phyſician.

I need take no pains to convince you that phyſic is a ſcience, and furniſhed with principles that have been long ſince reduced to a ſyſtem. As a religion of ſome kind has been found neceſſary in all countries to preſerve good morals; ſo ſyſtems of ſome kind are abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve a regular mode of practice in phyſic. The moſt zealous advocates for empericiſm are obliged to acknowledge this, with all their prejudices againſt them. It has been your peculiar happineſs in this college, to hear parts of more than one ſyſtem, without being forced by the authority of names or the rigour of laws, to aſſent to any of them. Let it be your buſineſs hereafter to compare what you have heard with your own obſervations, and then to judge for yourſelves. Only let me caution you againſt a ſervile attachment to any one ſyſtem. This will create a bigotry in phyſic which will check a ſpirit of enquiry, and inſtead

of

of accomodating theory to facts, will lead you to accomodate facts to theory.

Give me leave further to recommend a gentlemanny behaviour towards your brethren of the profeſſion. In a competition of intereſts and reputation, it is difficult to preſerve a juſt temper of mind: But a true ſenſe of the weakneſs of human reaſon---of the difficulty of obſervation---of the uncertainty of theory---of the want of preciſion in our terms---and of the brevity of human life, will raiſe you above blaming, much more cenſuring the ſuppoſed miſtakes of your brother practitioners. Don't eſteem a man leſs than yourſelves, becauſe his opportunities of improvement have been inferior to your own. Much miſchief has been done in phyſic under the ſanction of a diploma. A man may be a regular phyſician who never attended a lecture on any branch of medicine, but derived all his knowledge from nature and experience. Above all deal gently with the prejudices of age; and ſhould you live to be old, treat with the ſame gentleneſs the ignorance and petulance of youth. Remember theſe are the natural infirmities of thoſe two ſtages of life. In a word, in all your conduct do to them what you would wiſh in like circumſtances they ſhould do to you.

I ſhall conclude by reminding you, that you have not yet finiſhed your ſtudies. You have only acquired a foundation here, on which to build muſt be the buſineſs of your future lives. You cannot want motives of the moſt intereſting nature to prompt you to ſtudy in this new country. While the phyſicians of the other parts of the world rely chiefly for reputation upon the novelty or ingenuity of ſyſtems drawn up in their cloſets, you have here an ample field for enquiry opened before you. The epidemic and endemic diſeaſes, the climates and ſoils, the plants, animals, and foſſils which are peculiar to America, remain yet to tranſmit ſome favourite names with honour to poſterity. Perhaps diſcoveries may be made in this country, which may remove thoſe complaints of imperfection which prevail in every branch of philoſophy; for the mighty fabric of ſcience may be compared to a well-built arch, which reſts not upon a part, but upon the whole of the materials which compoſe it.

We cannot take our leave of you without expreſſing the uneaſineſs we feel upon being parted. The pleaſure of receiving and communicating inſtruction, we believe, was reciprocal with us. May the bleſſings of hundreds and thouſands ready to periſh come upon you! and may you always enjoy every poſſible form of happineſs and proſperity.

Remarkable Encounter of a white Man with two Indians. In a Letter to a Gentleman of this City.

Weſtmorland, April 26. 1779.

Dear Sir,

I Wrote you a note a few days ago, in which I promiſed you the particulars of an affair between a white man of this county

ty, and two Indians: Now I mean to relate the whole ſtory, and it is as follows———

The white man was upwards of ſixty years of age, his name is David Morgan, a kinſman to col. Morgan of the rifle battalion. This man had, through fear of the Indians, fled to a fort about twenty miles above the Province line, and near the eaſt ſide of the Monongahela river. From thence he ſent ſome of his younger children to his plantation, which was about a mile diſtant, there to do ſome buſineſs in the field. He afterwards thought fit to follow, and ſee how they fared. Getting to his field, and ſeating himſelf upon the fence, within view of his children, where they were at work, he eſpyed two indians making towards them; on which he called to his children to make their eſcape, for there were indians. The indians immediately bended their courſe towards him. He made the beſt haſte to eſcape away, that his age and conſequent infirmity would permit; but ſoon found he would be overtaken, which made him think of defence. Being armed with a good rifle he faced about and found himſelf under the neceſſity of running four or five perches back towards the indians, in order to obtain ſhelter behind a tree of ſufficient ſize.

This unexpected manœuvre obliged the indians, who were cloſe by, to ſtop where they had but ſmall timber to ſhelter behind, which gave Mr. Morgan an opportunity of ſhooting one of them dead upon the ſpot. The other, taking the advantage of Morgan's empty gun, advanced upon him, and put him to flight a ſecond time, and being lighter of foot than the old man, ſoon came up within a few paces, when he fired at him, but fortunately miſſed him. On this Mr. Morgan faced about again, to try his fortune, and clubbed his firelock. The indian by this time had got his tomahawk in order for a throw, at which they are very dextrous. Morgan made the blow, and the indian the throw, almoſt at the ſame inſtant, by which the little finger was cut of Morgan's left hand, and the one next to it almoſt off, and his gun broke off by the lock. Now they came to cloſe grips Morgan put the indian down; but ſoon found himſelf overturned, and the indian upon him feeling for his knife, and yelling moſt hideouſly, as their manner is when they look upon victory to be certain. However a woman's apron which the indian had plundered out of a houſe in the neighbourhood, and tied on him, above his knife, was now in his way, and ſo hindered him getting at it quickly, that Morgan got one of his fingers faſt in his mouth, and ſo deprived him of the uſe of that hand, by holding it, and diſconcerted him conſiderably by chewing it; all the while obſerving curiouſly how he would come on with his knife. At length withal the indian got hold of his knife, but ſo far towards the blade, that Morgan got a ſmall hold of the hinder end; and as the indian pulled it out of the ſcabbard, Morgan giving his finger a ſevere ſcrew with his teeth, twitched it out through his hand, cutting

ting it most grievously. By this time they were both got partly on their feet, and the indian was endeavouring to disengage himself; but Morgan held fast by the finger, and quickly applyed the point of the knife to the side of its savage owner; a bone happening in the way, prevented its penetrating any great depth, but a second blow directed more towards the belly, found free passage into his bowels. The old man turned the point upwards made a large wound, burying the knife therein, and so took his departure instantly to the fort, with the news of his adventure.

On the report of Mr. Morgan a party went out from the fort, and found the first indian where he fell; the second they found not yet dead, at one hundred yards distance from the scene of action, hid in the top of a fallen tree, where he had picked the knife out of his body, after which had come out parched corn, &c. and had bound up his wound with the apron aforementioned; and on first sight he saluted them with, *How do do broder, how do do broder?* but alas, poor savage, their brotherhood to him extended only to tomahawking, scalping, and, to gratify some peculiar feelings of their own, skinning them both; and they have their skins now in preparation for drum heads.

I am &c.

P. S. This affair happened about the first of April instant.

Signal Prowess of a Woman, in a Combat with some Indians. In a Letter to a Lady of this City.

Westmoreland, April 26. 1779.

Madam,

I Have wrote to Mr. —— of your city, an account of a very particular affair between a white man and two indians. I am now to give you a relation in which you will see how a person of your sex acquitted herself in defence of her own life, and that of her husband and children.

The lady who is the burthen of this story, is named Experience Bozarth. She lives off a creek called Dunkard-creek, in the south-west corner of this county. About the middle of March last, two or three families who were afraid to stay at home, gathered to her house, and there stayed; looking on themselves to be safer than when all scattered about at their own houses.

On a certain day some of the children thus collected, came running in from play in great haste, saying, there were ugly red men. One of the men in the house stepped to the door, where he received a ball in the side of his breast, which caused him to fall back into the house. The indian was immediately in over him, and engaged with another man who was in the house. The man tossed the indian on a bed, and called for a knife to kill him. (Observe these were all the men that were in the house.) Now Mrs. Bozrath appears the only defence, who not finding a knife at hand, took up an ax that lay by, and with one blow

blow cut out the brains of the indian. At that inſtant, (for all was inſtantaneous) a ſecond indian entered the door, and ſhot the man dead, who was engaged with the indian on the bed. Mrs. Bozarth turned to this ſecond indian, and with her ax gave him ſeveral large cuts, ſome of which let his entrails appear. He bawled out, murder, murder, (poor devil, as he himſelf had not been at murder) On this, ſundry other indians (who had hitherto been fully employed, killing ſome children out of doors) came ruſhing to his relief; one of whoſe heads Mrs. Bozarth clove in two with her ax, as he ſtuck it in at the door, which laid him flat upon the ſoil. Another ſnatched hold of the wounded bellowing fellow, and pulled him out of doors, and Mrs. Bozarth, with the aſſiſtance of the man who was firſt ſhot in the door, and by this time a little recovered, ſhut the door after them, and made it faſt, where they kept garriſon for ſeveral days, the dead man and dead indian both in the houſe with them, and the indians about the houſe beſieging them. At length they were relieved by a party ſent for that purpoſe.

This whole affair, to ſhutting the door, was not perhaps more than three minutes in acting.

The indians are exceeding troubleſome on our borders, and ſeveral extraordinary adventures happen, which would be endleſs to relate, I have ſelected theſe two, as the moſt remarkable that have fallen within my knowledge, which I expect you will communicate to each other.

I am, &c.

The CAVE *of* VANHEST.

Continued from p. 150.

SIR, ſaid I, upon a moment's recollection, I believe I am miſtaken with regard to ſome particulars in the affair of Col. Ramſay. He was firſt attacked by one dragoon, whom he thruſt through the body with his ſword. Again by a ſecond, whom he was about to have diſpatched in the ſame manner. A third in the mean time coming up, diſcharged his piſtol or fuſee upon his cheek, the ball glancing off the bone, and leaving him a painful but not dangerous wound.

Having given you the trouble to make this ſmall correction in my narrative, I proceed with the relation of our journey on the plain of Monmouth.

Riding on we came to the houſe of Mr. W-k-ff, around which lay a pretty ſtore of cannon-ball and grape-ſhot, which had been diſcharged on the enemy in their retreat. The houſe of Mr. W-k-ff had been made uſe of, during the engagement, to receive the wounded of the enemy, as it would appear from the ſtreams of blood viſible upon the floor, when this gentleman returned to take poſſeſſion of his dwelling. It will not be neceſſary to inform you, as it is what you muſt preſume without information, that the houſe of Mr. W-k-ff, had been plundered of every thing which he had not been able to convey from thence, before the enemy had advanced to his neighbourhood. He had loſt, if my memory ſerves me, to the

value of four thouſand pounds currency.

We detained ſeveral hours at the houſe of Mr. W-k-ff, until the heat of the day had conſiderably abated, and the ſun began to dart his rays leſs perpendicular. We then advanced in company with this gentleman the diſtance of a mile and a half farther on the plain, and found ourſelves with the Monmouth village on our right, and a ravine in front traverſing the plain in a line of north-eaſt from the village. The weſt margin of this ravine we remarked as that which muſt have been a good poſition on which to make a ſtand, when the enemy were advancing on the eaſt of it, at the time Gen. Lee had retired ſome diſtance from before them. On the right, the poſition was aſſiſted by the village, and the weſtern margin which was, where we ſtood, equally elevated with the eaſtern, had the advantage of an orchard, though not of greatly ſpreading and umbrageous trees.

We paſſed the ravine upon a bridge of ſplit timbers, laid tranſverſely upon the unſtable marſh, and now were upon the ſpot of ground which was the utmoſt advance of the diviſion under Gen. Lee, who in this place had diſcovered the columns of the enemy, one of them advancing in his front, the other on his right, with an intention to turn it. To prevent this, he he had left one half of his diviſion to hold a countenance upon the enemy in front, while with the other half of his diviſion he had marched paralled with the ravine about a mile towards the village, and for ſome reaſons had afterwards drawn off to the weſtern margin of the ravine of which we have already ſpoken, as having the appearance of a good poſition. This retreat of the general is greatly cenſured. It is not in my power, unacquainted with the number of the troops, and the circumſtances of the moment, to form any judgment. The general is under an arreſt, and the court-martial, I make no doubt, will determine juſtly.

Half a mile in advance of the ravine, we came to the houſe of the aged Mr. W-k-ff, the father of the gentleman with whom we rode. The young ladies of the family gave us ſeveral ſmall particulars of information, relative to circumſtances of the parties of our army and of the enemy, on the morning of the day of the engagement. A party of the marksmen of the enemy had placed themſelves in the garden to the north of the houſe, amongſt the buſhes and the trees, and behind the paling of the garden. A party of about 60 of our light horſe advanced to the ſouth of the houſe, and amongſt theſe was a Mr. W-k-ff, the brother of the young ladies. This gentleman had converſed with his ſiſter from the front door, and received information of the enemy, while the other of the ſiſters was reaſoning from the door oppoſite with the party of the enemy in ambuſcade, and adviſing them (ſaucy creatures) to withdraw; for certainly the Americans would be ſhortly up, and might, in their malicious purpoſe, do them real damage. On the information given by his ſiſter, the brother and his party immediately

immediately drew off. but, in their retreat, captain Dickinson received a ball, which making a furrow of about half its depth, paſſed upon his head, and by this wound, ſo delicately made, he inſtantly dropt Half a mile to the eaſt of this houſe, we found ourſelves at the forks of the Middletown and Shrewſbury roads, where the enemy had encamped, and where their main body was the evening before the battle. Not far from this ground, the enemy in their retreat had burnt ſeveral houſes, the ruins of which we ſurveyed as we paſſed along, but to us who had ſeen the ſuburbs of Philadelphia, it was no new ſpectacle.

Mr. W-k ff having now left us, we proceeded on the road to Middleton, which we had the curioſity to viſit, as far as the houſe of Mr. Cov nh n, who with great civility received us, and made us very happy with his converſation, which was ſoft, polite, and ſenſible. This gentleman informed us, that at the time of the retreat of general Lee, the greater part of the baggage of the enemy was but a ſmall diſtance in the rear of their advancing columns and had that officer attacked at this juncture with ſucceſs, the whole muſt have fallen into our hands.

Next day we ſaw Middleton, and had a proſpect of the bay of Amboy.

The day following we rode to Shrewſbury, and dipt ourſelves in the water of the ocean We then re meaſured back our journey on the plain of Monmouth, and bending northward on the day after, met the Raritan, which having traced to theſe mountains, we were happy laſt evening to be received to your hoſpitable dwelling.

I had finiſhed my narration, and the hermit of the cave was ſilent; but from the kindling luſtre of his eyes, at every circumſtance which in the courſe of the narration, reflected honour on the arms of America, it was evident that he was in ſentiment a whig

Nevertheleſs I was ſtill greatly at a loſs to know what could be the cauſe of his retirement to his preſent ſolitude. On my firſt acquaintance with him, I had thought it poſſible he might be diſaffected with the preſent cauſe of America, and had withdrawn to this mountain, that he might not be under the neceſſity of taking any part in the conteſt. But the viſible benevolence and good ſenſe of the man, and at the ſame time, the pleaſure diſcoverable in his countenance on every circumſtance of advantage in our favour, placed it beyond a doubt, that he was a friend to America. However, I had a deſire to know his hiſtory, and for this reaſon, after ſome preface of ſmooth words, hinted to him that curioſity which had naturally been excited in my mind, and requeſted him, though in a manner diſtant, and with ſome degree of that delicacy which the circumſtance required, that it would give me great pleaſure to hear the life and travels of a man of his years and experience.

My ſon, ſaid he, I will with great pleaſure gratify your very natural and pardonable curioſity: But the ſtory of my life is ſad-

dened

ned with adverſity, and will accord better with the ſhadows of the evening. Until that time give me leave to defer the narrative. The day you ſee is become bright with the rays of the cloud diſpelling ſun. It is time that we go upon the ſoil to collect fruits and vegetables for the ſhort repaſt of the dinner hour. After which it will remain for the ſlow hours of the day, that we try the river with the hook, and return home to light up the cave with the twilight lamp, and while Bernardus dreſſes what we may have taken, it will our amuſement to recal former times, and repeat with a melancholy pleaſure, the laborious toils of experience in the ways of men.

To be continued.

Green Tea *in America.*

Ladies,

THIS is the beſt ſeaſon to prepare your bloſſom, hyſon, and beſt green teas for the next year. But you will aſk, Where ſhall we find them? The deſign of this advertiſement is to inform you, in many parts of this great continent, to which the truly great man Columbus ought to have given the name, (a juſtice to his memory which I hope the Hon. Congreſs, will ſome time take into their wiſe conſideration) I ſay, in this country, fraudulently named America, in low grounds, where are ponds of water in winter, and only damp ground in ſummer, grows a tree commonly known by the name of *peach-tree oak*; the tree being like a ſmooth-bark'd Spaniſh oak, with a leaf like the peach tree, but ſcarcely as broad; this is either the real Eaſt-India green tea, or at leaſt ſo much the ſame, in all the ſenſible qualities of ſmell, taſte, colour, aſpect, and aſtringency, that I preſume no perſon could know them apart, equally prepared, and in different teapots,

If it be farther enquired, how I know it? I anſwer, I have uſed no other the laſt year. Knowing that this part of America ſo exactly agrees with China and other parts of the Eaſt-Indies, where the teas are made, lying not only in the ſame latitudes, but in the ſame manner towards the ocean, with like winds, ſoil, and produce, not common to any other parts; I thought that tea muſt grow here too: I have therefore tried perhaps all the trees and ſhrubs here, and ſome years ago thought the ſhrub here called *red root* was the tea, and ſo far it was true, that the *red root* is one of three things in that compound called the *youchi* or *bohea tea*, the other is the *green tea*, the third article I am not certain of, but think it may probably be the leaves of the *wild roſe*, all well mixt together; which mixture the Chineſe themſelves prefer to the *green*. But we muſt never forget, that no teas of any kind whatever, can be properly cured, or be fit for uſe in leſs than twelve months; its being carried over ſeas is alſo a great improvement.

My diſcovering the *peach tree oak* to be the *green tea* was at laſt accidental. I had taſted the leaves, found them pleaſant, filled my pockets, and threw them into a preſs. A conſiderable time after, at the door of the preſs, I perceived a fine ſmell of green tea,

tea, which drew my curioſity, as I knew I had neither bought, or allowed myſelf to taſte the Eaſt-India teas, ſince it became the oſtenſible price of ſome of the beſt blood in America; though I had been a poor ſlave to that womaniſh practice before. Finding it poſſeſſed of the ſmell, and alſo the taſte in tea when cold, but having ſome greeniſh or ſage like taſte when hot. I tried various ways of curing and manufacturing it, as ſweating it in jugs, in a water bath, drying in an oven, &c. but after all, ſome greeniſh taſte would attend it while new. Nothing but age will cure it; that which I threw by laſt year is good now. All ſweating, &c. only weakens the tea, without any improvement.

I would therefore propoſe, that all who have ſuch trees in their neighbourhood would gather the young leaves now while it is in flower, or indeed at any time while the leaves are juicy and of a deep green; for when the weather grows very hot and dry, they grow thin, weak, and loſe their flavour. Let the leaves be dried as ſoon as poſſible in a ſhade, and then only crumble with your hands, and preſs them hard into canniſters, glaſs veſſels, clean ſtone jugs, or any well tin'd veſſel. They cannot be too well preſſed down, or too cloſely confined from the air. Theſe canniſters or veſſels are to be laid by, or carried over ſea, &c. but not to be opened till it has been packed up at leaſt one whole year.

I know of no objection againſt this propoſal, except the old adage, "*Things far-fetched and dear-bought are fitteſt for ladies.*" But I hope in our country there are at leaſt great numbers, who can ſacrifice vanity, curioſity, and foreign expenſive trifles, to virtue, good ſenſe, œconomy, and the love of their country.

Yours, &c.

M. W.

Lewes, April 13. 1779.

CONSTITUTIONS *of the ſeveral* STATES.

The CONSTITUTION *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania, *as eſtabliſhed by the* General Convention *elected for that Purpoſe, and held at Philadelphia, July* 15*th*, 1776. *and continued by Adjournments to Sept.* 28. 1776.

WHEREAS all government ought to be inſtituted and ſupported for the ſecurity and protection of the community as ſuch, and to enable the individuals who compoſe it to enjoy their natural rights, and the other bleſſings which the author of exiſtence has beſtowed upon man; and whenever theſe great ends of government are not obtained, the people have a right, by common conſent to change it, and take ſuch meaſures as to them may appear neceſſary to promote their ſafety and happineſs. And whereas the inhabitants of this Commonwealth have, in conſideration of protection only, heretofore acknowledged allegiance to the king of Great-Britain, and the ſaid king has not only withdrawn that protection, but commenced, and ſtill continues to carry on, with unabated vengeance, a moſt cruel and unjuſt war againſt them, employing therein,

therein, not only the troops of Great-Britain, but foreign mercenaries, ſavages, and ſlaves, for the avowed purpoſe of reducing them to a total and abject ſubmiſſion to the deſpotic domination of the Britiſh Parliament, with many other acts of tyranny, (more fully ſet forth in the Declaration of Congreſs) whereby all allegiance and fealty to the ſaid king and his ſucceſſors are diſſolved and at an end, and all power and authority derived from him ceaſed in theſe Colonies. And whereas it is abſolutely neceſſary for the welfare and ſafety of the inhabitants of the ſaid Colonies, that they be henceforth free and independent States, and that juſt, permanent, and proper forms of government exiſt in every part of them, derived from, and founded on the authority of the people only, agreeable to the directions of the Hon American Congreſs. WE, the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of Pennſylvania, in General Convention met, for the expreſs purpoſe of framing ſuch a government, confeſſing the goodneſs of the great Governor of the Univerſe (who alone knows to what degree of earthly happineſs mankind may attain, by perfecting the arts of government) in permitting the people of this State, by common conſent, and without violence, deliberately to form for themſelves ſuch juſt rules as they ſhall think beſt, for governing their future ſociety; and being fully convinced that it is our indiſpenſible duty to eſtabliſh ſuch original principles of government, as will beſt promote the general happineſs of the people of this State, and their poſterity, and provide for future improvements, without partiality for or prejudice againſt any particular claſs, ſect, or denomination of men whatever, DO, by virtue of the authority veſted in us by our conſtituents, ordain, declare, and eſtabliſh, the following *Declaration of Rights*, and *Frame of Government*, to be *The Conſtitution* of this Commonwealth, and to remain in force therein for ever, unaltered, except in ſuch articles as ſhall hereafter on experience be found to require improvement, and which ſhall by the ſame authority of the people, fairly delegated as this Frame of Government directs, be amended or improved for the more effectual obtaining and ſecuring *the great end and deſign of all government*, herein before mentioned.

CHAP. I.

A Declaration *of the* Rights *of the* inhabitants *of the State of* Pennſylvania.

I. THAT all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights, amongſt which are, the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, poſſeſſing, and protecting property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

2. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worſhip Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conſciences and underſtanding: And that no man ought, or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worſhip, or erect or ſupport any place of worſhip, or maintain any Miniſtry, contrary to, or againſt, his own free will and

conſent: Nor can any man, who acknowledges the being of a God, be juſtly deprived or abridged of any civil right as a citizen, on account of his religious ſentiments or peculiar mode of religious worſhip: And that no authority can or ought to be veſted in, or aſſumed by, any power whatever, that ſhall in any caſe interfere with, or in any manner controul, the right of conſcience in the free exerciſe of religious worſhip.

3. That the people of this State have the ſole, excluſive, and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal police of the ſame.

4. That all power being originally inherent in, and conſequently derived from, the people; therefore all officers of government, whether legiſlative or executive, are their truſtees and ſervants, and at all times accountable to them.

5. That government is, or ought to be, inſtituted for the common benefit, protection, and ſecurity of the people, nation, or community; and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any ſingle man, family, or ſet of men, who are a part only of that community: And that the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeaſible right to reform, alter, or aboliſh government in ſuch manner, as ſhall be by that community judged moſt conducive to the public weal.

6. That thoſe who are employed in the legiſlative and executive buſineſs of the State may be reſtrained from oppreſſion, the people have a right, at ſuch periods as they may think proper, to reduce their public officers to a private ſtation, and ſupply the vacancies by certain and regular elections.

7. That all elections ought to be free; and that all free men having a ſufficient evident common intereſt with, and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers, or be elected into office.

8. That every member of ſociety hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expence of that protection, and yield his perſonal ſervice, when neceſſary, or an equivalent thereto: But no part of a man's property can be juſtly taken from him, or applied to public uſes, without his own conſent, or that of his legal repreſentatives: Nor can any man who is conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, be juſtly compelled thereto, if he will pay ſuch equivalent: Nor are the people bound by any laws, but ſuch as they have in like manner aſſented to, for their common good.

9. That in all proſecutions for criminal offences, a man hath a right to be heard by himſelf and his council, to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with the witneſſes, to call for evidence in his favour, and a ſpeedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the country, without the unanimous conſent of which jury he cannot be found guilty: Nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf: Nor can any man be juſtly deprived of his liberty, except by the laws of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

10. That the people have a

right

right to hold themſelves, their houſes, papers, and poſſeſſions free from ſearch or ſeizure; and therefore warrants without oaths or affirmations firſt made, affording a ſufficient foundation for them, and whereby any officer or meſſenger may be commanded or required to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to ſeize any perſon or perſons, his or their property, not particularly deſcribed, are contrary to that right, and ought not to be granted.

11. That in controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the parties have a right to trial by jury, which ought to be held ſacred.

12. That the people have a right to freedom of ſpeech, and of writing, and publiſhing their ſentiments; therefore the freedom of the preſs ought not to be reſtrained.

13. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themſelves and the State; and as ſtanding armies, in the time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up: And that the military ſhould be kept under ſtrict ſubordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

14. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and a firm adherence to juſtice, moderation, temperance, induſtry, and frugality, are abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve the bleſſings of liberty, and to keep a government free: The people ought therefore to pay particular attention to theſe points in the choice of Officers and Repreſentatives, and have a right to exact a due and conſtant regard to them, from their Legiſlators and Magiſtrates, in the making and executing ſuch laws as are neceſſary for the good government of the State.

15. That all men have a natural inherent right to emigrate from one State to another that will receive them, or to form a new State in vacant countries, or in ſuch countries as they can purchaſe, whenever they think that thereby they may promote their own happineſs.

16. That the people have a right to aſſemble together, to conſult for their common good, to inſtruct their Repreſentatives, and to apply to the Legiſlature for redreſs of grievances, by addreſs, petition, or remonſtrance.

CHAP. II.

Plan *or* Frame *of* Government.

Section the Firſt.

THE Commonwealth or State of Pennſylvania ſhall be governed hereafter by an Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſame, and a Preſident and Council, in manner and form following——

Sect. 2. The ſupreme legiſlative power ſhall be veſted in a Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth or State of Pennſylvania.

Sect. 3. The ſupreme executive power ſhall be veſted in a Preſident and Council.

Sect. 4. Courts of juſtice ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the city of Philadelphia, and in every county of this State.

Sect. 5. The freemen of this commonwealth and their ſons ſhall be trained and armed for its defence, under ſuch regulations, reſtrictions, and exceptions as the

the General Aſſembly ſhall by law direct, preſerving always to the people the right of chuſing their colonel and all commiſſioned officers under that rank, in ſuch manner and as often as by the ſaid laws ſhall be directed.

Sect. 6. Every freeman of the full age of twenty-one years, having reſided in this State for the ſpace of one whole year next before the day of election for repreſentatives, and paid public taxes during that time, ſhall enjoy the right of an elector: Provided always, That ſons of freeholders of the age of twenty-one years ſhall be entitled to vote, although they have not paid taxes.

Sect. 7. The houſe of repreſentatives of the freemen of this commonwealth, ſhall conſiſt of perſons moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue, to be choſen by the freemen of every city and county of this commonwealth reſpectively. And no perſon ſhall be elected unleſs he has reſided in the city or county for which he ſhall be choſen, two years immediately before the ſaid election; nor ſhall any member, while he continues ſuch, hold any other office, except in the militia.

Sect. 8. No perſon ſhall be capable of being elected a member to ſerve in the houſe of Repreſentatives of the freemen of this commonwealth more than four years in ſeven.

Sect. 9. The members of the houſe of repreſentatives ſhall be choſen annually by ballot, by the freemen of the commonwealth, on the ſecond Tueſday in October, for ever, (except this preſent year) and ſhall meet on the fourth Monday of the ſame month, and ſhall be ſtiled, *The General Aſſembly of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of Pennſylvania*, and ſhall have power to chuſe their ſpeaker, the treaſurer of the State, and their other officers; ſit on their own adjournments; prepare bills and enact them into laws; judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members; they may expel a member, but not a ſecond time for the ſame cauſe; they may adminiſter oaths or affirmations on examination of witneſſes; redreſs grievances; impeach ſtate criminals; grant charters of incorporation; conſtitute towns, boroughs, cities and counties: And ſhall have all other powers neceſſary for the legiſlature of a free ſtate or commonwealth: But they ſhall have no power to add to, alter, aboliſh, or infringe any part of this conſtitution.

Sect. 10. A quorum of the houſe of repreſentatives ſhall conſiſt of two thirds of the whole number of members elected; and having met and choſen their ſpeaker, ſhall each of them before they proceed to buſineſs, take and ſubſcribe, as well the oath or affirmation of fidelity or allegiance herein after directed, as the following oath or affirmation, viz.

I —— do ſwear (or affirm) that as a Member of this Aſſembly, I will not propoſe or aſſent to any bill, vote, or reſolution, which ſhall appear to me injurious to the people; nor do or conſent to any act or thing whatever, that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen or abridge their rights and privileges, as declared in the conſtitution of this ſtate; but will in all things conduct myſelf as a faithful honeſt repreſentative and guar-

dian of the people, according to the beſt of my judgment and abilities.

And each member before he takes his ſeat, ſhall make and ſubſcribe the following declaration, viz.

I do believe in one God, the Creator and Governor of the Univerſe, the rewarder of the good and the puniſher of the wicked. And I do acknowledge the Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtament to be given by Divine inſpiration.

And no further or other religious teſt ſhall ever after be required of any civil officer or magiſtrate in this State.

Sect. 11. Delegates to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs ſhall be choſen by ballot by the future General Aſſembly at their firſt meeting, and annually for ever afterwards, as long as ſuch repreſentation ſhall be neceſſary. Any delegate may be ſuperſeded at any time, by the General Aſſembly appointing another in his ſtead. No man ſhall ſit in Congreſs longer than two years ſucceſſively, nor be capable of reelection for three years afterwards: And no perſon who holds any office in the gift of Congreſs, ſhall hereafter be elected to repreſent this commonwealth in Congreſs.

Sect. 12. If any city or cities, county or counties ſhall neglect or refuſe to elect and ſend repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly, two thirds of the members from the cities or counties that do elect and ſend repreſentatives, provided they may be a majority of the cities and counties of the whole ſtate, when met ſhall have all the powers of the General Aſſembly, as fully and amply as if the whole were preſent.

Sect. 13. The doors of the houſe in which the repreſentatives of the freemen of this ſtate ſhall ſit in General Aſſembly, ſhall be and remain open for the admiſſion of all perſons who behave decently, except only when the welfare of this ſtate may require the doors to be ſhut.

Sect. 14. The votes and proceedings of the General Aſſembly ſhall be printed weekly during their ſitting, with the yeas and nays on any queſtion, vote, or reſolution, where any two members require it, except when the vote is taken by ballot; and when the yeas and nays are to taken, every member ſhall have a right to inſert the reaſons of his vote upon the minutes, if he deſire it.

Sect. 15. To the end that laws before they are enacted may be more maturely conſidered, and the inconvenience of haſty determinations as much as poſſible prevented, all bills of public nature ſhall be printed for the conſideration of the people, before they are read in General Aſſembly the laſt time for debate and amendment; and except on occaſions of ſudden neceſſity ſhall not be paſſed into laws until the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly; and for the more perfect ſatisfaction of the public, the reaſons and motives for making ſuch laws ſhall be fully and clearly expreſſed in the preambles.

Sect. 16. The ſtile of the laws of this commonwealth ſhall be, "*Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of*

of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame." And the General Aſſembly ſhall affix their ſeal to every bill, as ſoon as it is enacted into a law, which ſeal ſhall be kept by the Aſſembly, and ſhall be called, *The ſeal of the laws of Pennſylvania*, and ſhall not be uſed for any other purpoſe.

Sect. 17. The city of Philadelphia, and each county in this commonwealth reſpectively, ſhall on the firſt Tueſday of November in this preſent year, and on the ſecond Tueſday in October, annually for the two next ſucceeding years, to wit, the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſeven, and the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy eight, chuſe ſix perſons to repreſent them in General Aſſembly. But as repreſentatives in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants is the only principle which can at all times ſecure liberty, and make the voice of a majority of the people the law of the land; therefore the General Aſſembly ſhall cauſe compleat liſts of the taxables inhabitants in the city and each county in the commonwealth reſpectively, to be taken, and returned to them, on or before the laſt meeting of the Aſſembly, elected in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy eight, who ſhall appoint a repreſentation to each, in proportion to the number of taxables ſuch returns, which repreſentation ſhall continue for the next ſeven years afterwards, at the end of which, a new return of the taxable inhabitants ſhall be made, and a repreſentation agreeable thereto appointed by the ſaid Aſſembly, and ſo on ſeptenially for ever. The wages of the repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, and all other ſtate charges ſhall be paid out of the ſtate treaſury.

Sect. 18. In order that the freemen of this commonwealth may enjoy the benefit of election as equally as may be until the repreſentation ſhall commence, as directed in the foregoing ſection, each county at its own choice may be divided into diſtricts, hold elections therein, and elect their repreſentatives of the county, and their other elective officers, as ſhall be hereafter regulated by the General Aſſembly of this ſtate. And no inhabitant of this ſtate ſhall have more than one annual vote at the general election for repreſentatives in Aſſembly.

Sect. 19. For the preſent the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate ſhall conſiſt of twelve perſons, choſen in the following manner: The freemen of the city of Philadelphia, and of the counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter, and Bucks, reſpectively, ſhall chooſe by ballot one perſon for the city, and one for each county aforeſaid, to ſerve for three years and no longer, at the time and place for electing repreſentatives in General Aſſembly. The freemen of the counties of Lancaſter, York, Cumberland, and Berks, ſhall, in like manner, elect one perſon for each county reſpectively, to ſerve as counſellors for two years, and no longer. And the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland reſpectively, ſhall, in like manner elect one perſon for each county, to ſerve as counſellors

for

for one year and no longer. And at the expiration of the time for which each counſellor was choſen to ſerve, the freemen of the city of Philadelphia, and of the ſeveral counties of ne ſtate reſpectively, ſhall elect one perſon to ſerve as counſellor for three years and no longer; and ſo on every third year for ever. By this mode of election and continual rotation, more men will be trained to public buſineſs, there will in every ſubſequent year be found in the council a number of perſons acquainted with the proceedings of the foregoing years, whereby the buſineſs will be more conſiſtently conducted, and moreover the danger of eſtabliſhing an inconvenient ariſtrocacy will be effectually prevented. All vacancies in the council that may happen by death, reſignation, or otherwiſe, ſhall be filled at the next general election for repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, unleſs a particular election for that purpoſe ſhall be ſooner appointed by the preſident and council. No member of the General Aſſembly or delegate in Congreſs, ſhall be choſen a member of the council. The Preſident and Vice-Preſident ſhall be choſen annually by the joint ballot of the General Aſſembly and Council, of the members of the council. Any perſon having ſerved as a counſellor for three ſucceſſive years, ſhall be incapable of holding that office for four years afterwards. Every member of the council ſhall be a juſtice of the peace for the whole commonwealth, by virtue of his office.

In caſe new additional counties ſhall hereafter be erected in this ſtate, ſuch county or counties ſhall elect a counſellor, and ſuch county or counties ſhall be annexed to the next neighbouring counties, and ſhall take rotation with ſuch counties.

The Council ſhall meet annually, at the ſame time and place with the General Aſſembly.

The treaſurer of the ſtate, truſtees of the loan-office, naval officers, collectors of cuſtoms or exciſe, judge of the admiralty, attornies-general, ſheriffs and prothonotaries, ſhall not becapable of a ſeat in the General Aſſembly, Executive Council, or Continental Congreſs.

Sect. 20. The Preſident, and in his abſence the Vice-preſident with the Council, five of whom ſhall be a quorum, ſhall have power to appoint and commiſſionate judges, naval officers, judge of the admiralty, attorney general, and all other officers, civil and military, except ſuch as are choſen by the General Aſſembly, or the people, agreeable to this frame of government, and the laws that may be made hereafter; and ſhall ſupply every vacancy, in any office, occaſioned by death, reſignation, removal or diſqualification, until the office, occaſioned by death, reſignation, removal, or diſqualification, until the office can be filled in the time and manner directed by law or this conſtitution. They are to correſpond with other ſtates, and tranſact buſineſs with the officers of government, civil and military; and to prepare ſuch buſineſs as may appear

to

to them neceſſary, to lay before the General Aſſembly. They ſhall ſit as judges to hear and determine on impeachments, taking to their aſſiſtance, for advice only, the juſtices of the ſupreme court. And ſhall have power to grant pardons, and remit fines, in all caſes whatſoever, except in caſes of impeachment; and in caſes of treaſon and murder, ſhall have power to grant reprieves, but not to pardon, until the end of the next ſeſſions of Aſſembly; but there ſhall be no remiſſion or mitigation of puniſhments on impeachments, except by act of the legiſlature; they are alſo to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; they are to expedite the execution of ſuch meaſures as may be reſolved upon by the General Aſſembly; and they may draw upon the treaſury for ſuch ſums as ſhall be appropriated by the Houſe: they may alſo lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time, not exceeding thirty days, in the receſs of the houſe only: They may alſo grant ſuch licences as ſhall be directed by law; and ſhall have power to call together the General Aſſembly when neceſſary, before the day to which they ſhall ſtand adjourned. The Preſident ſhall be commander in chief of the forces of the ſtate, but ſhall not command in perſon, except adviſed thereto by the Council, and then only ſo long as they ſhall approve thereof. The Preſident and Council ſhall have a Secretary, and keep fair books of their proceedings, wherein any counſellor may enter his diſſent, with his reaſons in ſupport of it.

Sect. 21. All commiſſions ſhall be in the name, and by the authority of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſealed with the ſtate ſeal, ſigned by the Preſident or Vice preſident, and atteſted by the Secretary; which ſeal ſhall be kept by the Council.

Sect. 22. Every officer of ſtate, whether judicial, or executive, ſhall be liable to be impeached by the General Aſſembly, either when in office, or after his reſignation, or removal for maladminiſtration: All impeachments ſhall be before the Preſident or Vice Preſident and Council, who ſhall hear and determine the ſame.

Sect. 23. The judges of the ſupreme court of judicature ſhall have fixed ſalaries, be commiſſioned for ſeven years only, tho' capable of re-appointment at the end of that term, but removeable for miſbehaviour at any time by the General Aſſembly; they ſhall not be allowed to ſit as members in the Continental Congreſs, Executive Council, or General Aſſembly, nor to hold any other office civil or military, nor to take or receive fees or perquiſites of any kind.

Sect. 24. The ſupreme court and the ſeveral courts of common pleas of this commonwealth ſhall, beſides the powers uſually exerciſed by ſuch courts, have the powers of a court of chancery, ſo far as relates to the perpetuating teſtimony, obtaining evidence from places not within this ſtate, and the care of the perſons and eſtates of thoſe who are *non compotes mentis*, and ſuch other powers as may be found

found neceſſary by future General Aſſemblies, not inconſiſtent with this conſtitution.

Sect. 25. Trials ſhall be by jury as heretofore: And it is recommended to the legiſlature of this ſtate to provide by law againſt every corruption or partiality in the choice, return, or appointment of juries.

Sect. 26. Courts of ſeſſions, common pleas, and orphans courts ſhall be held quarterly in each city and county; and the legiſlature ſhall have power to eſtabliſh all ſuch other courts as they may judge for the good of the inhabitants of the ſtate. All courts ſhall be open, and juſtice ſhall be impartially adminiſtered without corruption or unneceſſary delay: All their officers ſhall be paid an adequate but moderate compenſation for their ſervices: And if any officer ſhall take greater or other fees than the laws allow him, either directly or indirectly, it ſhall ever after diſqualify him from holding any office in this ſtate.

Sect. 27. All proſecutions ſhall commence in the name and by the authority of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania; and all indictments ſhall conclude with theſe words, "*Againſt the peace and dignity of the ſame.*" The ſtyle of all proceſs hereafter in this ſtate ſhall be, *The commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*

Sect. 28. The perſon of a debtor, where there is not a ſtrong preſumption of fraud, ſhall not be continued in priſon, after delivering up, *bona fide*, all his eſtate real and perſonal, for the uſe of his creditors, in ſuch manner as ſhall be hereafter regulated by law. All priſoners ſhall be bailable by ſufficient ſureties, unleſs for capital offences, when the proof is evident or preſumption great.

Sect. 29. Exceſſive bail ſhall not be exacted for bailable offences: And all fines ſhall be moderate.

Sect. 30. Juſtices of the peace ſhall be elected by the freeholders of each city and county reſpectively, that is to ſay, two or more perſons may be choſen for each ward, townſhip, or diſtrict, as the law ſhall hereafter direct: And their names ſhall be returned to the Preſident in Council, who ſhall commiſſionate one or more of them for each ward, townſhip, or diſtrict ſo returning, for ſeven years, removable for miſconduct by the General Aſſembly: But if any city or county, ward, townſhip, or diſtrict in this commonwealth ſhall hereafter incline to change the manner of appointing their juſtices of the peace as ſettled in this article, the General Aſſembly may make laws to regulate the ſame, agreeable to the deſire of a majority of the freeholders of the city or county, ward, townſhip or diſtrict ſo applying. No juſtice of the peace ſhall ſit in the General Aſſembly unleſs he firſt reſign his commiſſion, nor ſhall he be allowed to take any fees, nor any ſallary or allowance except ſuch as the future legiſlature may grant.

Sec. 31. Sheriffs and coroners ſhall be elected annually in each city and county, by the freemen; that is to ſay, two perſons for each office, one of whom for each, is to be commiſſioned by the

the Preſident in Council. No perſon ſhall continue in the office of ſheriff more than three ſucceſſive years, or be capable of being again elected during four years afterwards. The election ſhall be held at the ſame time and place appointed for the election of repreſentatives: And the commiſſioners and aſſeſſors, and other officers choſen by the people, ſhall alſo be then and there elected, as has been uſual heretofore, until altered or otherwiſe regulated by the future legiſlature of this ſtate.

Sect. 32. All elections, whether by the people or in General Aſſembly, ſhall be by ballot, free and voluntary: And any elector, who ſhall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, monies, or otherwiſe, ſhall forfeit his right to elect for that time, and ſuffer ſuch other penalty as future laws ſhall direct. And any perſon who ſhall directly or indirectly give, promiſe, or beſtow any ſuch rewards to be elected, ſhall be thereby rendered incapable to ſerve for the enſuing year.

Sect. 33. All fees, licence money, fines, and forfeitures heretofore granted, or paid to the Governor, or his deputies for the ſupport of government, ſhall hereafter be paid into the public treaſury, unleſs altered or aboliſhed by the future legiſlature.

Sect. 34. A regiſter's-office for the probate of wills, and granting letters of adminiſtration, and an office for the recording of deeds, ſhall be kept in each city and county: The officers to be appointed by the General Aſſembly, removeable at their pleaſure, and to be commiſſioned by the Preſident in Council.

Sect. 35. The printing preſſes ſhall be free to every perſon who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legiſlature, or any part of government.

Sect. 36. As every freeman, to preſerve his independence, (if without a ſufficient eſtate) ought to have ſome profeſſion, calling, trade or farm, whereby he may honeſtly ſubſiſt, there can be no neceſſity for, nor uſe in eſtabliſhing offices of profit, the uſual effects of which are dependence and ſervility, unbecoming freemen, in the poſſeſſors and expectants; faction, contention, corruption, and diſorder among the people. But if any man is called into public ſervice, to the prejudice of his private affairs, he has a right to a reaſonable compenſation: And whenever an office, through increaſe of fees, or otherwiſe, becomes ſo profitable as to occaſion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be leſſened by the legiſlature.

Sect. 37. The future legiſlature of this ſtate, ſhall regulate intails in ſuch a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

Sect. 38. The penal laws as heretofore uſed, ſhall be reformed by the future legiſlature of this ſtate, as ſoon as may be, and puniſhments made in ſome caſes leſs ſanguinary, and in general more proportionate to the crimes.

Sect. 39. To deter more effectually from the commiſſion of crimes, by continued viſible puniſhment of long duration, and to make [illegible] nary puniſhments

ments leſs neceſſary, houſes ought to be prov'ded for puniſhing by hard labour, thoſe who ſhall be convicted of crimes not capital; wherein the criminals ſhall be employed for the benefit of the public, or for reparation of injuries done to private perſons: And all perſons at proper times ſhall be admitted to ſee the priſoners at their labour.

Sect. 40. Every officer, whether judicial, executive, or military, in authority under this commonwealth, ſhall take the following oath or affirmation of allegiance, and general oath of office, before he enter on the execution of his office: The oath or affirmation of allegiance.

"*I* ____ *do ſwear (or affirm) That I will be true and faithful to the commonwealth of Pennſylvania: And that I will not directly or indirectly do any act or thing prejudicial or injurious to the conſtitution or government thereof as eſtabliſhed by the Convention.*"

The oath or affirmation of office.

"*I do ſwear (or affirm) That I will faithfully execute the office of for the of and will do equal right and juſtice to all men to the beſt of my judgment and abilities, according to law.*"

Sect. 41. No public tax, cuſtom, or contribution ſhall be impoſed upon, or paid by the people of this ſtate, except by a law for that purpoſe: And before any law be made for raiſing it, the purpoſe for which any tax is to be raiſed ought to appear clearly to the legiſlature to be of more ſervice to the community than the money would be, if not collected; which being well obſerved, taxes can never be burdens.

Sect. 42. Every foreigner of good character, who comes to ſettle in this ſtate, having firſt taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the ſame, may purchaſe, or by other juſt means acquire, hold, and transfer land or other real eſtate; and after one year's reſidence ſhall be deemed a free denizen thereof, and intitled to all the rights of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate, except that he ſhall not be capable of being elected a repreſentative, until after two years reſidence.

Sect. 43. The inhabitants of this ſtate ſhall have liberty to fowl and hunt in ſeaſonable times on the lands they hold, and on all other lands therein not incloſed; and in like manner to fiſh in all boatable waters, and others, not private property.

Sect. 44. A ſchool or ſchools ſhall be eſtabliſhed in each county by the legiſlature, for the convenient inſtruction of youth, with ſuch ſalaries to the maſters paid by the public, as may enable them to inſtruct youth at low prices: And all uſeful learning ſhall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more univerſities.

Sect. 45. Laws for the encouragement of virtue, and prevention of vice and immorality, ſhall be made and conſtantly kept in force, and proviſion ſhall be made for their due execution. And all religious ſocieties or bodies of men heretofore united or incorparated for the advancement of religion and learning, or for other pious and charitable purpoſes, ſhall be encouraged and protected in the enjoyment of the privileges, immunities and eſtates

eſtates which they were accuſtomed to enjoy, or could of right have enjoyed, under the laws and former conſtitution of this ſtate.

Sect. 46. The declaration of rights is hereby declared to be a part of the conſtitution of this commonwealth, and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.

Sect. 47. In order that the freedom of this commonwealth may be preſerved inviolate for ever, there ſhall be choſen by ballot by the freemen in each city and county reſpectively, on the ſecond Tueſday in October, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three, and on the ſecond Tueſday in October in every ſeventh year thereafter, two perſons in each city and county of this ſtate, to be called the council of cenſors; who ſhall meet together on the ſecond Monday of November, next enſuing their election; the majority of whom ſhall be quorum in every caſe, except as to calling a convention, in which two thirds of the whole number elected ſhall agree; and whoſe duty it ſhall be to enquire whether the conſtitution has been preſerved inviolate in every part? And whether the legiſlative and executive branches of government have performed their duty as guardians of the people, or aſſumed to themſelves, or exerciſed other or greater powers than they are intitled to by the conſtitution: They are alſo to enquire whether the public taxes have been juſtly laid and collected in all parts of this commonwealth, in what manner the pub public monies have been diſpoſed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed: For theſe purpoſes they ſhall have power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records; they ſhall have authority to paſs public cenſures, to order impeachments, and to recommend to the legiſlature the repealing ſuch laws as appear to them to have been enacted contrary to the principles of the conſtitution: Theſe powers they ſhall continue to have, for and during the ſpace of one year from the day of their election, and no longer: The ſaid council of cenſors ſhall alſo have power to call a convention, to meet within two years after their ſitting, if there appear to them an abſolute neceſſity of amending any article of the conſtitution which may be defective, explaining ſuch as may be thought not clearly expreſſed, and of adding ſuch as are neceſſary for the preſervation of the rights and happineſs of the people: But the articles to be amended, and the amendments propoſed, and ſuch articles as are propoſed to be added or aboliſhed, ſhall be promulgated at leaſt ſix months before the day appointed for the election of ſuch convention, for the previous conſideration of the people, that they may have an opportunity of inſtructing their delegates on the ſubject.

Solution to the new Queſtion in our Magazine for March. By the Queriſt.

TAKE dollars ſixty, guineas thirty four,
And half joes ſix, all at old price before;
Or ſev'nty dollars, thirteen guineas, and
Sev'nteen half joes to anſwer the demand.

POETICAL ESSAYS,

FOR MAY 1779.

King GEORGE *the* THIRD's SOLILOQUY.

O Damn this Congreſs, damn each *upſtart* ſtate.
On whoſe commands ten thouſand warriors wait:
From various climes that dire aſſembly came,
True to their truſt yet hoſtile to my fame;
'Tis theſe, ah theſe, have ruin'd half my ſway,
Diſgrac'd my arms, and led my realm aſtray.
France aids them now, (I play a deſperate game,)
And ſun-burnt Spain, they ſay, will do the ſame.
My armies vanquiſh'd, and my heroes fled,
My people murmuring, and my commerce dead,
My ſhatter'd navy, pelted, bruis'd, and clubb'd,
By Dutchmen bully'd, and by Frenchmen drubb'd;
My name abhorr'd, my nation in diſgrace,
What ſhould I do in ſuch a mournful caſe?
My hopes and joys are vaniſh'd with my coin,
My ruin'd army, and my loſt Burgoyne!
What ſhall I do? confeſs my labours vain,
Or whet my tuſks, and to the charge again.
But where's my force? my choiceſt troops are fled,
Some thouſands crippled, and a myriad dead.
If I were own'd the ſtouteſt of mankind,
And hell with all her rage inſpir'd my mind,
Could I at once with France and Spain contend,
And fight the *rebels* on the world's green end.
Yet rogues and ſavage tribes I muſt employ,
And what I cannot conquer will deſtroy.
Is there a robber cloſe in Newgate hem'd?
Is there a cut-throat fetter'd and condemn'd?
Haſte loyal ſlaves to George's ſtandard come,
Attend his lectures when your hear the drum,
Your chains I break, for better days prepare,
Come out my friends from priſon and from care:
Far to the weſt I plan your deſp'rate way,
There 'tis no ſin to ravage, burn, and ſlay;
There without fear your bloody trade purſue,
And ſhew mankind what Britiſh rage can do.
Ye daring hoſts that croud Columbia's ſhore,
Tremble ye traitors, and exult no more;
Flames I ſhall hurl with an unceaſing hand,
Till fires eternal blaze throughout your land,

And every dome and every town expires,
And traitors periſh in the unfeeling fires;
But hold---though this be all my ſoul's deſire,
Will my own towns be proof to *rebel* fire.
If in revenge my raging foes ſhould come,
And burn my London——it would ſtrike me dumb,
To ſee my children and my queen in tears,
And theſe tall piles come tumbling round my ears,
Would to its inmoſt caverns fright my mind,
And ſtun *ourſelf*, the boldeſt of mankind.
Curs'd be the day when firſt I ſaw the ſun,
Curs'd be the hour when I this war begun;
The fiends of darkneſs then inſpir'd my mind,
And powers unfriendly to the human kind:
My future years I conſecrate to woe,
For this great loſs my ſoul in tears ſhall flow.
To waſting grief and ſullen rage a prey,
To Scotland's utmoſt verge I take my way;
With nature's ſtorms eternal concert keep,
And while her billows rage, as fiercely weep:
O let the earth my rugged fate bemoan,
And give at leaſt one ſympathizing groan.

REBUS *on an* Amiable Young Lady.

-----Jam proterva
Fronte petit Lalage maritum.

PURE love is a paſſion by heaven deſign'd,
To ſmooth our rough natures, and poliſh mankind:
Its influence I feel, and in genius' deſpite
Invoke the fair muſes and venture to write;
Erato forbids me to publiſh my flame,
Though veil'd in ænigma, I'll tell you her name.

A queen once deſcended from Tudor's fam'd race,
Who rul'd a great people, though now in diſgrace:
With fleets ſhe triumphantly govern'd the main,
Deſtroy'd the Armada, and humbled proud Spain.
Join her name to a word which is us'd by the Gaul,
To expreſs what is *little*, *neat*, *pretty*, and *ſmall*.
Theſe eaſy devices will quickly impart,
The queen of my wiſhes, the joy of my heart.

The Rebus is told, and the fair one is known,
The fair one whom dame fortune may yet make my own;
If prayers and devotion can melt her to love,
My prayers and devotion her pity ſhall move.
Such ſweetneſs and goodneſs together combin'd,
So beateous her face, and ſo bright is her mind;

Too

Too tender a heart to delight in my pain,
Too juſt in her nature to let me com. lain:
" Such charms e'en a ſaint might with rapture admire,
" And an anchorite view with a youthful deſire."

MYSTIC.

City of Burlington, Oct. 13. 1777.

The CORNWALLIAD.

CANTO II.

NOW far advancing in the rear of day,
Came ſober evening with her mantle grey,
When evil luck, a wicked goddeſs, brought
From Princeton green a haſty-footed ſcout,
Who told the ſtory of the woes, that day
Which on his corps, and routed comrades lay:
How Waſhington had bayonetted the band,
Which under Mawhood made a gallant ſtand.
And having left Cornwallis far behind,
To drink the fragrance of the weſtern wind,
In whirlwind rage to Brunſwick heights came on
To ſtorm the barracs and conſume the town.
The blood reverting to its fartheſt ſource,
From every viſage took its rapid courſe;
The change was great of that day's front and rear,
From joy to grief, from higheſt hope to fear.
Ah! ſaid a Scot, who could philoſophize,
(And as he ſpoke he rubbed his liquid eyes)
Such are the ebbs, and ſuch the flows of life,
Where joy and grief maintain a dubious ſtrife;
This hour we ſcheme, and build a houſe in air,
The next we fall, and taſte of black deſpair:
Like him that gazes on the running moon,
And ſtrikes his foot upon a path-way ſtone;
Or him that fly through midnight ſilence goes,
And on a poſt obtrudes his wandering noſe.
I ſee our fate---we all muſt go to pot,
For every Briton will this night be ſhot;
The raging rebels will delight to ſlay,
And devil a one of us will ſpare---not they.
The Lord forbid, exclaimed another Scot,
And keep their mercy from ſo foul a thought.
But pray how near do theſe fell troops approach,
Fell troops to Engliſh, and fell troops to Scotch.
To whom the fugitive recovering breath,
But ſtill his viſage marked with fear of death,

Before

Before the morn illumes the Raritan,
On Brunſwic heights you ſhall behold their van,
Brigades of men, and many an opening file
To beat the ground, and tread the watry ſoil.
And ſo it was, for now Cornwallis far,
From Delaware banks brought up the rear of war,
Had Princeton paſſed, and that unhappy field
Which, late, his forces were obliged to yield.
O'er Kingſton bridge, and rocky hill above,
The ſcarlet files in weary marches move.
At length embrowned in that dark diſtant wood,
Which crowns the height of Brunſwic town he ſtood.
Who knows, ſaid he, but Waſhington is here?
At Rocky Hill we ſaw indeed his rear,
But though it bended to the north-way ſide,
As ranger-ſcouts, and jager-men have ſpyed;
Yet it may be, that in ſome bye-way trac,
He is before us, and has done the fact,
Poſſeſſed our ſtores, and cut our regiments off,
Which if 'tis ſo, I would not give a ſnuff
For all our lives; and the beſt hopes we have
Before next evening to eſcape the grave.
To whom a Scotſman: Sir, 'tis hard to tell
What ſly auld witch, or demon broke from hell,
Gives them ſuch artifice to blind our eyes,
And ſlide away without a word of noiſe;
This day they prick our van, the next our rear,
Now on this flank, and now on that appear;
Their rifle balls, like elf-ſhot, from the hill
Fly unperceived, and whom they hit they kill.
Thus, as you ſay, it is a likely caſe,
That they before us have ranſacked the place;
Now have they had at leaſt two hours of ſtart,
Which, with the advantage of black Satan's art,
Might here have brought them, like a crack of gun,
Before the glome of midnight ſhades came on.

(To be continued.)

The INVITATION, *by* J. L.

WHILE vernal flow'rs perfume the wind,
And muſic fill'd the fragrant grove;
Beneath an aged oak reclin'd,
Thus Damon ſpoke his anxious love:
Ah! what avails this leafy ſhade
To mitigate my riſing care?
In vain freſh verdure clothes the glade,
And fragrance fills the milder air.

Euphyſia's

II.

Euphvsia's gone! her absent charms,
From all things else detain my mind;
Her love all other loves disarms;
All nature frowns when she's unkind.
Come, fair one, taste these rural sweets;
The lawns, enrob'd in flow'rs and green,
Surpass parch'd walls and dusty streets,
And raise to view a brighter scene.

III.

Can noise of Carr's and crouds confus'd,
With sylvan chorists compare?
Breathes sweeter, from the ponds diffus'd,
Or from the meads, the balmy air?
Come! blushing Flora's charms invite,
Earth her enamell'd carpet spreads;
The trees their eager boughs unite,
The vines prepare their vaulted shades.

IV.

Beneath the pleasant, spreading trees,
We'll shun the noontide sultry heat;
When evening zephyrs gently breeze,
We'll to the vocal vales retreat.
With softest notes the feather'd choir
Shall gratify your ravish'd ear,
And your fond Damon shall conspire,
With all his pow'rs, your heart to cheer.

Chesnut-Level, 19th May 1779.

To COLLIN *in Answer to his* Rebus.

I Am just now informed by a message from Phœbus *,
That the *title* you write under is called a *Rebus*,
That Mahomet's birth was at the *city* of *Mecca*,
And thence i conclude her *first* name is *Rebecca*,
The second I am sure can be nothing but *Fisher*,
May Hymen § make her yours, if such you would wish her.

SYLVIUS.

B-l-e Town, M-r-l d.

* *The God of Poetry.* § *The God of Marriage.*

The STUDENT.

FArewel ye muses softest theme,
That us'd to prompt my silent dream,
Where Schuylkil, sweet meand'ring stream,
Glides by Arcadias's grove.

No

No more thy rural ſhades invite,
My calmer ſoul to ſweet delight,
Nor charm my favour'd hand to write,
Thy pleaſing tales of love,
Yet ere we part, dear muſes ſay,
Where ſhall we meet another day,
To celebrate America,
And her victorious ones:
Virtue now demands our ſong,
And freedom 'loud from ev'ry tongue,
Requires the time ſhould not be long,
Ere we reward her ſons.
We firſt ſhall ſing, as firſt in fame,
With nobler verſe, each virtuous name,
Of that grave band who did proclaim
Our glorious liberty:
But who can reach with juſt applauſe,
The virtue which in ſuch a cauſe
Supported both the truth and laws,
And now has made us free.
Then let not theſe brown ſhades ſuffice,
Let us on bolder pinions riſe,
And meeting yet in yonder ſkies,
Immortalize their fame:
There the heavenly muſes ire
Each ſofter boſom ſhall inſpire,
And point the poets pen with fire,
To write each glor'ous name.
Thence in each bright poetic line,
Enroll'd in characters divine,
Their 'luſtrous names ſhall ever ſhine,
Written on yonder ſkies:
There the brighteſt conſtellation
They ſhall become, the admiration
And dread of every future nation,
That attempts to tyrannize.

T.

EPIGRAM *Written for a* Young Lady *of this City.*

FINE ſhape, fair ſkin, good features, and an eye
That ſparkles love, and ſenſe, and ſweet vivacity!
I give her half my heart---why not the whole?
Becauſe I would not quite be left without a ſoul.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE peace lately concluded between the emperor of Germany and the king of Pruſſia is, in its preſent ſtate, a field for political ſpeculation. The New-York papers, from which the account of the peace is taken, have endeavoured to repreſent it as a circumſtance favourable to Britain, but until Mr. Rivington can furniſh his readers with ſome ſufficient grounds for ſuch a conjecture, his ſimple opinion of the matter will ſignify but little. Thoſe who pleaſe may believe Mr. Rivington; but as the caſe at preſent ſtands, it admits of an opinion directly contrary to that which he has endeavoured to circulate.

In order to form ſome judgment concerning the conſequences of the peace, it is neceſſary, in the firſt place, to go back to the ſtate of things before the war broke out between thoſe two powers. Secondly, What was the hopes and expectations of Britain reſpecting that war. And Thirdly, By what means the peace was accompliſhed.

The good diſpoſition of both thoſe powers towards America ſo late as March 1778, is, or ought to be, very well known here, and as their difference aroſe, about a month afterwards, on a meaſure no ways connected with America, there is no reaſon yet to ſuppoſe that any new grounds have been ſince produced to change either their diſpoſition or line of politics with reſpect to us. Mention was made in our papers laſt ſummer, that Pruſſia would be the ſecond power in Europe to acknowledge our independence; the information was founded on no leſs authority than that of a ſtate officer of the firſt rank of the Pruſſian court, and tranſmitted here by one of our commiſſioners, but the rupture happening almoſt immediately after, naturally occaſioned at that court a ceſſation of all other politics. The diſpoſition of the emperor of Germany at that time towards America may be eaſily collected from his connections with the court of France. Therefore, nothing that happened prior to the rupture has any thing in it favourable towards Britain.

The rupture broke ſuddenly out a few days after the treaty between France and America was ſigned, and the apprehenſions which the ſeveral powers on the continent of Europe were under, as to the probable extent and conſequences of the quarrel, ſeem in a great meaſure to have reſtricted their operations reſpecting America, by calling their attention more immediately to themſelves. And it appears to have been the hope and expectation of Britain, that the conteſt betweed the emperor and king of Pruſſia would, in the end, involve France, and probably Spain. For a confirmation of this opinion, I ſhall give an extract of a letter from a gentleman of high character in France, dated Feb. 28, 1778.

"I am ſorry to inform you there is now an appearance of an approaching rupture between the emperor and the king of Pruſſia, relative to the poſſeſſions of the

" the late Emperor of Bavaria's
" eſtates. Great-Britain, you
" may be ſure, will endeavour
" to inſtigate the King of Pruſſia
" to go on, becauſe if war en-
" ſues, France will moſt proba-
" bly be drawn in to take a part;
" but I ſtill hope that peace will
" be maintained by negoci-
" ation."

It has happened according to the writer's wiſh. Peace has taken place between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, and that through the mediation of *France* and *Ruſſia*. It does not appear, even by the New-York account, that the Court of London had any thing to do in compromiſing the diſpute, and as it is eaſy to ſee that her hope was in the continuance and probable conſequences of the quarrel, it is natural to conclude that ſhe muſt feel herſelf diſappointed by the peace.

That the peace is an agreeable event to France is deduced with certainty from the part which ſhe took in promoting it; and as it relieves her from the apprehenſions of a war on the Continent of Europe, it leaves her at liberty to proſecute the object of the alliance.

COMMON SENSE.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Extract of a letter from General Schuyler to General Waſhington, dated Albany, 27th April, 1779.

"LAST night Capt. Graham, of Van Scaick's, delivered me diſpatches from that officer, adviſing me of the ſucceſs of the troops of the United States, under his command on the enterprize againſt Onondaga; for particulars permit me to refer your Excellency to the encloſed papers.

The ſecrecy, diſpatch and propriety with which Colonel Van Scaick has executed his orders, do him great honor, and he is highly ſatisfied with the conduct of the officers and troops that accompanied him on the expedition."

Fort Schuyler, April 24, 1779.

Minutes and Proceedings of the Onondaga expedition.

Early on Monday morning, the nineteenth inſt. I marched from Fort Schuyler with a detachment of troops conſiſting of 558 men, including officers, and after putting 8 days proviſion into 29 batteaux which had been conveyed over the carrying-place in the night, and leaving a ſufficient number of ſoldiers to aſſiſt the batteau-men to get the boats down Wood-Creek, with five officers to hurry them on, the remainder of the troops marched to the old Scow Place, 22 miles by land, but much more by water; the troops arrived at 3 o'clock, P. M. but the boats did not all arrive till 10 o'clock, having been much obſtructed by trees which had fallen acroſs the Creek. As ſoon as the boats arrived, the whole of the troops embarked, and upon entering the Oneida lake, were much impeded by a cold head wind,

made one halt in the night for the rearmoſt boats to come up, and proceeded to Priſſer's Bay, where we arrived at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th inſt. to wait again for the coming up of all the boats, when we continued with as much expedition as poſſible to the Onondaga landing, oppoſite to old Fort Brewington, and arrived there at 3 o'clock, P. M. from whence, after leaving the boats with a proper guard, we marched 8 or 9 miles on our way to the Onondaga ſettlement, and lay on our arms all night without fire, not being able to continue our march in the dark. (The night cold.)

Very early on the 21ſt we proceeded on to the Salt Lake, forded an arm of that lake 200 yards over and 4 feet deep a conſiderable part of the way; puſhed on to the Onondaga Creek, where Capt. Graham with his company of light infantry took an Onondaga warrior priſoner, which was the firſt Indian we had diſcovered; ordered Capt. Graham to endeavour to ſurround the firſt Onondaga ſettlements, which were about two miles off, and haſtening on the troops by companies as they croſſed the creek upon a log (the creek not being fordable) I ſoon arrived with the whole of the detachment at the principal caſtle; but was before appriſed of their having diſcovered our advanced parties while they were taking ſome priſoners; upon which I ordered different routes to be taken by ſeveral different detachments, in order to ſurround as many of their ſettlements as poſſible at the ſame time, which extended 8 miles in length, with ſome ſcattered habitations lying back of the Caſtles, and on the oppoſite ſide of the creek, but notwithſtanding we enter'd their firſt ſettlement in the moſt ſecret manner; and quite undiſcovered by them, they ſoon received the alarm throughout the whole and fled to the woods, but without being able to carry off any thing with them. We took 33 Indians and one whiteman priſoners, and killed 12 Indians. The whole of their ſettlements, conſiſting of about fifty houſes, with a large quantity of corn and beans, were burnt, a number of fine horſes, and every other kind of ſtock we found were killed, about 100 guns, ſome of which were rifles, were found among the plunder, the whole of which, after the men had loaded themſelves with as much as they could carry, was deſtroyed, with a conſiderable quantity of ammunition, one ſwivel, taken at the council houſe, had the trunnions broke off, and was otherwiſe damaged, and in fine the deſtruction of all their ſettlements was compleat. After which we began our march back, recroſſed the creek and forded the arm of the lake, along ſide of which we encamped on very good ground. Having been once interrupted in our return by a ſmall party of Indians, who fired at us from the oppoſite ſide of the creek, but were ſoon beat off by Lieut. Evan's rifle-men, with the loſs of one killed on the part of the enemy, and none on our own. (fair weather all this day) 22d, marched down to the landing, found the batteaux in good order, reimbarked and rowed to the Seven Mile Iſland, where

where we encamped.------Fair weather---23d croſſed the lake, and landed two miles up Wood Creek, at two o'clock, left two companies to guard and aſſiſt the batteau-men in getting up the boats, marched 8 miles and encamped along ſide of Fiſh Creek. Fair weather. Saturday 24th, ſmall ſhowers of rain on our march to the fort, where we arrived at 12 o'clock, having béen out five days and an half, the whole diſtance of going and returning being 180 miles, not having loſt a ſingle man.

G. V. Scaick.

A Return of Priſoners taken, and the number of killed in the Onondaga caſtle, on the 21ſt April, 1779.

2 Sachems, 6 Warriors, 12 Women, 13 Children, 1 White Man. Priſoners.

12 killed, chiefly Warriors.

(Copy) *G. V. Scaick*, Col.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
Charles Thomſon, *Sec.*

Extract of a letter from Fort Schuyler, dated April 30.

" In purſuance of Col. Van Schaick's order, I left this place accompanied with a Lieutenant, Serjeant, and Corporal, of the 1ſt New-York regiment, and thirty Indians, on an expedition againſt Swagotſha; on my arrival there the 25th inſt. I ſent three Indians to reconnoitre the garriſon: In the mean time I diſcovered an Indian canoe coming up Black River with two Indians in it: I detached a party after them, who took them priſoners and examined them. The Indians I ſent to reconnoitre, returned with 3 Britiſh priſoners, who told nearly the ſame as the Indians. Our van took another priſoner, who agreed with the former. I then moved nearer the garriſon, and found it impoſſible to ſurpriſe it; but concluded by ſome means to draw them out, which I very happily effected, by making the Indians ſhew themſelves in the ſkirts of the woods: Part of the garriſon ſallied out; I endeavoured to draw them as far in the woods as poſſible, but the Indians were ſo warm, that they ſcarcely had entered the ſkirts of the woods, before they began their fire. The enemy retreated immediately, leaving two dead behind. We purſued them within forty yards of the garriſon, when we received a heavy fire of artillery and muſquetry, which obliged us to take to the woods. We then returned to this garriſon.

" The following information we received from the above priſoners. That the garriſon was commanded by Captain Davis, of the 31ſt regiment, with a ſubaltern and 40 men, and four pieces of cannon: That they had received a letter from the Commander in Chief of Quebec, informing them, that he could not ſupport them this year, and they muſt act on the defenſive, but that next year he would ſend a large army: That the enemy were fortifying the garriſon of Buck-Iſland, and that it conſiſted of two hundred men, who had a diſorder among them, of which they died very faſt: That General Haldiman's Aid-de-Camp paſſed Swagotha yeſterday, with orders to the commanders of the back ſettlements."

Williams-

Williamſburgh, May 21, 1779.

Sir,

Being in the greateſt haſte to diſpatch your expreſs, I have not time to give you any very particular information, concerning the preſent invaſion; let it ſuffice therefore to inform Congreſs that the enemy's ſhips are nearly the ſame as was mentioned in my former letter; with regard to the number of the troops, which landed and took Portſmouth, and afterwards proceeded, burnt, plundered and deſtroyed Suffolk, committing various barbarities, we are ſtill ignorant, as the accounts from deſerters differ widely; perhaps, however, it may not exceed 2000 or 2500 men.

I truſt that we have a ſufficient number of troops ſtationed in certain proportions at this place, York, Hampton, and on the South ſide of James's river.

When any further particulars come to my knowledge, they ſhall be communicated to Congreſs without delay. I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your humble ſervant, *P. Henry.*

P. S. I am pretty certain that the land forces are commanded by General Matthews, and the fleet by Sir George Collier.

Williamſburgh, May 21, 1779.

Sir,

I received the letter which accompanies this, yeſterday, from South-Carolina, by expreſs; and by deſire of Lieut. Governor Bee, tranſmit it to you for the peruſal of Congreſs. With great regard, I have the honor to be, Sir, your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

P. Henry.

To the hon. the Preſident of Congreſs.

Charleſtown, (South-Carolina) May 5, 1779.

Sir,

The enemy having croſſed from Georgia into this State, and by a rapid movement got between General Lincoln and Charleſtown, are bending their whole force this way; they were this morning within 68 miles of us, and are purſuing General Moultrie, who with about 1500 men is retreating before them. Governor Rutledge, with about 350 men, had marched from Orangeburgh on Monday, to join General Moultrie, but I much fear will be too late. Gen. Lincoln intended coming on their rear, but they were at leaſt 4 days march ahead of him.

In this ſituation I thought it my duty once more to requeſt the aid of our brethren of Virginia. No time is to be loſt. Indeed I fear any aſſiſtance will come full late,

I am with great eſteem,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Tho. Bee.

Col. John Laurens received a ſlight wound in the arm, in a ſkirmiſh with the enemy's advanced party yeſterday, and his horſe was alſo ſhot. He is in a good way. Pray, let his father know this, as I have not time to write to him.

His Excellency Patrick Henry, Eſq; Governor of Virginia.

By order of Congreſs,

Charles Thomſon, Sec.

June 1. We hear the enemy has retreated from Suffolk, and taken poſt at Portſmouth.

Col. Clarke has taken Major Hamilton, governor of Detroit, priſoner, with his garriſon.

THE

United States Magazine,

A

REPOSITORY

OF

Hiſtory, Politics, and Literature.

FOR JUNE, 1779.

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[We cannot but hope our readers will be pleased with having the following *Account of Col. Clarke's expedition against Post St. Vincents*, inserted here, instead of the Political Diary for this month.]

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Governor Jefferson to the President of Congress, dated Williamsburgh, June 19, 1779.

" *Sir*,

I Have the pleasure to inclose you the particulars of Col. Clarke's success against St. Vincent's, as stated in his letters but lately received, the messenger with the first letter having been killed. I inclose also a letter from Col. Shelby, stating the effects of his success against the seceding Cherokees of Chuccamogga. The damage done them was killing about half a dozen, burning eleven towns, twenty thousand bushels of corn, probably collected to forward the expeditions which were to have been planned at the council which was to meet Governor Hamilton at the mouth of Tenissee, and taking as many goods as sold for twenty five thousand pounds.

I am &c.

T. JEFFERSON.

Extract of a letter from Col. Clarke, dated April 29, 1779.

" I don't doubt but before the receipt of this, you will hear of my late enterprize against Governor Hamilton, at Post St. Vincent. That gentleman, with a body of 600 men. Whites and Indians, possessed themselves of that post the 15th of December last, repaired the fortifications for a repository, and in the spring intended to attack this post (which he made no doubt of carrying) where he was to be joined by 200 Indians from Mechilimainoi, and 500 Cherokees and Chickasaws and other nations. With this body he was to penetrate up the Ohio to Fort Pitt, sweeping Kentucket on his way, (having light brass cannon for purpose) joined on his way by all the Indians that could be got to him, he made no doubt, it seems, of forcing all West Augusta. This expedition was ordered by the Commander in Chief of Canada. Destruction seemed to hover over us from every quarter. Detached parties from the enemy daily in the neighbourhood, but afraid to attack. I ordered Major Bowman to evacuate the fort at the Cahas, and join me immediately, which he did. Having not received a scrip of a pen from you for near twelve months, I could see but little probability of keeping possession of the country, as my number of men were too few to stand a siege, and my situation too remote to call for assistance. I made all the preparations I possibly could for the attack, and was under a necessity of setting fire to some of the houses in town, to clear them out of the way. But in the height of the hurry a Spanish merchant that had been at St. Vincent, arrived, and gave the following intelligence, That Mr. Hamilton had weakened himself by sending his indians against the frontiers, and to block up the Ohio; that he had not more than 80 men in garrison,

three

three pieces of cannon and ſome ſwivels mounted; that he intended to attack this place as ſoon as winter opened, and made no doubt of clearing the Weſtern waters by the fall. My ſituation and circumſtances occaſioned me to fall on that reſolution of attacking him before he could have time to collect his Indians again. I was ſenſible that the reſolution was as deſperate as my ſituation was; but I ſaw no other probability of ſecuring the country. I immediately diſpatched off a ſmall galley that I had fitted up, mounting two 4 pounders, and 4 ſwivels, with a company of men and neceſſary ſtores on board, with orders to force her way if poſſible, and ſtation herſelf a few miles below the enemy, ſuffer nothing to paſs her, and wait for further orders. In the mean time I marched acroſs the country, with one hundred and thirty men, being all that I could raiſe, after leaving this place garriſoned by the militia.

I marched the 7th of February and though ſo ſmall a body, it took me ſixteen days on the route. The inclemency of the ſeaſon, high water, &c. ſeemed to threaten the loſs of the expedition, when within three leagues of the enemy. It coſt us five days to croſs the drowned lands of the Waubaſh river, having to wade upwards of two leagues, often up to our breaſts in water. But on the 23d we got on dry land, in ſight of the enemy, and at 7 o'clock made the attack, before they knew any thing of us. The town immediately ſurrendered with joy, and aſſiſted in the ſiege. There was a continual fire on both ſides for 18 hours. I had no expectation of gaining the fort, until the arrival of my artillery. I had an intrenchment flung up in rifle-ſhot of their ſtrongeſt battery, and poured in ſuch ſhowers of well-directed balls into their poſts, that we ſilenced two pieces of cannon in 15 minutes. Gov. Hamilton and myſelf had the following day ſeveral conferences. In the evening he agreed to ſurrender the garriſon priſoners of war, in the whole 79, with conſiderable ſtores. I got only one man wounded; ſeven were badly wounded in the fort. In the height of this action, an Indian party that had been to war, and taken two priſoners, came in, knowing nothing of us --hearing of them I ſent a party to give them battle in the commons, and got nine of them, and the two priſoners. Hearing of a convoy of proviſions and goods on their way from Detroit, I ſent a party of ſixty men in armed boats, well mounted with ſwivels, to meet them before they ſhould receive any intelligence; they met the convoy 40 leagues up the river, and made a prize of the whole, taking 40 priſoners, and about ten thouſand pounds worth of goods and proviſions. alſo the mail from Canada to Gov. Hamilton, but no news of importance. But what crowned the joy of every perſon was the ſafe arrival of W. Moires with your letters; the ſoldiery being made ſenſible of the gratitude of their country for their ſervices, were ſo much elevated, that they would have attempted the reduction of Detroit, had I ordered them.

I ſhall

I ſhall always be on my guard, watching every opportunity to take advantage of the enemy.

I am, G. R. CLARKE."

Extract of a letter from Colonel Evan Shelby, dated Waſhington, June 4. 1779.

"Since my laſt, ſome of the Chiefs of the peaceable towns of the Cherokees came and delivered ſome Talks, which I ſend you. Some time ſince, I received a letter from the Chiefs of Chickamogga, accompaniedwith one other from Oconaſtota, the great warrior of Chota, which I ſend you by expreſs. It gives me real ſatisfaction to find that thoſe people are reduced to treat for peace with the United States. The Chiefs of the Chikamogga towns, have diſcharged from among all the traders that had any connexion with the Britiſh, and they now depend ſolely on the ſtate of Virginia for goods."

Notes to Correſpondents.

The *Paſtoral Song* from our correſpondent at *York-town*, is truly beautiful, and not inferior to ſome of the beſt of Shenſtone, whoſe manner he imitates.

A *Hymn* from *Hortenſius* muſt, we apprehend, be an agreeable preſent to the public.

Sylvius has made himſelf popular with the ladies of this city, and we ſhall be happy in his correſpondence.

A collection of *Odes*, *Songs*, and *Sonnets*, are received from our ingenious correſpondent at Dover; and ſelections will now and then be made from them.

King George the Third's Soliloquy in our laſt, and the addreſs of *Columbus to Ferdinand*, and the *Dying Elm*, *an irregular Ode*, in the preſent number of the Magazine, are productions of the young gentleman who, in our early numbers, was the author of the *Account of ſevera. of the Weſt-India Iſlands*, and of that original and truly beautiful *Poem on the beauties of Santa Cruz*. We are perſuaded the pubiic muſt be pleaſed with every thing from that gentleman.

The *Defence of the Ladies Head-Dreſs*, is from our correſpondent at *Cheſtnut-Level*, the author of *The Invitation* in our laſt, which, if we have any taſte, is paſtoral and pretty.

The *Verſes* from the young lady of thirteen, will be in our next.

The *Verſes* relative to *Lady Harriet Ackland*, are good, as to poetry, but we are afraid that they will be conſidered as a little philo-toryiſtical, and are not yet determined whether it will be proper to infert them.

The favour from *M. W.* is come to hand, and will be moſt chearfully inſerted.

T H F.

THE

United States Magazine,

FOR JUNE, 1779.

History of the Present War.

(Continued from p. 202.)

AS the hopes of a reconciliation with the mother-country, upon the conditions claimed by the Americans, became more faint, ſo they grew more daring in their deſigns, and extended their views to the remote conſequences, as well as to the immediate conduct of a war. The apparent tendency, and avowed deſign of the Quebec act, had early drawn their attention and awakened their apprehenſions, in relation to the dangers with which they were threatened from that quarter.

The ſucceſs which attended the expedition to the lakes, with the reduction of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, in the beginning of the ſummer 1775, by which, it might be ſaid, that the gates of Canada were thrown open, rendered the affairs of that country more immediately intereſting, and encouraged the Congreſs to a bold meaſure, which they would not otherwiſe perhaps have ventured upon. This was no leſs than ſending of a force for the invaſion and reduction of that country.

A meaſure of ſo extraordinary a nature required the moſt ſerious conſideration. The commencing of an offenſive war with the ſovereign, was a new and perilous undertaking. It ſeemed totally to change the nature of the ground on which they ſtood in the preſent diſpute. Oppoſition to government had hitherto been conducted on the apparent deſign and avowed principle only, of ſupporting and defending certain rights and immunities of the people, which were ſuppoſed, or pretended, to be unjuſtly invaded. Oppoſition, or even reſiſtance, in ſuch a caſe, ſuppoſing the premiſes to be fairly ſtated, is thought by many to be entirely conſiſtent with the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution; and this opinion is ſaid to have received the ſanction of precedents of the firſt authority. At any rate, the queſtions in diſpute were of ſuch a nature, that mankind might for ever be divided in opinion, as to the matter of right or wrong, juſtice or injuſtice, oppreſſion or good government. But to render themſelves at once the aggreſſors, and not

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content with vindicating their own real or pretended rights, to fly wantonly in the face of the ſovereign, carry war into his dominions, and invade a province to which they coul'd lay no claim, nor pretend no right, ſeemed ſuch an outrage, as not only to overthrow every plea of juſtifiable reſiſtance, but would militate with the eſtabliſhed opinions, principles, and feelings, of mankind in general.

On the other hand the danger was preſſing and great. The extraordinary powers placed in the hands of General Carleton the Governor of Canada, by a late commiſſion, were new, alarming, and evidently pointed out the purpoſes for which they were granted. By theſe he was authoriſed to embody and arm the Canadians, to march them out of the country for the ſubjugation of the other colonies, and to proceed even to capital puniſhments, againſt all thoſe, and in all places, whom he ſhould deem rebels and oppoſers of the laws. The ſtrong powers of government which he alſo poſſeſſed within his province, were equal to thoſe of the moſt arbitrary European monarchs, and had been already felt both by the Engliſh and French ſubjects. Thus, though the Canadians had hitherto refuſed to be embodied, or to march upon any terms out of the province, it was eaſily ſeen, that as ſoon as the Governor's authority was ſupported by the arrival of a body of Engliſh forces, they would be obliged implicitly to obey him, as well in that, as all other matters. He had beſides, already engaged a conſiderable number of the Canada, and other indians in his ſervice, and if his arms once became predominant, the deſire of ſpoil and blood would bring them in crouds from the remoteſt deſerts to his aſſiſtance. Beſides, they were perfectly acquainted with, and therefore had every thing to dread, from the zeal, the ſpirit of enterprize, and the military talents, of that able and reſolute officer.

In theſe circumſtances, conſidering a war not only as inevitable, but as already begun, they deemed it inconſiſtent with with reaſon and policy, to wait to be attacked by a formidable force at their backs, in the very inſtant that their utmoſt exertions would be requiſite, and probably inſufficient, for the protection of their capital cities and coaſts, againſt the reſentment of the mighty power whom they had ſo grievouſly offended, and with whom they were entering into ſo untried and arduous a conteſt. They argued, that preventing the known hoſtile intentions of an enemy, by foreſtalling his deſigns ere they could be carried into execution, was as much a matter of ſelf-defence, and leſs cruel, than waiting to be attacked by him under every diſadvantage, and when he had arrived at his utmoſt force. There was no natural law, nor convention among mankind, by which a perſon was bound to be a ſimple and inactive looker-on, while his enemy was loading a gun for his deſtruction; was he to wait till the execution took place, for fear he ſhould be deemed

deemed an aggreſſor? Queſtions in caſuiſtry, however edifying upon other occaſions, have nothing to do in circumſtances upon which the fate of nations depend. Were they only to ſeek a remedy, when the ſavages had penetrated into their country, and the fury of the flames which conſumed their ſettlements, were only retarded by the blood of their women and infants?

The Congreſs were alſo ſenſible, that they had already gone ſuch lengths as could only be juſtified by arms. The ſword was already drawn, and the appeal made. It was too late now to look back, and to waver would be certain deſtruction. If a certain degree of ſucceſs did not afford a ſanction to their reſiſtance, and diſpoſe the court of Great-Britain to an accomodation upon lenient terms, they would not only loſe thoſe immunities for which they at preſent contended, but all others would lie at the mercy of a jealous and irritated government. In ſuch a ſtate, their moderation in the ſingle inſtance of Canada, they thought, would be a poor plea for compaſſion or indulgence.

The knowledge they had of the preſent ſtate of affairs, and the temper of the people of Canada, alſo contributed much to encourage them in this enterprize. They knew that the French inhabitants, excepting the nobleſſe and clergy, were in general as much diſcontented at the overthrow of the Engliſh laws, and the introduction of the preſent ſyſtem of government, as even the Britiſh ſettlers. It ſeemed therefore probable, that this diſcontent, operating with the rooted averſion which they bore to their ancient proud, and oppreſſive tyrants, the nobleſſe or lords of the manors, and the mortal dread which they entertained of being again reduced to their former ſtate of feudal and military vaſſalage, would induce them to conſider the provincials rather as friends than invaders, and to embrace ſo favourable an opportunity of obtaining a ſhare in that freedom for which they were contending. Tho' they were perfectly unacquainted with the nature of the particular controverſy, and little intereſted in it; it ſeemed to be for freedom, and American freedom, and the name was pleaſing. It was in favour of colonies, and Canada was a colony.

(To be continued.)

To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.

Friends and Countrymen,

THE preſent ſituation of public affairs demands your moſt ſerious attention, and particularly the great and encreaſing depreciation of your currency requires the immediate, ſtrenuous, and united efforts of all true friends to their country, for preventing an extenſion of the miſchiefs that have already flowed from that ſource.

America, without arms, ammunition, diſcipline, revenue, government, or ally, almoſt totally ſtript of commerce, and in the weakneſs of youth, as it were with a "ſtaff and a ſling"

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only, dared "in the name of the Lord of Hoſts" to engage a gigantic adverſary, prepared at all points, boaſting of his ſtrength; and of whom even mighty warriors "were greatly afraid."

For defraying the expences of this uncommon war, your repreſentatives in Congreſs were obliged to emit paper money; an expedient that you knew to have been before generally and ſucceſsfully practiſed on this continent.

They were very ſenſible of the inconveniences with which too frequent emiſſions would be attended, and endeavoured to avoid them. For this purpoſe they eſtabliſhed loan-offices ſo early as in October 1776, and have from that time to this repeatedly and earneſtly ſollicited you to lend them money on the faith of the United States. The ſums received on loan have nevertheleſs proved inadequate to the public exigences. Our enemies proſecuting the war by ſea and land with implacable fury and with ſome ſucceſs, taxation at home, and borrowing abroad, were alike impracticable. Hence the continued neceſſity of new emiſſions.

But to this cauſe alone we do not impute the evil before mentioned. We have too much reaſon to believe it has been in part owing to the artifices of men who have haſtened to enrich themſelves by monopolizing the neceſſaries of life, and to the miſconduct of inferior officers employed in the public ſervice.

The variety and importance of the buſineſs entruſted to your delegates, and their conſtant attendance in Congreſs, neceſſarily diſables them from inveſtigating diſorders of this kind.

Juſtly apprehenſive of them, they by their ſeveral reſolutions of the 22d of November and 20th of December 1777, and of the 3d and 9th of February 1778, recommended to the legiſlative and executive powers of theſe ſtates, a due attention to theſe intereſting affairs. How far thoſe recommendations have been complied with, we will not undertake to determine; but we hold ourſelves bound in duty to you to declare, that we are not convinced there has been as much diligence uſed in detecting and reforming abuſes as there has been in committing or complaining of them.

With regard to monopolizers it is our opinion, that taxes judiciouſly laid on ſuch articles as become the objects of engroſſers, and thoſe frequently collected, would operate againſt the pernicious tendency of ſuch practices.

As to the inferior officers employed in the public ſervice, we anxiouſly deſire to call your moſt vigilant attention to their conduct, with reſpect to every ſpecies of miſbehaviour, whether proceeding from ignorance, negligence or fraud, and to the making of laws for inflicting examplary puniſhments on all offenders of this kind.

We are ſorry to hear that ſome perſons are ſo ſlightly informed of their own intereſts, as to ſuppoſe that it is advantageous to them to ſell the produce of their farms at enormous prices, when a little reflection might convince them that

that it is injurious to thoſe intereſts, and the general welfare. If they expect thereby to purchaſe imported goods cheaper, they will be egregiouſly diſappointed; for the merchants, who know they cannot obtain returns in gold, ſilver, or bills of exchange, but that their veſſels, if loaded here at all, muſt be loaded with produce, will raiſe the price of what they have to ſell, in proportion to the price of what they have to buy; and conſequently the landholder can purchaſe no more foreign goods for the ſame quantity of his produce than he could before.

The evil, however, does not ſtop at this point. The landholder by acting on this miſtaken calculation is only labouring to accumulate an immenſe debt by encreaſing the public expences, for the payment of which his eſtate is engaged, and to embarraſs every meaſure adopted for vindicating his liberty and ſecuring his proſperity.

As the harveſts of this year, which by the Divine goodneſs promiſe to be plentiful, will ſoon be gathered, and ſome new meaſures relating to your foreign concerns, with ſome arrangements relating to your domeſtic, are now under conſideration, from which beneficial effects are expected, we entertain hopes that your affairs will acquire a much greater degree of regularity and energy than they have hitherto had.

But we ſhould be highly criminal if we did not plainly tell you, that theſe hopes are not founded wholly upon our own proceedings. Theſe muſt be ſupported by your virtue, your wiſdom, and your diligence. From the advantage of thoſe ſeats in the national council with which you have honoured us, we have a pleaſing proſpect of many bleſſings approaching this our native land. It is your patriotiſm muſt introduce and fix them here.

In vain will it be for your delegates to form plans of œconomy; to ſtrive to ſtop a continuation of emiſſions by taxation or loan, if you do not zealouſly co-operate with them in promoting their deſigns, and uſe your utmoſt induſtry to prevent the waſte of money in the expenditure, which your reſpective ſituations in the ſeveral places where it is expended, may enable you to do. A diſcharge of this duty, and a compliance with recommendations for ſupplying money, might enable Congreſs to give ſpeedy aſſurances to the public that no more emiſſions ſhall take place, and thereby cloſe that ſource of depreciation.

Your governments being now eſtabliſhed, and your ability to contend with your invaders aſcertained, we have on the moſt mature deliberation judged it indiſpenſibly neceſſary to call upon you for forty-five millions of dollars, in addition to the fifteen millions required by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 2d of January laſt, to be paid into the continental treaſury before the 1ſt day of January next, in the ſame proportion, as to the quotas of the ſeveral ſtates, with that for the ſaid fifteen millions.

It appeared proper to us to fix the firſt day of next January

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for the payment of the whole; but as it is probable that ſome ſtates, if not all, will raiſe part of the ſums by inſtallments or otherwiſe before that time, we recommend in the ſtrongeſt manner the paying as much as can be collected as ſoon as poſſible into the continental treaſury.

Though it is manifeſt that moderate taxation in times of peace will recover the credit of your currency, yet the encouragement which your enemies derive from its depreciation, and the preſent exigences demand great and ſpeedy exertions.

We are perſuaded you will uſe all poſſible care to make the promotion of the general welfare interfere as little as may be with the eaſe and comfort of individuals; but though the raiſing theſe ſums ſhould preſs heavily on ſome of our conſtituents, yet the obligations we feel to your venerable clergy, the truly helpleſs widows and orphans, your moſt gallant, generous, and meritorious officers and ſoldiers, the public faith and the common weal, ſo irreſiſtably urge us to attempt the appreciation of your currency, that we cannot withhold obedience to theſe authoritative ſenſations.

On this ſubject we only add, that as the rules of juſtice are moſt pleaſing to our infinitely good and gracious Creator, and an adherence to them moſt likely to obtain his favour, ſo they will ever be found to be the beſt and ſafeſt maxims of human policy.

To our conſtituents we ſubmit the propriety and purity of our intentions, well knowing that they will not forget, that we lay no burdens upon them, but thoſe in which we participate with them--a happy ſympathy that pervades ſocieties formed on the baſis of equal liberty. Many cares, many labours, and may we not add, reproaches—are peculiar to us. Theſe are the emoluments of our unſolicited ſtations; and with theſe we are content, if you approve our conduct. If you do not, we ſhall return to our private condition with no other regret, than that which will ariſe from our not having ſerved you as acceptably and eſſentially as we wiſhed and ſtrove to do, though as chearfully and faithfully as we could.

Think not we deſpair of the commonwealth, or endeavour to ſhrink from oppoſing difficulties. No. Your cauſe is too good, your objects too ſacred, to be relinquiſhed. We tell you truths, becauſe you are freemen who can bear to hear them, and may profit by them; and when they reach your enemies, we fear not the conſequences, becauſe we are not ignorant of their reſources or our own. Let your good ſenſe decide upon the compariſon. Let even their prejudiced underſtandings decide upon it, and you need not be apprehenſive of the determination.

Whatever ſuppoſed advantages from plans of rapine, projects of blood, or dreams of domination, may heretofore have amuſed their inflamed fancies, the conduct of one monarch, the friend and protector of the rights of mankind, has turned

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the ſcale ſo much againſt them, that their viſionary ſchemes vaniſh as the unwholeſome vapours of the night before the healthful influences of the ſun.

An alliance has been formed between his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and theſe ſtates, on the baſis of the moſt perfect equality, for the direct end of maintaing effectually their liberty, ſovereignty, and independence, abſolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as of commerce. The conduct of our good and great ally towards us in this inſtance and others, has ſo fully manifeſted his ſincerity and kindneſs, as to excite on our part correſpondent ſentiments of confidence and affection.

Obſerving the intereſts of his kingdom, to which duty and inclination prompted his attention, to be connected with thoſe of America, and the combination of both clearly to coincide with the beneficent deſigns of the Author of Nature, who unqueſtionably intended men to partake of certain rights and portions of happineſs, his Majeſty perceived the attainment of theſe views to be founded on the ſingle propoſition of a ſeparation between America and Great-Britain.

The reſentment and confuſion of your enemies will point out to you the ideas you ſhould entertain of the magnanimity and conſummate wiſdom of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty on this occaſion.

They perceive, that ſelecting this grand and juſt idea from all thoſe ſpecious ones that might have confuſed or miſled inferior judgment or virtue, and ſatisfied with the advantages which muſt reſult from that event alone, he has cemented the harmony between himſelf and theſe ſtates, not only by eſtabliſhing a reciprocity of benefits, but by eradicating every cauſe of jealouſy and ſuſpicion. They alſo perceive with ſimilar emotions, that the moderation of our ally, in not deſiring an acquiſition of dominion on this continent, or an excluſion of other nations from a ſhare in its commercial advantages, ſo uſeful to them, has given no alarm to thoſe nations, but in fact has intereſted them in the accompliſhment of his generous undertaking, to diſſolve the monopoly thereof by Great-Britain, which has already contributed to elevate her to her preſent power and haughtineſs, and threatened, if continued, to raiſe both to a height inſupportable to the reſt of Europe.

In ſhort, their own beſt informed ſtateſmen and writers confeſs, that your cauſe is exceedingly favoured by courts and people in that quarter of the world, while that of your adverſaries is equally reprobated; and from thence draw omnious and well-grounded concluſions, that the final event muſt prove unfortunate to the latter. Indeed, we have the beſt reaſon to believe that we ſhall ſoon form other aliances, and on principles honourable and beneficial to theſe ſtates.

Infatuated as your enemies have been from the beginning of this conteſt, do you imagine they can now flatter themſelves with a hope of conquering you, unleſ

unleſs you are falſe to yourſelves?

When unprepared, undiſciplined, and unſupported, you oppoſed their fleets and armies in full conjoined force, then, if at any time, was conqueſt to be apprehended. Yet what progreſs towards it have their violent and inceſſant efforts made? Judge from their own conduct. Having devoted you to bondage, and after vainly waſting their blood and treaſure in the diſhonourable enterpriſe, they deigned at length to offer terms of accomodation, with reſpectful addreſſes to that once deſpiſed body the Congreſs, whoſe humble ſupplications only for peace, liberty, and ſafety, they had contemptuouſly rejected, under pretence of its being an unconſtitutional aſſembly. Nay more; deſirous of ſeducing you into a deviation from the paths of rectitude, from which they had ſo far and ſo raſhly wandered, they made moſt ſpecious offers to tempt you into a violation of your faith given to your illuſtrious ally. Their arts were as unavailing as their arms. Foiled again, and ſtung with rage, embittered by envy, they had no alternative but to renounce the inglorious and ruinous controverſy, or to reſume their former modes of proſecuting it. They choſe the latter. Again the ſavages are ſtimulated to horrid maſſacres of women and children, and domeſtics to the murder of their maſters. Again our brave and unhappy brethren are doomed to miſerable deaths in goals and priſon-ſhips. To complete the ſanguinary ſyſtem, all the "extremities of war" are by authority denounced againſt you.

Piouſly endeavour to derive this conſolation from their remorſeleſs fury, that "the Father of mercies" looks down with diſapprobation on ſuch audacious defiances of his holy laws; and be further comforted with recollecting, that the arms aſſumed by you in your righteous cauſe, have not been ſullied by any unjuſtifiable ſeverities.

Your enemies deſpairing however, as it ſeems, of the ſucceſs of their united forces againſt our main army, have divided them, as if their deſign was to harraſs you by predatory deſultory operations. If you are aſſiduous in improving opportunities, Saratoga may not be the only ſpot on this continent to give a new denomination to the baffled troops of a nation impiouſly priding herſelf in notions of her omnipotence.

Rouze yourſelves, therefore, that this campaign may finiſh the great work you have ſo nobly carried on for ſeveral years paſt. What nation ever engaged in ſuch a conteſt under ſuch a complication of diſadvantages, ſo ſoon ſurmounted many of them, and in ſo ſhort a period of time had ſo certain a proſpect of a ſpeedy and happy concluſion. We will venture to pronounce that ſo remarkable an inſtance exiſts not in the annals of mankind. We well remember what you ſaid at the commencement of this war. You ſaw the immenſe difference between your circumſtances and thoſe of your enemies, and you knew the quarrel muſt decide on no leſs than your lives, liberties, and eſtates. All theſe you greatly put to every hazard, reſolving rather to die freemen than

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to live ſlaves; and juſtice will oblige the impartial world to confeſs you have uniformly acted on the ſame generous principle. Conſider how much you have done, and how comparatively little remains to be done, to crown you with ſucceſs. Perſevere; and you enſure peace, freedom, ſafety, glory, ſovereignty, and felicity to yourſelves, your children, and your childrens children.

Encouraged by favours already received from infinite goodneſs, gratefully acknowledging them, earneſtly imploring their continuance, conſtantly endeavouring to draw them down on your heads by an amendment of your lives, and a conformity to the divine will, humbly confiding in the protection ſo often and wonderfully experienced, vigorouſly employ the means placed by Providence in your hands, for compleating your labours.

Fill up your battalions, be prepared every part to repel the incurſions of your enemies, place your ſeveral quotas in the continental treaſury, lend money for public uſes, ſink the emiſſions of your reſpective ſtates, provide effectually for expediting the conveyance of ſupplies for your armies and fleets, and for your allies, prevent the produce of the country from being monopolized, effectually ſuperintend the behaviour of public officers, diligently promote piety, virtue, brotherly love, learning, frugality, and moderation, and may you be approved before Almighty God worthy of thoſe bleſſings we devoutly wiſh you to enjoy.

Done in Congreſs by unanimous conſent, this twenty-ſixth day of May one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy nine.

JOHN JAY, *Preſident.*

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON. *Sec.*

The Cave of Vanheſt.

Continued from p. 216.

ISSUING from the cave in the boſom of the mountain, we walked upon the margin of the Raritan and found ourſelves by a large plumb-tree, which having ſhaken, we filled a baſket with the fruit, which was luſcious and refrigerating to the taſte. We were led inſenſibly to ſpeak of the nature of *plumb-trees*.

There is, ſaid the hermit, your great *damaſk plumb*. This is a pretty large plumb, inclining to an oval ſhape; the outſide is of a dark blue, covered with a violet bloom; the juice is richly ſugared; the fleſh is yellow, and parts from the ſtone.

There is your *red imperial plumb*. This is a large oval-ſhaped fruit, of a deep red colour, covered with a fine bloom. It is excellent for ſweet meats.

There is your *apricot plumb*. This is a large round fruit of a yellow colour.

There is your *myrobalan plumb*. This is a middle-ſized fruit of a round ſhape. It is ripe in Auguſt. But indeed there are a great variety of plumbs; and amongſt them all there is none of which I am fonder than the *cherry plumb*. This fruit is commonly about the ſize of an *oak-heart cherry*. It is round, and is of a red colour. The ſtalk is long like that of a *cherry*, which this fruit ſo much reſembles, as not to be diſtin-

guiſhed at ſome diſtance. The bloſſoms of this tree come out very early in the ſpring, and being very tender, are oftentimes deſtroyed by cold; but it affords a very agreeable proſpect in the ſpring; for theſe trees are generally covered with flowers, which open about the ſame time with the almonds; ſo that when they are intermixed therewith, they make a beautiful appearance before many other ſorts put out; but by their bloſſoming ſo early, there are few years that they have much fruit.

Beſides theſe, continued he, there is the *white pear plumb*, which is a very good fruit. There is alſo the *muſcle plumb*, and the *Julian plumb*, and the *Mogul plumb*.

There are, ſaid I, a great variety of plumbs in the different ſoils of America.

Yes, replied the hermit, and ſome of them very fine, equal, if not ſuperior to any to be found in Europe, or the more eaſtern countries. This plumb, which is of the red cherry kind, is excellent to be eaten from the tree, and ſuits very well for ſweetmeats. I have been told there are fine plumbs on the creeks to the weſtward.

I have ſeen ſome very good, ſaid I, on the creeks of Elk and Octorara; but in the ſtate of Maryland, on Deer-Creek, there are much better; though I am told that to the weſtward they are ſtill in greater quantities, and of better quality.

By this time we had filled our baſket, and remeaſuring back the margin of the Raritan, we found ourſelves at the entrance of the cave, and were ſaluted by the younger of the two young ladies in a ſtream of tears. *Beauty in diſtreſs is perhaps the moſt melting ſight in nature.* The cauſe was, that Bernardus having conceived a great affection for the young gentleman who had walked with us to the plumb-tree, had been willing to follow, and to be one of the company; but, poor fellow, he had been ſo long accuſtomed to the cave, that as ſoon as he had reached the head of the ſteps that led from it, in the rays of the ſun he began to *hallucinate*, and turning to get in again, he fell from the ſteps, and had hurt his ancle in the fall. The young lady was of the opinion that poor Nardy's *foot was broke*, and that it might be paſt all remedy.

I eaſily conceived that a very ſmall hurt might give riſe to Nardy's complaint, and to the young lady's apprehenſions, and therefore was perfectly compoſed. Nevertheleſs, with as much condeſcenſion and appearance of humanity as poſſible, told her, that having read many books in my early years, and having ſpent ſome time in the army, where hurts were very frequent, I had acquired a conſiderable ſkill in the treatment of them, and made no doubt but that with the help of bandages and vinegar, I could reſtore him to his feet again in a very ſhort time. The hermit ſmiled; for knowing well, I ſuppoſe, how great an alarm a ſmall affair will give to a tender breaſt, he was eaſy with regard to the circumſtance of Nardy's fall, and was diſpoſed to be diverted with the ſerious and grave manner in which I addreſſed myſelf to the young lady, entering

entering into all her ſympathies, and mixing my aſſuaſives kindly with her griefs.

'Nardy, ſaid I, where is your ancle hurt. Here, Sir, ſaid he, pointing to it. Yes, yes, ſaid I, I perceive the whole affair at one ſingle glance. It is not a diſlocation or a fracture, nor indeed any thing but a ſmall diſprain, that will be ſpeedily relieved by a few ſimple applications.

I ſaw the rays of returning pleaſure begin to dart through the chryſtal tear that now heſitated to deſcend from the young lady's eye.

Miſs, ſaid I, I ſhall be greatly honoured by having preſented to me by your hand, a ſmall bit of linen for a bandage, and at the ſame time a little vinegar made warm to bathe the ancle, which remedy of bathing, in a caſe of this nature, I have always found to be, without fail, efficacious.

The bit of linen was preſented to me, and at the ſame time the vinegar, with which having waſhed the lad's ancle, and having bound it up, he himſelf, whoſe hurt was more in imagination than in feeling, began to recover ſpirits, and the young lady who had ſhared particularly in ſympathy with his misfortune, and was attentive to him in aſſiſting me to bandage and to bathe his ancle, was cheared like a vernal day after April ſhowers.

Bernardus was compoſed away in an angle of the cave, upon a bed of green leaves, and we ſat down to dinner.

To be Continued

Conſtitution of New-Jerſey.

WHEREAS all the conſtitutional authority ever poſſeſſed by the kings of Great-Britain over theſe colonies, or their other dominions, was by compact derived from the people, and held of them for the common intereſt of the whole ſociety, allegiance and protection are, in the nature of things reciprocal ties, each equally depending upon the other, and liable to be diſſolved by the other's being refuſed or withdrawn. And whereas George the Third, king of Great-Britain, has refuſed protection to the good people of theſe colonies; and, by aſſenting to ſundry acts of the Britiſh parliament, attempted to ſubject them to the abſolute dominion of that body; and has alſo made war upon them in the moſt cruel and unnatural manner, for no other cauſe than aſſerting their juſt rights, all civil authority under him is neceſſarily at an end, and a diſſolution of government in each colony has conſequently taken place.

And whereas in the preſent deplorable ſituation of theſe colonies, expoſed to the fury of a cruel and relentleſs enemy, ſome form of government is abſolutely neceſſary, not only for the preſervation of good order, but alſo the more effectually to unite the people, and enable them to exert their whole force in their own neceſſary defence; and as the honourable the Continental Congreſs, the ſupreme council of the American colonies, has adviſed ſuch of the colonies as have not yet gone into the meaſure, to adopt for themſelves reſpectively ſuch government as ſhall beſt conduce to their own happineſs and ſafety, and the well-being of America in general: We, the repreſentatives of the

colony

colony of New-Jerſey, having been elected by all the counties in the freeſt manner, and in Congreſs aſſembled, have, after mature deliberations agreed upon a ſett of charter rights, and the form of a conſtitution, in manner following, viz.

1. That the government of this province ſhall be veſted in a governor, legiſlative council, and general aſſembly.

2. That the legiſlative council and general aſſembly ſhall be choſen, for the firſt time, on the ſecond Tueſday in Auguſt next; the members whereof ſhall be the ſame in number and qualifications as is herein after mentioned; and ſhall be and remain veſted with all the powers and authority to be held by any future legiſlative council and aſſembly of this colony, until the ſecond Tueſday in October, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſeven.

3. That on the ſecond Tueſday in October yearly, and every year for ever (with the privilege of adjourning from day to day as occaſion may require) the counties ſhall ſeverally chooſe one perſon to be a member of the legiſlative council of this colony, who ſhall be and have been for one whole year next before the election an inhabitant and freeholder in the county in which he is choſen, and worth at leaſt one thouſand pounds, proclamation money, of real and perſonal eſtate within the ſame county: that, at the ſame time, each county ſhall alſo chooſe three members of aſſembly; provided, that no perſon ſhall be entitled to a ſeat in the ſaid aſſembly, unleſs he be and have been for one whole year next before the election an inhabitant of the county he is to repreſent, and worth five hundred pounds proclamation money, in real and perſonal eſtate in the ſame county: that on the ſecond Tueſday next after the day of election, the council and aſſembly ſhall ſeparately meet; and that the conſent of both houſes ſhall be neceſſary to every law; provided, that ſeven ſhall be a quorum of the council for doing buſineſs, and that no law ſhall paſs, unleſs there be a majority of all the repreſentatives of each body perſonally preſent, and agreeing thereto. Provided always, that if a majority of the repreſentatives of this province in council and general aſſembly convened, ſhall, at any time or times hereafter, judge it equitable and prope to add to or diminiſh the number or proportion of the members of aſſembly for any county or counties in this colony, then, and in ſuch caſe, the ſame may, on the principles of more equal repreſentation, be lawfully done, any thing in this charter to the contrary notwithſtanding; ſo that the whole number of repreſentatives in aſſembly ſhall not at any time be leſs than thirty-nine.

4. That all inhabitants of this colony of full age, who are worth fifty pounds, proclamation money, clear eſtate in the ſame, and have reſided within the county in which they claim a vote, for twelve months immediately preceeding the election, ſhall be entitled to vote for repreſentatives in council and aſſembly; and alſo for all other public officers that ſhall be elected by the people

people of the county at large.

5. That the aſſembly, when met, ſhall have power to chooſe a ſpeaker, and other their officers; to be judges of the qualifications and elections of their own members; ſit upon their own adjournments; prepare bills to be paſſed into laws, and to empower their ſpeaker to convene them, whenever any extraordinary occurrence ſhall render it neceſſary.

6. That the council ſhall alſo have power to prepare bills to paſs into laws, and have other like powers as the aſſembly, and in all reſpects to be a free and independent branch of the legiſlature of this colony; ſave only, that they ſhall not prepare or alter any money bill, which ſhall be the privilege of the aſſembly, that the council ſhall, from time be convened by the governor or vice-preſident, but muſt be convened at all times when the aſſembly ſits; for which purpoſe the ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly ſhall always immediately after an adjournment give notice to the governor or vice-preſident, of the time and place to which the houſe is adjourned.

7. That the council and aſſembly jointly, at their firſt meeting after each annual election, ſhall, by a majority of votes, elect ſome fit perſon within the colony to be a governor for one year, who ſhall be conſtant preſident of the council, and have a caſting vote in their proceedings; and that the council themſelves, ſhall chooſe a vice-prelident, who ſhall act as ſuch in the abſence of the governor.

8. That the governor, or in his abſence, the vice preſident of the council, ſhall have the ſupreme executive power, be chancellor of the colony, and act as captain general and commander in chief of all the militia and other military force in this colony; and that any three or more of the council ſhall, at all times, be a privy-council to conſult them; and that the governor be ordinary or ſurrogate-general.

9. That the governor and council (ſeven whereof ſhall be a quorum) be the court of appeals in the laſt reſort in all clauſes of law as heretofore; and that they poſſeſs the power of granting pardons to criminals after condemnation in all caſes of treaſon, felony, or other offences.

10. That captains, and all other inferior officers of the militia, ſhall be choſen by the companies in the reſpective counties; but field and general officers by the council and aſſembly.

11. That the council and aſſembly ſhall have power to make the great ſeal of this colony, which ſhall be kept by the governor, or, in his abſence, by the vice-preſident of the council, to be uſed by them as occaſion may require; and it ſhall be called *The great ſeal of the colony of New-Jerſey.*

12. That the judges of the ſupreme court ſhall continue in office for ſeven years, the judges of the inferior court of common pleas in the ſeveral counties, juſtices of the peace, clerks of the ſupreme court, clerks of the inferior court of common pleas and quarter ſeſſions, the attorney-general, and provincial ſecretary; ſhall continue in office for five years, and the provincial treaſurer ſhall continue in office for one year; and that they ſhall be ſeverally

verally appointed by the council and aſſembly in manner aforeſaid, and commiſſioned by the governor, or in his abſence the vice-preſident of the council. Provided always, that the ſaid officers ſeverally, ſhall be capable of being re-appointed at the end of the terms ſeverally before limited; and that any of the ſaid officers ſhall be liable to be diſmiſſed, when adjudged guilty of miſbehaviour by the council on an impeachment of the aſſembly.

13. That the inhabitants of each county, qualified to vote as aforeſaid, ſhall, at the time and place of electing their repreſentatives, annually elect one ſheriff, and one or more coroners; and that they may re-elect the ſame perſon to ſuch offices until he ſhall have ſerved three years, but no longer; after which, three years muſt elapſe before the ſame perſon is capable of being elected again. When the election is certified to the governor or vice-preſident, under the hands of ſix freeholders of the county for which they were elected, they ſhall be immediately commiſſioned to ſerve in their reſpective offices.

14. That the townſhips, at their annual town-meetings for electing other officers, ſhall chuſe conſtables for the diſtricts reſpectively; and alſo three or more judicious freeholders of good character, to hear and finally determine all appeals relative to unjuſt aſſeſſments in caſes of public taxation; which commiſſioners of appeal ſhall, for that purpoſe, ſit at ſome ſuitable time or times to be by them appointed, and made known to the people by advertiſements.

15. That the laws of the colony ſhall begin in the following ſtile, viz. *Be it enacted by the council and general aſſembly of this colony, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the ſame*: that all commiſſioners granted by the governor or vice-preſident ſhall run thus—*The colony of New Jerſey to* A. B, &c. *greeting*:- and that all writs ſhall likewiſe run in the name of the colony: and that all indictments ſhall conclude in the following manner, viz. *Againſt the peace of this colony, the government and dignity of the ſame.*

16. That all criminals ſhall be admitted to the ſame privileges of witneſſes and counſel, as their proſecutors are or ſhall be entitled to.

17. That the eſtates of ſuch perſons as ſhall deſtroy their own lives ſhall not, for that offence, be forfeited; but ſhall deſcend in the ſame manner as they would have done, had ſuch perſons died in the natural way; nor ſhall any article which may occaſion accidentally the death of any one be henceforth deemed a deodand, or in anywiſe forfeited on account of ſuch misfortune.

18. That no perſon ſhall ever within this colony be deprived of the ineſtimable privilege of worſhipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conſcience; nor under any pretence whatever be compelled to attend any place of worſhip contrary to his own faith and judgment; nor ſhall any perſon within this colony ever be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or any other rates, for the purpoſe of building or repairing any other church or churches, place or places of worſhip, or for the maintenance

maintenance of any miniſter or miniſtry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately or voluntarily engaged himſelf to perform.

19. That there ſhall be no eſtabliſhment of any one religious ſect in this province in preference to another; and that no proteſtant inhabitants of this colony ſhall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles; but that all perſons, profeſſing a belief in the faith of any proteſtant ſect, who ſhall demean themſelves peaceably under the government as hereby eſtabliſhed, ſhall be capable of being elected into any office of profit or truſt, or being a member of either branch of the legiſlature, and ſhall fully and freely enjoy every privilege and immunity enjoyed by others their fellow ſubjects.

20. That the legiſlative department of this government may, as much as poſſible, be preſerved from all ſuſpicion of corruption, none of the judges of the ſupreme or other courts, ſheriffs, or any other perſon or perſons poſſeſſed of any poſt of profit under the government, other than juſtices of the peace, ſhall be entitled to a ſeat in the aſſembly; but that on his being elected and taking his ſeat, his office or poſt ſhall be conſidered as vacant.

21. That all the laws of this province, contained in the edition lately publiſhed by Mr. Allinſon, ſhall be and remain in full force, until altered by the legiſlature of this colony (ſuch only excepted as are incompatible with this chafter) and ſhall be, according as heretofore, regarded in all reſpects by all civil officers, and others, the good people of this province.

22. That the common law of England, as well as ſo much of the ſtatute law as have been heretofore practiſed in this colony, ſhall ſtill remain in force, until they ſhall be altered by a future law of the legiſlature; ſuch parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and privileges contained in this charter; and that the ineſtimable right of trial by jury ſhall remain confirmed, as a part of the law of this colony, without repeal for ever.

23. That every perſon who ſhall be elected as aforeſaid to be a member of the legiſlative council or houſe of aſſembly, ſhall, previous to his taking his ſeat in council or aſſembly, take the following oath or affirmation, viz. *I*, A. B. *do ſolemnly declare, that, as a member of the legiſlative council (or aſſembly as the caſe may be) of the colony of New Jerſey, I will not aſſent to any law, vote, or proceeding, which ſhall appear to me injurious to the public welfare of ſaid colony, nor that ſhall annul or repeal that part of the third ſection in the charter of this colony, which eſtabliſhes that the elections of members of the legiſlative council and aſſembly ſhall be annual, nor that part of the twenty ſecond ſection in ſaid charter, reſpecting the trial by jury, nor that ſhall annul, repeal, or alter any part or parts of the eighteenth or nineteenth ſections of the ſame.* And any perſon or perſons, who ſhall be elected as aforeſaid, is hereby impowered to adminiſter to the ſaid members the ſaid oath or affirmation.

Provided always, and it is the true intent and meaning of this Congreſs,

Congreſs, that if a reconciliation between Great Britain and theſe colonies ſhould take place, and the latter be taken again under the protection and government of the crown of Britain, this charter ſhall be null and void, otherwiſe to remain firm and inviolable.

In provincial Congreſs, New Jerſey Burlington, July 2, 1776.

By order of Congreſs,
SAMUEL TUCKER, *Pre.*

Extract from the minutes,
William Patterſon, *Sec.*

Eſtabliſhment of theſe United States.

(*Continued from p.* 204.)

THESE things may be ſaid plauſibly; but it is to be conſidered that from the heart of Aſia where man was firſt planted, it was an eaſy thing to emigrate and diſcover new countries. Hence it is that a pretence of right, from the firſt diſcovery of a country, would, in theſe early ages, have been vain, and we hear nothing of it. But when the whole eaſtern continent, and the iſlands of the coaſt had been viſited and planted, it became an object of the induſtry of man, and required much ſagacity, fortitude, and perſeverence to explore the ocean, and effect diſcoveries. It was at the ſame time an affair of no ſmall expence to fit out veſſels for the voyage.

For theſe reaſons natural juſtice would ſeem to give to the adventurers not only a priority of right to occupy a new diſcovered country, but alſo a right to demand from others, ſome conſideration in ſervices or money for admiſſion to it.

The only reaſon to be urged againſt the claim from a diſcovery is, that it is not favourable to the population of the earth that individuals, on any pretence whatſoever, ſhould hold a greater portion of the ſoil, than is neceſſary for their particular ſubſiſtence. But it is too be conſidered, that it is favourable to population, becauſe it is favourable to the diſcovery of unknown regions of the earth, that the individual who by much labour and expence hath effected the diſcovery, ſhall nevertheleſs enjoy no advantage reſulting from his ingenuity and enterprize, but a priority of right to occupy an equal portion of the ſoil with him who, led by the information of the firſt navigator, ſhall come to ſettle on it. The beſt argument in favour of the right of a firſt diſcoverer, will therefore be that by giving due encouragement to men who ſhall ſearch the globe by ſea and land, and diſcover new ſoil, the whole earth will become peopled, and it ſeems to be the will of the Creator, that the whole earth be ſtocked with inhabitants.

To be continued.

To the Editor of the United States Magazine.

THE vanity of the female ſex, their extravagant fondneſs for flattery, however groſs and nauſeous, have been a fruitful ſubject of ſatire and declamation for the *wits* and *witlings* of almoſt every age. Without entering into an enquiry whether the

the charge is not illiberal and unjuſt, or whether, when we make due allowance for their different manner of education, it might not be retorted upon the men with equal juſtice and ſeverity, I ſhall at preſent content myſelf with obſerving how much more noble and generous it would be, to avail ourſelves of that love of admiration and deſire to pleaſe, (which is by no means confined to the female breaſt, but which nature herſelf hath for the wiſeſt of purpoſes implanted in every rational being) to allure them to the practice of virtue, and the attainment of thoſe excellencies, which conſtitute their *true merit*, by making *theſe* the ſubject of our approbation, and convincing them how much *their* attraction ſurpaſſes that of the *fineſt form* or moſt *regular ſet of features*, heightened by all the *ornaments of dreſs*, and *brillancies of complexion*, inſtead of being on the contrary, by an ill judged and miſtaken application of our commendations to thoſe qualities, which in themſelves are *really* of no kind of *eſtimation*, the firſt inſtigators and promoters of all thoſe faults and follies, with which we are eternally reproaching them.

The following letter, written by a lady, turns upon this ſubject, and I doubt not your complaiſance to the ſex, independent of the juſtneſs of ſentiment contained in it, will inſure it a place in your magazine.

SYLVIUS.

B-lt-re Town, M-r-l-d,
June 8. 1779.

Sir,

"IF men were not flatterers, women would not fall into that general cauſe of their follies, a love of flattery." This is the obſervation of an author eminent for his knowledge of the human heart, into the more immediate conſideration of which I have been led by the following little hiſtory.

Eugenio, a youth of ſenſibility and accompliſhments, from the particular circumſtances of his ſituation, was induced to accept of an advantageous propoſal for reſiding ſome years in the Eaſt-Indies. Of all the ſocial duties none more univerſally attracts the eſteem and approbation of mankind, than that univerſal philanthropy and benevolence of mind, which views the whole human race as one family of brethren, and graſps at the happineſs of every individual, unreſtrained by the partial conſiderations of clime, complexion, religion or manners. No perſon was ever poſſeſſed of this amiable diſpoſition in a more eminent degree than Eugenio, univerſal approbation was conſequently his reward.

Among the many families by whom he was known and beloved, there was not one which would not have been pleaſed with ſuch a connection, and overtures of marriage were made him by ſeveral of the firſt in that country, all which however he declined, with that peculiar complacency which increaſes our eſteem, although it diſappoints our wiſhes. A delicacy of ſentiment, but little known to the preſent generation, rendered it impoſſible for him to liſten, on ſo important an occaſion, to any other incitements than the feelings of his own heart; nor could the moſt flattering proſpects of honour or

wealth induce him to offer his perſon where he could not alſo beſtow his warmeſt affection.

It was not however long before he found himſelf voluntarily attached to a moſt agreeable object. A gentleman, who had long reſided on his own eſtate, and, from repeated diſappointments in his friendly connections, had ſecluded himſelf from the world, and degenerated into a perfect miſanthropiſt, was obliged on a particular occaſion to viſit Calcutta, where Eugenio at that time was ſettled. His conduct, reputation, and merit, inſenſibly ſtole on Mr. Maitland's heart, notwithſtanding all his reſolutions, and unable any farther to reſiſt the delights of a chearful converſation to which he had ſo long been a ſtranger, the gloom of reſerve was for ever diſpelled from his countenance.

He prevailed with Eugenio, on his return, to accompany him into the country, where his daughter, beautiful to a miracle, had until then been his only companion. Miſs Maitland's perfections were not merely confined to her perſon; compaſſion and candour, gratitude and generoſity, were the real though latent principles of her nature, filial tenderneſs that which was moſt apparent.

Had Eugenio judiciouſly turned the addreſs of his compliments in the firſt inſtances, happy had it been for both. Had he told her, that her pious attention to an aged parent, her gentleneſs of temper, her mildneſs of diſpoſition, or any *other* of her *valuable accompliſhments* were with him the *captivating charm*; though ſuch a manner of addreſs would have implied an expectation of an amiable conformity to the duties of the female character, it would have been as ſucceſsful as the moſt enthuſiaſtic admiration of her *eyes* or *complexion*.

Unfortunately Eugenio purſued a very different plan. The pernicious language of romance was the only language he thought adapted to ſo much lovelineſs; and as he laviſhed all his praiſes upon the beauties of her perſon and face, no wonder an uninformed as well as a youthful mind, ſhould turn all her attention to that perſon and that face, which was ſo often the ſubject of his commendation, to the utter neglect of every mental acquiſition: no wonder ſhe ſhould imbibe a romantic ſenſe of things, and be totally inattentive to the neceſſary duties, and uſeful concerns of life.

Miſs Maitland's fortune was ſmall, and Eugenio knew his father's ſentiments to be ſuch, that innumerable obſtacles to their union were perpetually ſuggeſting themſelves to his imagination. To caſt off all claim to parental regard was neither his intereſt nor deſire; nor indeed would it have been the way to recommend himſelf to Mr. Maitland, whoſe ambition was to promote the happineſs of his child, and he knew the world too well to imagine that purpoſe could be effected by ſuffering her to *ſteal* into a family.

Eugenio, after forming and rejecting a hundred different ſchemes, at length reſolved on a perſonal application to his father. He had been abſent from England more than ſeven years. The undertaking ſuch a voyage

from

from filial duty only, the pleaſure of embracing a ſon, might they not ſoften his father into acquieſence? It was at leaſt worth the trial. He bade an affectionate adieu to his charming Lucinda, who, while ſhe applauded the motives, regretted the neceſſity of his quitting the Indies.

All Eugenio's eloquence, all the merit of his conduct, however proved ineffectual with his father to compenſate for Miſs Maitland's want of fortune. In this hour of deſpair, an old maiden aunt brought the unhoped for relief. Out of her fortune ſhe ſupplied the thouſands demanded on thepart of the lady, and bade him by returning to England with his wife, give her the *earlieſt* opportunity of being a witneſs to his happineſs, as the beſt proof of his gratitude.

He obeyed her injunctions with the utmoſt punctuality; but the *aimable Lucinda* was *no more*: She was *changed* by his *flattery* into an *abſolute divinity*; and *this* was the neice he preſented to his benefactreſs, the extravagance of whoſe vanity no conduct could gratify.

Wherever ſhe went, the men were *ſtill* of her party. Her *ſmiles* were the *life*, her *frowns* were the *death* of all who approached her. And as ſincerity dwelt only in the houſe of her huſband, her huſband's houſe became a priſon to her imagination.

Eugenio would have given worlds to have retrieved the error of which he had been guilty. "It is I, my dear aunt, would he frequently ſay, it is I who have undone her; I found her meek, humble, and amiable, I addreſſed her in the language of flattery, I inſtilled into her credulous ear the intoxicating poiſon of vanity; and thus have I been the deſtruction of us both."

Convinced that oppoſition would be but of little avail; he endeavoured to cheat her into reformation. Dreſs and diſſipation were her darling paſſions: dreſs and diſſipation were ever at her command; but the more ſhe was indulged, the more obſtinately did ſhe perſiſt in her follies.

Eugenio, unable any longer to ſupport ſuch complicated diſappointments, abandoned her intirely to her own purſuits; and that he might no longer be a witneſs to a conduct he deſpaired to reform, reſolved to leave England *once more*, and that *for ever*.

Surrounded by her numerous train of admirers, in the full meridian of her vanity, did Lucinda receive the news of her huſband's departure. Fain would ſhe have laughed at his folly; fain would ſhe have perſuaded herſelf, as ſhe had only injured his peace, that ſhe was free from blame; but her heart refuſed its aſſent. She went to a play, to a rout; but the charm was fled. Diſatisfied, fatigued, ſhe called herſelf low-ſpirited, and hoped that a day or two would remove her diſtreſs, and reſtore her to her uſual chearfulneſs and gaiety.

A violent tempeſt which happened next morning, threw her into unſpeakable agitations: Every inſtance of *recollected tenderneſs*, every proof of *fond affection*

fection ſhe had received from her Engenio, now ſtared her full in the face. How contemptible, now deſpicable did the whole of her conduct appear!

A report prevailed that the Eaſt-India fleet, in which Eugenio had embarked, had ſuffered greatly in the ſtorm, and that two ſhips had foundered, every ſoul on board of which had periſhed in ſight of the reſt, who were unable to afford them the ſmalleſt aſſiſtance.

Lucinda was now totally overcome; ſhe flew to Eugnio's aunt, that aunt who had ſo generouſly promoted their union; ſhe accuſed, ſhe condemned herſelf with the keeneſt ſeverity, and reſolved to hide her guilty head in everlaſting obſcurity.

The aunt, whoſe underſtanding was equal to her humanity, though ſhe pitied her affliction, made a proper uſe of her contrition. Meſſengers were diſpatched to enquire what ſhips had eſcaped; and accounts were at length obtained that Eugenio, after the utmoſt diſtreſs, was ſafe in the iſle of Wight.

Lucinda and her aunt immediately haſtened with the utmoſt expedition to that iſland. "I now, ſaid the good old lady, congratulate you indeed. It was your *folly*, not your *reaſon*, I formerly gratified; but *the Lucinda* whom you *now* receive at my hands: can alone *enſure* you *felicity*."

Let this hiſtory be conſidered as a vindication of the ſex from the heavy charges of vanity ſo often brought againſt us. Whatever idle impreſſions, example or education may communicate to the youthful heart, would be eaſily eradicated, were the *men* but *rational* and *ſincere*. The *ornamenting* our *perſons* would be but a *ſecondary* concern, were it not an undeniable fact that even *thoſe almighty lords of the creation* conceive it an *eſſential* recommendation.

Let *mankind* once learn to give the *preference* to thoſe *virtues* and *accompliſhments* which are *really eſtimable*, and which *alone* can render us *truly amiable*, and *we* ſhall be found as ſolicitous to obtain *thoſe*, as we *now* are to diſplay to the beſt advantage the charms of a fine form or beautiful features. Let *them* once reſume their wiſdom, and the dignity of the female character will again be remembred; let *them* ceaſe to *miſlead* our *judgments*, and *impoſe* on our *ſenſes*, and *we* ſhall be found as *we were originally intended by heaven*, the companions the friends of your ſex; the improvers of all your joys, the ſoftners of your cares, and the ſweetners of this bitter draught of life.

AMELIA.

The ADVENTURES *of a* CONTINENTAL DOLLAR.

CHAP. I.

AS the bare title of adventures, however romantic, naturally excites the curioſity and avidity of the generality of readers, and according to its degree of merit (or in other words) according to the number of ſtrange events leaves a proportionable and pleaſing impreſſion on the mind of

of the reader; with how much confidence may I anticipate the ſuperlative pleaſure and aſtoniſhment my readers will experience, after being made acquainted with my hiſtory?

Adventures! that on the ſanction of my modeſty are equally true as wonderful, almoſt beyond credibility, and interſperſed with ſuch a complication of ſurprizing incidents, viciſſitudes, changes of fortune, humorous occurences, diſgraces, triumphs, affronts, increaſe of friends, and in the end ſuch an entire conqueſt over all my enemies, that I may ſafely challenge all the adventures that are yet extent, to ſtand in any degree of competition or compariſon with me.

Having, therefore, premiſed thus much, and having an equal diſlike to long prefaces as long graces, I ſhall leave the true whig under a pleaſing expectation to judge and laugh for himſelf, and the tory (incapable of judging or laughing) to the ſad alternative of "grinning horribly a ghaſtly ſmile."

I had the honour of being born (God be thanked) not in England, but in America; not in a petty iſland, a cage for ſlaves, and a nurſery for banditti and cutthroats, but in the centre of the vaſt continent of North-America, whoſe boundleſs and unexplored regions are fit to be inhabited only by ſuch free and uncontrouled ſouls as mine! America! where enterprizing genius may perambulate without the leaſt reſtraint. In ſhort, to keep you no longer in ſuſpenſe, I was born, not in the ſtinking, ſmoaky, foggy city of London, but in the cleanly, ſweet, and wholeſome city of Philadelphia, (whoſe air is as pure and uncontaminated as the heart of its natives;) on the 10th day of May 1775.

My father's name (for I undoubtedly had one) was *Liberty*; who, at the time I came into the world, and for ſome time before, was but in indifferent circumſtances, a cripple in many reſpects, and almoſt a beggar, owing, as I have ſince been informed, to his being frequently robbed and plundered by one *George*, and a profligate gang of other *Whelps*.

My mother (whom if you pleaſe call America) was now in full bloom and in her prime, and for youth and beauty, far exceeded all the terreſtrial painted beauties of Europe, the tawney beauties of Aſia, and the charcoal beauties of Africa.

At my firſt appearance in the world, the family of Diſcontents, and the family of Tories in our neighbourhood, ſaid, ſcoffingly, that I hung my lip like a motherleſs colt, and turned their backs on me with ſcorn and contempt, declaring I was an upſtart coxcomb, a muſhroom that ſoon would wither, a Lazarus that had ſtarted from the dead, an apparition that ſoon would diſappear. Some few there were that took a little notice of me, and others that would, if they had dared. Various were the conjectures concerning me, and one old lady, (God help her) of the family of Whigs in our neighbourhood, ventured to propheſy (or at leaſt to foretel) that I was a choſen youth, and ſoon would multiply as the ſand on the ſea ſhore,

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and that great things might be expected from me. In ſhort, the birth of Mahomet, or of any other, the greateſt oddity in hiſtory, never excited half the conjectures as that of mine. People were at a loſs what to ſay or think; ſome thought I was born for ſomething or nothing at all; others liked my perſon, and promiſed themſelves great matters from me; ſome ſhunned me as a porcupine, others careſſed me, and others again would rather go half a mile out of their way than have any thing to do with me.

I have often thought, that it was very lucky for my enemies at that time, that I had youth of my ſide, for otherwiſe, as I was born under the planet Mars, and conſequently had a military phiz, I ſhould ſoon have convinced them to their ſorrow, that I was full blooded.

However, notwithſtanding ſuch a multiplicity of diſcouragements, I had pretty many friends, and about threeſcore of the moſt reſpectable and honourable gentlemen on the continent, offered themſelves voluntarily to ſtand as godfathers to me; Gentlemen whom I ſhall ever reverence and eſteem, with the moſt unfeigned gratitude, not only as the beſt of friends for integrity, but alſo the wiſeſt for council. They were the firſt men that owned me, and ſtood up for me in the infancy of my affairs, entered into a league with me, and ſtood firm to it in deſpite of all the hazards of an uncertain fortune. They were likewiſe qualified with all the natural advantages for martial undertakings, that reſolution, generoſity, and wiſdom could inſpire men with, and have ſtood all fortunes with an immoveable firmneſs and dignity of mind.

Thus was I deſcended from the noble family of Liberty; a name which has preſerved its blood pure from every debaſing mixture, and produced a race of heroes whoſe fame has filled the world, and in a few days I was carried with great pomp and ceremony, and chriſtened by the name of Continental Dollar, amidſt the acclamation of thouſands of the family of Whigs, and to the no ſmall chagrin of the Diſcontents and Tories, a ſplenetic race of mortals.

As ſoon as I began to chatter and prattle a little, I was handled and dandled, and carried about by almoſt every one, and was made a mere pet of. This was a ſad mortification to ſome of my elder brethren, to find themſelves ſupplanted, daily loſing ground, and getting out of credit; particularly my eldeſt brother Twenty Shilling Will; as for Nine-Penny Tom, Four-Penny Jack, and Three Penny Dick, I cared not a copper for them, they were beneath my notice, although they valued themſelves much on having three names, nothing more than empty titles, like thoſe of Sir William Howe, and Sir Henry Clinton, a piece of family pride, but ſtill in this I was an overmatch for them, if they reckoned titles in the ſyllable way.

But Will I knew was formidable, had made a vaſt fortune, been a long time in power, had hitherto ruled the roaſt, and was ſupported both by the Diſ-

contents

contents and Tories, but in a peculiar manner by the former, who in fact idolized him in ſecret. We had many wrangles; both ſides endeavoured to make proſelytes as faſt as we could. In the interim, when opportunity offered, they treated me worſe (if it were poſſible) than Joſeph was treated by his brethren; they not only bought me at a very low rate, but, as if on purpoſe to affront me, ſold me for a great deal leſs; called me many opprobrious names, and among the reſt a little ſauey baſtard. As I had the ſpirit of a lion, and knowing it was an honour to them to ſpring in part from the ſame ſtock with myſelf, ſuch language was more than I could bear, and notwithſtanding their pretended peaceable diſpoſition, we ſoon came to blows, and I as ſoon ſettled the diſpute with them, by marking Tom, Jack, and Dick, each of them with a pair of black eyes, and breaking Twenty Shilling Will's head, who was obliged to keep cloſe in his hiding place, and ſeldom dared to peep out; the others I ſometimes ſuffered to make their appearance, as it was at times an advantage to me: thus you ſee, like Sampſon, I was born a bruiſer, and have continued ſo from my youth up until now, and hope that providence will favour me more and more, the older I grow, and that I may have ſoon the pleaſure of bruiſing ſome of the Engliſh Broughton's, and thus you ſee a part of the good old lady's prophecy, as mentioned above, has come to paſs.

Now it was that I grew viſibly and amazingly faſt, my underſtanding increaſed with my years, in a fourfold proportion. I was the phænomenon of the age, I was in ſhort a miracle; nevertheleſs as every thing human (for more I pretend not to be) in its infancy requires to be trained up in moral goodneſs, leſt it ſhould apoſtatize from humanity and idolize it; my honourable godfathers, like true guardians, took it into their heads to put me to ſchool. The firſt ſchool I was ſent to, was to that of madam Virtue, whoſe excellent precepts, and tender care of my morals, will always leave a viſible, deep, and laſting impreſſion on my mind, concomitant with, and altogether congruous to my innate gratitude.

I ſoon imbibed every virtuous ſentiment taught in that ſchool, and I quited it with admiration and applauſe. I was then ſent to another; but not to tire my readers with a particular account of every ſchool, let it ſuffice that I was ſent to thirteen different ſchools, academies, colleges, and univerſities in America, and gained ſuch a fund of knowledge and wiſdom, civil and military, political, both ſpeculative and practical, as cauſed aſtoniſhment in all ranks of people, on account of the early pregnancy of my underſtanding.

Being now ſufficiently maturated, both intellectually and externally, and being withal arrived at that criſis, both with reſpect to age and circumſtances, when it is uſual for one to throw aſide the leading ſtrings, commence maſter of himſelf, and take

take his eſtate into his own hands, and no inconſiderable one mine was, it being no leſs than the whole continent of North-America, I determined with the approbation of my venerable godfathers, (for I would do nothing without them) to become free, who unanimouſly conſented, and alſo hinted the favourable conjuncture of the times, and the abſolute neceſſity of it.

Therefore, without heſitation, it was ſolemnized with a pomp and ſplendor equal to the importance of the affair, and Continental Dollar, on the ever memorable and auſpicious 4th day of June 1776, in a moſt ſolemn manner, was declared Free and Independent, amidſt the acclamations of a numerous multitude.

The news of this ſpread through all corners of America, and the moſt heart-felt joy appeared in the countenances of every one (for I reckon the Diſcontents and Tories as nothing) Europe ſoon received the news, and the little paltry iſland of Great Britain was violently agitated by it. The concuſſion produced effects upon her exactly ſimilar to the ſhock of an electrical apparatus, whoſe phials were nigh charged with genuine American thunder and lightning.

Now it was that I became doubly conſpicuous (for fame flies like lightning) I was congratulated, felicitated, and celebrated from all quarters; treaties were reſolved upon, alliances formed, a marriage propoſed, and in a little time I was married to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's eldeſt daughter. Being thus initiated into the family of the greateſt monarch upon earth, I became of courſe brother in law to Monſieur Louis d'ore, and Monſieur Livre, and had innumerable other royal relations, ſuch as Don Piſtole, Don Dollar, Seignior Half Joe, &c. &c. &c. Here was a triumphant incident in my favour, and which went to the heart of my brother Twenty Shilling Will, and had I been diſpoſed to exult over him, would, I ſincerely believe, have cauſed his death; but my nature rather inclined to pity an unworthy brother, the ſource of whoſe misfortunes was an unbounded ambition, a ſelfiſh deſire of ruling alone, and with an abſolute ſway.

End of the firſt Chapter.

A Defence of the Female Head-Dreſs at preſent in Faſhion.

Eſt in conſilio matrona, admotaque lanis
Emerita quæ ceſſat acu: ſententia prima
Hujus erit; poſt hanc ætate, atque arte minores
Cenſebunt: tanquam famæ diſcrimen agatur,
Aut animæ: tanta eſt quærendi cura DECORIS.
Tot premit ordinibus, tot adhuc compagibus altum
Ædificat caput; Andromachen a fronte videbis.

Juv. Sat. 6. 496---502.

Thus Engliſhed.

——The female councils met,
My lady waits
The grand reſult of their prolong'd debates.

Nor

Nor fame nor life so much engross their care,
As the arrangement of her flowing hair.
See in the court an aged matron rise,
Too dim for needle-work her aged eyes;
Her age, her skill, command profound respect,
They all attend, allow her to direct—
All give their sage advice. The work proceeds,
And curl on curl, and range on range succeeds.
In front like Hector's princess she appears;
So high the *buildings* of her head she rears.

IT fills me with surprise to hear one part of our females, inveighing so much against the head-dress of another part of them. Such soft hearts as theirs should always meditate what is agreeable; and tongues like theirs should be *sweet as honey*, or *smooth as oil.*

I think, they must have had very *weak heads*, or a very contemptible opinion of them, who in oldtime suffered them to dwindle down almost to their natural size. Need I tell you, that persons who are most skilful in architecture, display their art in rendering the superior parts of their work beautiful and magnificent? Has not nature itself manifested the propriety of this? Need we ask, where the trees display their fragrant blossoms, or their delightful verdure? Would any one look downwards for the glorious luminary that enlightens our day; or for the stars that dispel the horrors of the night?

Nature has pointed out the head as the proper place upon which the ladies should bestow their ornaments. Here she has placed the flowing shades of hair; here she has kindled up the fire of the sparkling eye, often darting its lightning to the lover's heart; here she has painted the checks with vermilion, formed the lips like roses, and the teeth like rows of polished alabaster. Now shall the lovely female, merely to please those peevish creatures, who have out lived these charms, or never possessed them, neglect or despise such invaluable advantages? Shall she not rather improve them to the utmost, to charm and delight the other sex? People may talk as they will, and advise the females to adorn their minds, and to furnish their heads with useful knowledge, and their hearts with virtuous affections; but, for my part, I admire that any should think of leading our young women to seek after ornaments which no man can see, and which, after much reading and self denial, give no additional beauty to the face, lustre to the eyes, or graces to the person. On the other hand, what an high opinion must a man entertain of the judicious female, who manifests the high value she sets upon her head, not by conferring upon it unmeaning invisible beauties, but by giving it a size and grandeur equal to its importance?

Some are ready to alledge, that where so much attention is paid to dress, there is little room left for the exercise of virtue. But I presume to make it appear, that the dress of our

females, in the present instance, demonstrates the contrary. There are few virtues of a sublimer nature, or more rarely practised than *love to our enemies.* Our fashionable ladies, in my opinion, have arrived to great perfection in this excellent duty. Poor creatures! they have but few occasions for the discharge of it. The men among us hold the reins of government, and have rendered it next to impossible to feed the hungry, or clothe the naked, among the soldiery of Britain. They have but few opportunities of free access to them, to congratulate them upon conquest, or to soothe the rigours of their captivity. But, if I am rightly informed, where these opportunities have offered, they have acquitted themselves, a few peevish republicans excepted, with a proper regard to the above-mentioned virtue.

Love leads us to imitate those for whom we have an intense regard. We insensibly copy after their manners, their dress, and imitate them in the minutest circumstances of their conduct; even their deformities and faults please us, and we become as like them as possible. This is almost the only way left, for our polite ladies of testifying their love to Britain. And I would appeal to every one who has seen them, whether it has not been manifested with a generous ardour. They have not confined it to their tender bosoms. Wherever their *heads* have appeared, they have borne the signals of this noble virtue. *Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it.* Neither the scarcity of the materials, requisite for adorning the head after the British model; the enormous expence, attending their purchase; nor the unparalelled hostility of our enemies, have damped the eagerness with which our females have imitated the dress of their virtuous ladies. Their heads, like the *palm tree*, have *grown under oppression.* They began to swell at the beginning of the contest; they took a farther rise upon the captivity of the garrison at Fort Washington; and their growth bore some proportion to the famine that starved and wasted our unfortunate soldiery. But what do I say? You may have marked the destruction of every town and city on the coast in the increasing size and majesty of our female headdress. Their love of imitation has survived the massacre at Wyoming, which exhibited a scene at which the *moon turned pale*, and the sun beheld with horror, or called up clouds to vail it from his sight. Then only do I expect to see their heads attain the full perfection of their magnitude, when Great-Britain shall have satiated, if that be possible, her thirst for vengeance.

I know that the manifestation which our polite females have given of the heroic virtue of which I have been speaking, has *caused their good to be evil spoken of.* This noble and disinterested love to their enemies, has led the unreasonably jealous and suspicious to call in question their love to their country. But their manifestation of the former is the strongest proof that they are full of the latter. For

can

can you ſuppoſe, that their tender boſoms are ſuſceptible of ſuch a ſtrong and lively affection, where there has been ſo much done to ſhock and enrage them, and at the ſame time not not glow with the warmeſt love to the place of their birth and education, to thoſe who have laid them under ſo many ties of friendſhip and ſocial endearment?

"But while the ſignals of love to Britain are thus publicly diſplayed, where, you will ſay, are the like teſtimonies of ſympathy and compaſſion for the miſerable ſufferers on our coaſts and frontiers? How can dreſs and ornament and faſhion take up the attention of our tender females, when one would imagine every other care would be well nigh ſwallowed up in the public calamity?" Our females, like wiſe mathematicians, take the greateſt pains to prove what is moſt difficult to be believed. Of their love to their country who can doubt? It would therefore be ſuperfluous to go about to evince it. Their love to Britain, after all that has happened, might be deemed incredible, if the moſt glaring teſtimonies were not given of it.

But why need I proceed farther? The peeviſh republican ladies themſelves appear to be ſo well convinced of the decency, propriety, majeſty, and virtuous nature of the preſent faſhionable head dreſs, that their heads are beginning to riſe; and I expect that, in a ſhort time, all apology will be needleſs. But if, after all, the heads of our females ſhould drop and languiſh under the remains of oppoſition, which they have hitherto withſtood from pretended friends and avowed enemies, with a reſolution that does honour to their ſex and their country; I may once more take up my pen, and ſuggeſt ſuch arguments in favour of the preſent reigning mode, as may revive their ſpirits, and induce them to reſtore the nobleſt and moſt elevated part of their frame, to its former ſize and majeſty.

Cheſtnut Level, May 18, 1779.

Extract of a Letter containing an Account of a Cave, and a Monument found in it.

NEAR the north end of Eleuthera, one of the Bahama iſlands, at about a quarter of a mile from the ſea, and at the beginning of a ridge of rocks, which riſe perpendicularly to a great height, from a plain of a light ſandy ſoil, part of which is planted with guinea corn, &c. the other part uncultivated is grown over with trees and ſhrubs, I was ſtruck with the ſudden view of a cave, the entrance of which is on a level with the plain. I went in, and found it to be about one hundred yards to the upper end. About the middle riſes a large irregular rock, part of which is formed by a rude kind of art, into ſomething like a pulpit, to which there is an aſcent by ſteps; and ſeats for a great number of people, wrought in the ſame manner. That it was formerly uſed for a place of public worſhip, I cannot have the leaſt doubt,

doubt, many rude monuments being found in it. The roof of this wonderful cave is at least fifty feet high, in which are several apertures, below some of which are a kind of domes. These openings being surrounded with shrubs and vines, &c. growing and hanging down luxuriantly, add to the picturesque appearahce of the whole. On entering, I must confess, I felt a kind of awe like that I have formerly experienced in one of your cathedcrals. This solemn solitary place is visited by bats, as may be naturally imagined. The entrance is almost a regular arch, about fifty feet high, and broad in proportion. Upon the rock above it grows pretty large scrubby trees, though there is very little earth on the surface.

In this cave I found a small monument, about 18 inches in height, which probably was placed here by some captain of a vessel, in memory of his little son, who had died perhaps upon the coast, and whose remains he was willing to deposit in this island.

The monument referred to is of mohagany, and has inscriptions on its four sides. The inscription on three of its sides, which are legible, are as follow:

First.

Here lieth the body of
James Seymor, who was
born in the Bermuda in
the year 1640, in the month
of October, on the 6 day and
died in the year 1650, upon
the 10 day of September.

Second.

Here in this solitary place
where none.
Will ever come to greave a sigh
or groan. Some remnant
might be extant of the true
and faithful love I ever tender'd
(thee.
Oh rest in peace dear child, and
(let it be
No pride to say, the sometime
(part of me.

Third.

What pain and anguish
Doth afflict the head
The heart and stomach
When the limbs are dead.
So grieved I kiss thy grave
And vow to dye
A father to thy memory.

T. Smith.

New-Providence, June 10. 1770.

New Mathematical Questions for the United States Magazine.

Question 1.

YOUNG Archimedians, pray
make known,
The measure of a globe and cone,
Equal in reciprocity,
Of surface and capacity?

Question 2.

From hemispheric bason, one
foot depth,
How far an eye, five feet above
the plane,
May view a fair York shilling,
therein kept,
When fill'd with water, and
when void again?

POETICAL

2.

Sacred to HIM, in grateful praiſe,
Be this devoted tranquil hour,
While Him, ſupremely good and great,
With rapt'rous homage I adore.

3.

What muſic breaks from yonder copſe?
The plumy ſongſter's artleſs lay;
Melodious ſongſters, nature-taught!
That warbling hail the dawning day.

4.

Shall *Man* be mute, while *Inſtinct* ſings?
Nor human breaſt with tranſport riſe?
O for an univerſal hymn,
To join th' *orcheſtra* of the ſkies!

5.

See yon' refulgent lamp of day,
With unabating glory crown'd,
Rejoicing in his giant ſtrength,
To run his daily deſtin'd round.

6.

So may I ſtill perform thy will,
GREAT SUN of nature and of grace!
Nor wander devious from thy law;
Nor faint in my appointed race.

7.

What charms diſplay th' unfolding flow'rs?
How beauteous glows the enamel'd mead?
More beauteous ſtill the *heaven-wrought robe*,
Of pureſt *white*, and fac'd with *red*.

8.

The ſun exhales the pearly dews,
Thoſe brilliant ſky-ſhed tears, that mourn,
His nightly loſs; till from earth's cheek,
They're kiſs'd away, by pitying morn.

9.

For laps'd mankind what friendly tears
Bent on our weal, did angels ſhed?
Bound, bound our hearts, to think thoſe tears
Made fruſtrate all, when JESUS bled!

10.

Arabia wafts from yonder grove
Delicious odours in the gale;
And with her breeze-born fragrance greets,
Each circumjacent hill and dale.

11.

As *incenſe* may my morning ſong,
A *ſweetly-ſmelling ſavour* riſe,
Perfum'd with Gilead's precious balm,
To make it grateful to the ſkies.

12. And,

12.

And when from death's long ſleep I wake,
To nature's renovating day,
Cloath me with thy own *righteouſneſs*,
And in thy *likeneſs*, Lord, array.

Cupid himſelf mortally wounded.

SOFT from the boſom of the genial ſpring,
Sweet bluſhing May had ſtolen on roſy wing,
Diſſolv'd inclement winter's icy chain,
And wak'd a drooping world to life again;
When Juliet, charm'd with nature's ſmiling look,
Had ſought the borders of a murm'ring brook.
Along the flow'ry turf ſhe careleſs lay,
Embower'd by ſhades impervious to the day;
There join'd the joy-tuned, univerſal ſtrain,
Hymning the balmy ſeaſons happy reign.
From heavens high top Jove caught the pleaſing view,
As down to earth a wandering glance he threw,
Each viſual power he ſtrain'd with eager gaze,
And o'er and o'er the lovely maid ſurveys;
Subdued he lays the lightnings bolt aſide,
And learn'd the terrors of the God to hide;
The hoar of age to blooming youth gives place,
Each awful feature melts with ſoftened grace,
From all mankind he culls the brighteſt charms,
With every 'trait that female fancy warms;
Then adds whate'er the pride of dreſs imparts,
The boaſt and glory of a thouſand arts.
He next love's mighty Arbiter eſſayed,
With fervent ſuit, and ſuppliant begg'd his aid:
Blythe Cupid, ever prompt to miſchief, heard,
And quick as thought his winged ſhafts prepar'd,
Equipt he ſtood the thunderer's will to know,
And ſoon as known to execute the blow.
" See'ſt thou that plain, the immortal ſire began,
Whoſe verdant ſlopes ſalute the riſing ſun?
On yonder ſide, there ſtands an ancient wood,
On this, P-t-pſco rolls his lucid flood;
There chaſte Diana leads her virgin choir,
There ſweet Thalia ſtrikes the ſounding lyre,
Of melody lays ope the latent ſprings,
And gives to rapture all the trembling ſtrings;
There meet the dryads, there the nymphs reſort,
And ſpend the moon-ſhine eve in feſtive ſport;
And there, on yonder tufted bank reclin'd,
Behold the faireſt, loveliеſt of her kind;

A form

A form beyond the happieſt touch of art,
With all that raiſe, and dignify the heart,
With beauty cloth'd, her air, her limbs, her face,
Speak winning love, and ſoft attractive grace;
Perfection's ſelf that beauteous caſket fram'd,
Fairer than love-ſick fancy ever dream'd,
Fairer than all the flattering muſe hath ſung,
Than all the boaſt of youthful poets tongue.
Nor does the *gen'rous ſoul within* deface,
Or warp, or fully one external grace,
But ſhades o'er all a more emphatic glow,
New ſtains the roſe, and whiter makes the ſnow;
Soft peace and innocence with mingled blaze,
Beam through her guiltleſs mind their gladdening rays,
Enthron'd in native ſmiles, illume her brow,
And from her lips in mildeſt accents flow.
Leſs powerful charms that lovely train poſſeſt,
Which once in bright ſucceſſion rul'd my breaſt;
Danae, Læda, the Inachian fair,
And ſhe by Juno's malice now a bear.
Europa, Semele, Alcmena too,
All theſe, victorious Juliet, yield to you.
I rage, I burn with more than Ætnean fires,
My ſoul imbrues a tempeſt of deſires,
In paſſions maddening vortex whirl'd and toſt,
All patience, reaſon, even the God is loſt.
On thee, dear Cupid, all my hopes rely,
Uſe all thy art, and every acceſs try,
Exhauſt thy quiver, plunge each fatal dart,
With ſtrong effort, quite through her bleeding heart,
Force her to own ſhe feels a mutual pain,
And let not ſovereign Jove adore in vain."
He ſaid: The ſon of Venus bends his bow,
Culls a bright ſhaft, and aims the cruel blow,
When Juliet unſuſpecting rais'd her eyes,
And ſhot a ſmiling glance athwart the ſkies;
Full on the aſſaſſin pour'd the vivid blaze,
Nerveleſs he ſtood, and trembled with amaze,
Intranc'd in wonder, drop'd his ſhining arms,
And ſudden yields a victim to her charms.
Thus Fate, the guardian of the fair and good,
The impious wiles of Cretan Jove withſtood,
Daſh'd his deſign, leſt ſtruggling at an odds,
The nymph ſhould fail, for who can ſtrive with gods?
The Muſes ſaw, eager they ſtruck the lyre,
And wak'd the notes which ſudden joys inſpire;
Each ſkilful finger, and each tuneful tongue
The eſcape of Juliet, and her triumph ſung.

From rocks to hills the quiv'ring accents fly,
Spread o'er the lawns, and reach the lofty fky.
Then Sylvius heard, Sylvius who loves the feats
Of contemplation, and her lone retreats,
Who fometimes vifits where the mufes haunt,
And tries with them in artlefs ftrains to chaunt.
He heard, he caught the numbers as they flew,
And fings them, Juliet, fings them now for you;
Happy, if you *but deign* to lend an ear,
Moft happy, if *approve* as well as *hear*.

B-lt-re Town, M-r-l-d, June 3. 1779. SYLVIUS

King George the Third's Speech to Lord North.

O! North, when firft I mounted to the throne,
I fwore to let all foreign foes alone,
Through love of peace to terms did I advance,
And made, they fay, a fhameful peace with France,
But mightier objects lay within my view,
Old conqueſts I reſign'd, and fought for new.
A mighty region owned my fovereign fway,
From Hudfon's gulph to Mexicana's bay;
Unnumber'd people, fwarmed along the coaft---
This people were 'tis true, a mighty hoft,
But told I was, by yonder noble Scot,
They all were cowards, wild men, and what not;
Juft fit to plow, or flafh the foreſts down,
And labour for the grandeur of my crown.
Theſe brutes, unwarlike, had amaſs'd, he faid,
Vaft heaps of gold, and went like lords arrayed.
If theſe were conquered and reduc'd by times,
And fleec'd and pillag'd for pretended crimes,
And rendered equal to the flaviſh race,
Then would Britannia wear a different face.
While theſe were toiling to fupport her crown,
How would fhe pull the Gallic glory down,
O'er various climes extend her ample reign,
And feize the conqueſts and the gold of Spain.

The CORNWALLIAD.

CANTO II. *(Continued.)*

YES, faid the chief, that thought is good, but yet
Can it conſiſt with ſtable rules of fate
To fire a gun, or give a mortal wound,
Without report or the leaſt breath of ſound.

Now

Now we have marched this heavy afternoon,
And yet have heard no ſound of diſtant gun;
Which could not be, if Waſhington had made
Attack on Brunſwick with his cannonade.
Perhaps, ſay you, our troops without a ſhot
Gave up their arms, and better quarter got.
Aye, ſaid the Scot, that thought is very *gude*,
For ſoldier-ſwains are but of fleſh and *blude*,
And will ſuccumb, and ſometimes ſkulk a while,
Although their mettle is from Britain's iſle;
But this conception riſing in my brain,
May be the truer, and of happier vein;
Beſides it ſaves the ſuppoſition made
Of ſcoondrel cowardice in this brigade.
For, Sir, in brief---the dubious thought has long
Dwelt in ſuſpicion on my ſilent tongue,
That with theſe rebels in our late rebuf,
Has been aſſiſtance that we knew not off;
I trow that Satan doth conduct them on,
Although they, witleſs, ſtile him Waſhington.
Now what if he from dark infernal ſhades,
Where elves and witches have ſet up their trades,
Has brought that powder, noiſeleſs in the ſound,
Which gives the ſoldier an unnoticed wound.
With ſuch as this he may have ſtormed the town,
And ſhot our men, like ſheep and oxen, down,
Though no report has been this evening heard,
Nor riſing ſmoke upon the heights appeared.
To whom the chief---Your apprehenſion, Sir,
May be well-founded, but to me 'tis queer.
Perhaps 'tis new, replyed the Roſs-ſhire Scot,
But be it ſo, yet it doth matter not;
For now a ſcheme comes luckily in my pate,
To ſearch the queſtion, and unfold its ſtate.
What if diſguiſed in character of ſcout,
We go ourſelves by ſome way round about,
And the firſt ſentry which we ſhall approach,
Addreſs in language of the broadeſt Scotch?
If he is ours, he will perceive our voice,
And give a gentle anſwer without noiſe;
But if to Waſhington he doth belong,
He talks not Scots, and ſo will hold his tongue.
To whom the chief---The ſtratagem is good,
And may be tried without expence of blood.
So ſallying forth they took their darkſome way,
But more ſecurely than ſwift ſcouts by day.

To be continued.

The

The following Description of a Spring Morning, was written by an American Officer, during his confinement in the Town of Quebec, in the Year 1775.

EFfulgent ſtreams of heav'nly light,
Diſpel the gloomy ſhades of night;
And th' early lark doth riſe,
With agile pinions now ſhe ſoars,
And through the azure vault ſhe pours,
Her matin-hymn of praiſe.

The healthful ſhepherd, free from care,
Now to inhale the fragrant air,
Does riſe with th' opening dawn;
Once more unfolds his fleecy charge,
To ramble o'er the fields at large,
And crop the verdant lawn.

The plowman long inur'd to toil,
Well pleas'd turns up the teeming ſoil,
And jocund trips along:
And when his weary oxen bow,
Their necks, beneath the weighty plow,
He cheers them with a ſong.

The am'rous turtle on each tree,
Now mourns with plaintive melody,
And wails her hapleſs fate;
While her fond partner ſeeks for food,
To ſatisfy their callow-brood,
And pleaſe his conſtant mate.

The wily, pois'nous, motled ſnake,
Now ſlily creeping from the brake,
With his envenom'd ſpear,
Unto the graſſy field he hies,
Where ſecretly he lurking lies,
To ſting the traveller.

Now th' ingenious buſy bee,
With flutt'ring wing and full of glee,
(By wond'rous inſtinct taught)
Extracts the rich, ſalubrious juice,
Which various flow'rs and herbs produce,
And hums away full fraught.

While th' induſtrious little ant,
(To guard againſt a future want)
For food each place explores;
And to promote the common-weal,
Labours with unremitted zeal,
T' increaſe the public ſtores.

On

On diſtant hills, which riſe in view,
The lowing herds, their ſports renew,
Or through the woodland roam,
Till tired with the milky load,
They ſlowly tread the well-known road,
That leads toward their home.

Now from beneath th' Atlantic main,
(To bleſs our longing eyes again)
Bright Sol! the god of day!
Does with his flaming car return,
Whilſt duſky climes the abſence mourn,
Of his enliv'ning ray.

Awak'ned by his genial beams,
The ſcaly tenants of the ſtreams,
Now through the waters ſtray;
Whilſt th' angler baits the guileful hook,
And haſtens to the adjacent brook,
To catch the finny prey.

Ten thouſand flow'rs of different dyes,
Now ev'ry where ſpontaneous riſe,
To charm th' enraptur'd ſenſe;
While ſhrubs of vari'gated green,
Now decorate th' inchanting ſcene,
And all their ſweets diſpenſe.

The feather'd ſongſters all around,
From ſpray to ſpray now joyful bound,
To hail the roſy morn;
Whilſt countleſs landſkips now diſplay,
Their beauties to the new-born day.
And hills and dales adorn.

The Dying Elm. An irregula[illegible]

SWEET, lovely elm, who here doſt grow,
Companion of my muſing care;
Lo, thy dejected branches die,
Amid the burning air;
Smit by the ſun or ſickly moon,
Like fainting flow'rs that die at noon.

Thy withering leaves that drooping hang,
Preſage thy end approaching nigh,
And lo, thy amber tears diſtil,
Attended with thy laſt remaining ſigh.
O gentle tree no more decline,
But be thy ſhade and love-ſick whiſpers mine.

Short

Short is thy life if thou ſo ſoon muſt fade,
Like angry Jonah's gourd at Nineveh,
That in a night its bloomy branches ſpread,
And flouriſh'd for a day.
Come then revive, ſweet ſhady elm, leſt I,
Thro' vehemence of heat, like Jonah, wiſh to die.

Columbus to Ferdinand.

Columbus was a conſiderable time ſoliciting the court of Spain to fit him out on diſcovering a new continent to the weſtward; during his negotiation he is ſuppoſed to addreſs king Ferdinand in the following ſtanzas.

Illuſtrious monarch of Iberia's ſoil,
Too long I wait permiſſion to depart,
Sick of delays, I beg thy liſtning ear,
Shine forth the patron and the prince of art.

While yet Columbus breathes the vital air,
Grant his requeſt to paſs the weſtern main,
Reſerve this glory for thy native ſoil,
And what muſt pleaſe thee more, for thy own reign.

Of this huge globe how ſmall a part we know?
Does heaven their lands to weſtern ſuns deny?
How diſproportion'd to the mighty deep,
The lands that yet in human proſpect lie?

Does Cynthia, when to weſtern ſkies arriv'd,
Spend her ſweet beam upon the barren main,
And ne'er illume with midnight ſplendor, ſhe,
The natives dancing on the lightſome green?

Should the vaſt circuit of the world contain
Such length of ocean and ſuch ſcanty land?
'Tis reaſon bids me think not ſo,
I think more highly of the Almighty hand.

Does yon fair lamp atchieve its daily round,
To light the waves and monſters of the ſeas?
No: be there muſt beyond the billowy waſte,
Iſlands and men and animals and trees.

An unremitting flame my breaſt inſpires,
To ſeek new lands amid the barren waves,
Where falling low the ſource of day deſcends,
And the blue ſea his evening viſage laves.

Even now I read in Plato's raptur'd page,
" 'The time ſhall come, when numerous years are paſt,
The ocean ſhall diſſolve the bands of things,
And an extended region riſe at laſt.

And

And Typhis ſhall diſcloſe the mighty land,
Far far away, where none have rov'd before,
Nor ſhall the world's remoteſt region be,
The Hebride iſles or Caledonia's ſhore."

Fir'd by the theme I languiſh to depart,
Supply the barque and bid Columbus ſail;
He fears no ſtorms acroſs the pathleſs deep,
Reaſon ſhall ſteer and ſkill diſarm the gale.

Think not that nature has unveil'd in vain,
The myſtic magnet to the mortal eye;
So late have we the guiding needle plann'd,
Only to fail beneath our native ſky?

Ere this was found the Ruling Power of all,
Form'd for our uſe an ocean in the land,
Its breadth ſo ſmall we could not wander long,
Nor long be abſent from the neighbouring ſtrand.

Short was the courſe, and guided by the ſtars;
But ſtars no more ſhall point our daring way,
The bear ſhall ſink and every guard be drown'd,
And great Orion ſcarce eſcape the ſea,

When ſouthward we ſhall ſteer---O grant my wiſh,
Supply the bark, and bid Columbus ſail;
He fears no tempeſts on the faithleſs deep,
Reaſon ſhall ſteer, and ſkill diſarm the gale.

Epigram for a Young Lady of the State of Delaware.

I Saw Amanda, and I thought her fair;
But when I heard of lovers in diſpair,
I thought of her with that ſad ſentiment
With which the clown beholds the firmament,
As ſomething lovely and ſerene, but which,
So high the aim, he cannot hope to reach.

Carmen Saphicum.

In Puellam adamatam. P. V.

ALMA, ne credas *ſibi dedicato*,
Omnis eſt clamor, ſpecieſve ſumus;
Scilicet vana, inſipida atque curat
Quæ aſpicit iſtum.
Cui placent veſtes, ſpecie decoræ,
Mentis at dotes ſinere exaratas
Nolet: an dignus videatur a te
Quœrere laudem?

Fœmina

Fæminas multas *alias qui* amavit
Spernito expectes, aliter foret jam!
Fidus et caſtus, ſtupra dum recenſet
Num queat eſſe?
Amove *inſulſum* licet *opulentum*,
Auri et argenti ſtudioſus ut ſit,
Nec fida virtus, nec honor pudorque
Attrahit iſtum.

" Quem juvat clamor, galeæque leves."
Lenis exaudi miſeraſque voces,
Anteſignani, rigida atque fata,
Ducere ſi vis.
Nobilis qui te colit atque adorat,
Caſtus et fidus, pius atque doctus,
Afferat pulchram, " Lalagen amabit,"
Dulce loquentem.

Dubre undecimo Maia, 1779. J. P---E.

Song. To Miſs P---- E----.

Tune, Guardian angels.

I.

POW'RS benign, by *whoſe* direction,
Still we hope, but yet deſpair,
Deign to lend the kind protection,
Shield, oh! *ſhield my beauteous fair.*
Say 'tis Peggy's charms inſpire---
Pure and conſtant is my fire;
Gentle *nature*, heav'nly *creature*,
All muſt love, and all admire.

II.

Soft, ye *breezes*, ſpeak my anguiſh,
Waft my plaints to Peggy's ear;
Tell her how I love, I languiſh,
Bid her eaſe my fond deſpair.
Bear it on the fleeting gales,
Chant it to the murm'ring floods,
Tell it to the liſt'ning vales,
Tell it to the *vocal* woods.

III.

God of love and fond deſire,
Each attractive grace refine;
Fan the flame of *mutual* fire,
'Till *her* boſom throbs like *mine!*
Powers *propitious*, now defend me,
Calm my grief, and my deſpair:
Loves and *graces*, all attend me,
And protect *my* beauteous *fair.*

Kent County, April 9. 1777.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Account of the taking of Pondicherry. Extracted from a Letter from Major General Munro, commander of the British forces in the East Indies, to Lord Weymouth, dated Pondicherry, Oct. 27, 1778.

I Have the honour to inform your Lordſhip of the ſucceſs of the Eaſt-India company's troops againſt Pondicherry, after a ſiege of two months and ten days from the firſt inveſting of the place. The town ſurrendered by capitulation on the 17th of October, and I have ſent herewith the terms of capitulation. As I have had the honour to command the troops that have reduced a place of ſuch conſequence to the Britiſh ſettlements in India, my utmoſt wiſh now is, to have his Majeſty's approbation of my conduct.

On the 18th of September, we opened our batteries with 28 pieces of heavy artillery, and 27 mortars. Though our fire on the town was very great, yet the enemy's was equally ſo on us from day-break till towards the evening, when our batteries had apparently the advantage, and the fire from the fortreſs decreaſed greatly. The approaches were carried on with the utmoſt expedition poſſible; but the obſtinate defence of the garriſon made it neceſſary to act with caution, and the violent rains that fell retarded the works. The enemy's works being greatly deſtroyed, an aſſault was reſolved on; and every thing being being ready, it would have taken place on the 17th of October, but on the 16th, M. Bellecombe ſent me a letter by his aid de camp, relative to a capitulation, which was ſigned by both parties next day.

The gallant defence made by M. Bellecombe will ever do him honour; and I beg leave, in juſtice to the troops I had the honour to command, to aſſure your Lordſhip, that they acted with the moſt determined reſolution on every occaſion. I am in a moſt particular manner obliged to Sir Edward Vernon, and his Majeſty's ſquadron, who moſt chearfully gave every aſſiſtance during the whole ſiege; and when the aſſault was reſolved on, Sir Edward landed his marines, and 200 ſeamen, to aſſiſt in the attack.

I have the honour of ſending your Lordſhip herewith a return of the killed and wounded on both ſides, together with a liſt of the cannon and ſtores taken in Pondicherry."

By the articles of capitulation, the garriſon of Pondicherry, are permitted to march out with the honours of war, and to proceed to Madraſs, where, or in its neighbourhood, they are to be properly accomodated, till ſhips can be provided to carry them to France.

Return of the guns, mortars, ſhot, ſmall arms, and powder taken in Pondicherry, 1778.

Iron guns, ſerviceable, 181; unſerviceable 29.

Braſs guns, ſerviceable, 55; unſerviceable,

ſerviceable, 3. Howitzers, 6.
Braſs mortars, 20.
Iron mortars, 3.
Small arms, 6395.
Piſtols, 556.
Swords, 930.
Gunpowder, 80 barrels, 100lb. each.
Shot of different ſizes, 21,708.

Return of the killed and wounded of the Companies troops.

Killed, 224. Wounded, 693.

The company's troops conſiſted of 10,500, of which 1500 were Europeans.

Return of the killed and wounded in the garriſon of Pondicherry.

Killed, 200. Wounded, 430.

The garriſon of Pondicherry conſiſted nearly of 3000 men, of which were 900 were Europeans.

A letter from Commodore Sir Edward Vernon, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Auguſt 16, 1778. gives an account of a naval engagement between the French and Engliſh fleets off Pondicherry, on the 8th of ſaid month; which continued with great obſtinancy for two hours, when both fleets bore away. The Britiſh fleet received conſiderable damage, and had eleven men killed, and fifty-three wounded.

By another letter, dated Oct. 31, 1778. Sir Edward informs the Admiralty, that he had captured the Sartine frigate of 26 guns, who had loſt company with her fleet a few days before; and that he had alſo taken four trading veſſels.

Paris, March 12. We are now certain that the ſquadron under the command of the chevalier Ternay is deſtined for the Weſt-Indies, on board of which 5000 men are to embark.

Port au Prince, May 16. Count d'Eſtaing is ſtill at Martinico, and Admiral Byron at St. Lucia; and that Bryon's land and maritime forces drop off very faſt. The inhabitants of the Britiſh iſlands are in great want of bread, and heartily wiſh for peace.

Extract of a Letter from St. Euſtatius, dated May 21.

"Two ſhips of the line were lately ſent from France to the coaſt of Africa, in order to deſtroy all the forts, factories, &c. belonging to the Engliſh, which they effectually performed, keeping poſſeſſion of one fort only, in which they left a garriſon of 300 men; they took 1800 negroes, and a conſiderable quantity of ivory and gold duſt, which they carried to Goree; the loſs of which is of conſequence to the Britiſh trade in thoſe parts. The ſaid two ſhips have ſince joined Count de Eſtaing at Martinico, who has now a fleet of nineteen ſail of the line, and a number of fine frigates, with which he has been three times off St. Lucia, but Admiral Byron did not think proper to come out and attack him. The French fleet in Europe daily becomes more formidable, and they have by this time forty ſail of the line cruiſing in the channel. The chevalier de Fabry, with twelve ſail of the line, is in the Mediterranean, and the utmoſt diligence is uſed at Breſt, Rochfort, and Toulon, in building and fitting out line of battle ſhips, as alſo a number of frigates, on a new conſtruction, which will carry 18 and 24 pounders.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from Hobcaw, (near Charleſtown, S. Carolina) May 15.

WITHIN theſe few days the enemy ſtaid two nights at the Race Ground, when they decamped and marched to James Iſland; I underſtand ſome veſſels are ordered that way to annoy the enemy. Fort Moultrie is well garriſoned, and provided with plenty of proviſions, ſo that I imagine there is no great danger of that fortreſs. I am told Gen. Lincoln was at Ponpon laſt night. Perhaps the enemy may not find it ſo eaſy marching back as they found it coming this way. Pulaſki loſt his firſt colonel and a few men the other day, ſince which he has with ſucceſs charged the enemy with great fury. A melancholy accident happened on the evening of the 11th inſt. Col. Huger returning from an excurſion he made from town, was miſtaken for the enemy, and fired on by our people. Poor Huger and ſeveral of his men were killed."

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, S. Carolina, May 18.

"On the 12th inſt. our town was demanded by a Britiſh army, whoſe General declared, on his word and honour, that he was 7000 ſtrong, but we ſince find he had not half the number. They retreated without ſtorming our works, and are now encamped about ten miles from Charleſtown, and Gen. Lincoln, with an army of 6000 men, is within ten miles of them, and an action in leſs than 48 hours is univerſally expected. If Lincoln ſhould be defeated, the enemy will probably reviſit Charleſtown, and ſtorm our lines. If the contrary ſhould happen, Burgoyne's fate will probably be theirs, though they are endeavouring to preſerve a communication with their ſhipping, for which their nearneſs to the ſea coaſt, and our numerous inlets are but too favourable."

Williamſburgh, May 27, 1779.

Sir,

The enemy who lately invaded this ſtate with a fleet of ſhips of war, conſiſting of the Raiſonable of 64 guns, the Rainbow of 40, the Otter of 14, and ſundry other armed and unarmed veſſels, commanded by commodore Sir George Collier, together with a number of land forces, amounting to about two thouſand, commanded by Major General Matthews, evacuated Portſmouth on Tueſday laſt, after committing ravages and depredations of the moſt cruel and unmanly ſort, burning houſes, ſtealing kidnapping, and receiving ſlaves without reſpect to perſons, from that place to Suffolk inclusive. Their plunder at Portſmouth alone is very great---a conſiderable quantity of tobacco, lumber, and merchandiſe of all ſorts, partly public, but chiefly private property, having been depoſited there. Farther particulars reſpecting theſe matters cannot at preſent be placed in one point of view, but will neceſſarily furniſh abundant matter to be communicated in ſome future letter. The enemy,

my, after their departure from Portſmouth, drew up their whole fleet before Hampton, and paraded a good deal with their flat-bottomed boats, &c. as if they meditated an attack on that place, where our troops, (a ſufficient number under Col. Marſhall) were eager to receive them, and probably from that circumſtance alone, the enemy were finally induced to lay aſide their ſcheme; for yeſterday about noon they hoiſted ſail, and proceeded to ſea, as I am well informed, late in the evening. I am perſuaded this fleet will return immediately to New-York, as they ſhewed particular avidity in ſecuring lumber, ſcantling, &c. and are deeply laden with their plunder.

I have the honour to be your Excellency's moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

P. HENRY.

The Preſident of Congreſs.

Williamſburgh, June 5.

Articles of Capitulation agreed on between Colonel George Rogers Clarke, and Lieut. Gov. Hamilton, commandant of Detroit, dated Fort Sackville, Feb. 24. 1779.

1. Lieut. Gov. Hamilton engages to deliver up to Col. Clarke Fort Sackville, as it is at preſent, with all the ſtores, ammunition, proviſion, &c. &c.

2. The garriſon are to deliver themſelves up priſoners of war, and to march out with their arms, accoutrements, and knapſacks.

3. The garriſon to be delivered up to morrow morning at ten o'clock.

4. Three days to be allowed the garriſon to ſettle their accounts with the traders and inhabitants of this town.

5. The officers of the garriſon to be allowed their neceſſary baggage.

GEORGE R. CLARKE.

Agreed to the following reaſons,

1. The remoteneſs of ſuccour. 2. The ſtate and quality of proviſions. 3. The unanimity of officers and men on its expediency. 4. The honourable terms allowed. And, laſtly, the confidence in a generous enemy.

HENRY HAMILTON, *Lieut Gov. and Superintendant of Detroit.*

Fiſh-Kill, (State of New-York.)

June 3. The latter end of laſt week a number of Britiſh veſſels made their appearance in the North River; they conſiſt of 13 ſhips, 3 brigs, 4 ſchooners, 3 gallies, 6 ſloops, about 20 ſmaller veſſels, and a great number of flat-bottom boats. General Clinton commands in perſon, and the number of his troops are ſuppoſed to be nine or ten thouſand. The 1ſt inſt. the enemy cannonaded Fort Fayette, a ſmall fort at King's ferry, mounting 3 guns and containing a captain and 44 men, which ſurrendered on the day following.

June 15. After the ſurrender of Fort Fayette, the enemy landed at King's Ferry, and are now fortifying at Stony-Point on the weſt ſide of the river, and have occupied the paſs from Haverſtraw to the foreſt of Dean; on the eaſt ſide they have advanced within two miles of Peeks-Kill.

The grand deſign of the enemy in this movement, ſeems to be the reduction of the garriſon at Weſt-Point; but from the poſition of our troops, and the reſpectable ſtate of the fort, we have reaſon to think they will probably be diſappointed.

THE

United States Magazine,

A

REPOSITORY

OF

Hiſtory, Politics, and Literature.

FOR JULY, 1779.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, *May* 7, 1779.

THE Marquis de la Fayette is going back again to America, and will be accompanied by 1500 choſen men, all officers and ſubalterns, who, on their arrival will be diſperſed in the different regiments of the United States, in order to perfect them with all poſſible ſpeed, in the military diſcipline.

Monſ. la Mothe Piquet ſailed from Breſt on the 8th inſtant, with two ſhips of 84 guns, two of 74 guns, one of 60 guns, four frigates, about twenty merchant ſhips, and about 2500 French troops on board. At the ſame time ſailed from Breſt ſeven more ſhips of the line, who are to ſee this fleet ſafe to a certain latitude, and then to return. Twenty-five more ſhips of the line are now lying at ſingle anchor, in Breſt water, ready to put to ſea on a moment's notice. This intelligence is dated from Paris, on the 6th of May.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated June 26, 1779.

"We have late news from Europe, that all the northern powers are united to enſure our independence, and that the King of Pruſſia has entered into the confederacy as Mediator between France and England. He will ſupport his arguments by 150,000 troops, that he can bring into the field, which I imagine will render them irreſiſtible. The operations in theſe ſeas begin to wear a promiſing aſpect. St. Vincents is taken by a detachment of Count d' Eſtaing's ſquadron; he has lately received an acceſſion of naval ſtrength, by the arrival of five ſhips of the line from France, commanded by Monſ. de la Mothe Piquet. A few days ago he ſailed on an expedition to Grenada, which I am confident by this time has capitulated.

"Admiral Byron, returning from a cruize, was much ſurpriſed to hear of the capture of St. Vincents, and ſailed from St. Lucia yeſterday morning with 2000 troops, in order to retake it; he is intirely ignorant of the expedition formed for the reduction of Grenada."

Martinique, June 27. We are happy to inform the public of the arrival of the fleet we have expected, under convoy of the ſquadron of M de la Mothe Piquet; conſiſting of five ſhips of the line, three frigates, two flutes, and forty-five tranſports, &c. We ſhall give a particular account in our next, as alſo of the taking of the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, which is confirmed.

Extract of a Letter from St. Euſtatia, dated July 22.

"I have the pleaſure of confirming the capitulation of Grenada. The iſland ſurrendered at diſcretion on the fifth inſt. 700 Britiſh priſoners are taken, 3 pair of colours, 102 pieces of cannon, and 16 mortars. On the 6th Count d'Eſtaing had a general naval engagement with Admiral Byron, which laſted 7 hours. Byron being much diſabled, bore away, and put into St. Kitts to refit. Count d'Eſtaing, with 40 ſail are juſt heaving in ſight of St. Kitts; his deſign is to attack the Britiſh fleet in that harbour."

POLI-

POLITICAL DIARY.

On Monday the fifth of July, the day subsequent to the anniversary of our Independence, an Eulogium of the brave men who have fallen in the conteſt with Great-Britain, was delivered in the German Calviniſt Church by Mr. Brackenridge. At twelve o'clock preciſely the doors were thrown open, and the guards (with great politeneſs granted by General Hogan) were placed at the doors. The Ladies an agreeable collection of whom honored the day with their preſence, were handed through the guards, and in a radiant file adorned the front ſeats of the gallery.

The Preſident of the State, the Miniſter Plenipotentiary and Conſul of France, the Honorable the Members of Congreſs, the Council and Chief Juſtice of the State, the Clergy, the Magiſtrates, and Military Officers of the city, the Provoſts, Profeſſors and Students of the College, Gentlemen of the Law, Gentlemen of the neighbouring States, and a reſpectable body of citizens, were preſent. Eighteen Gentlemen with white wands, were attentive to wait upon to proper ſeats, and to preſerve order for the aſſembly,

A noble band of muſic favoured the occaſion with marches, ſymphonies and overtures, and odes were ſung at proper pauſes in the delivery of the Eulogium. The entertainment lalled about an hour, and the whole was conducted with order, preciſion and elegance.

NEW-YORK, *July* 28.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Charles Thomſon, Secretary to the Congreſs, to Commodore Sir George Collier, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Fleet in North-America, together with the anſwer that was returned upon that occaſion.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1779.

SIR,

I am directed by the Congreſs of the United States of America to inform you, that they have received evidence that Guſtavus Cunningham, a citizen of America, late Commander of an armed veſſel in the ſervice of the ſaid States, and taken on board a private armed cutter, hath been treated in a manner contrary to the dictates of humanity, and the practice of Chriſtian civilized nations. I am ordered in the name of Congreſs to demand that good and ſufficient reaſons be given for this conduct, or that the ſaid Guſtavus Cunningham be immediately releaſed from his preſent rigorous and ignominious confinement. With all due reſpect, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient,

Humble ſervant,

CHARLES THOMSON,
Secretary of Congreſs.

Admiral or other Commanding Officer of the fleet, or ſhips of his Britanic Majeſty in the harbour of New-York.

Rai-

Raiſonable, off New-York,
24th July, 1779.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you by direction of Sir George Collier, Commodore and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in America, that he has received the letter you wrote him by order of the Congreſs, reſpecting Guſtavus Cunningham; and I have it in command from the Commodore to ſay, that, not holding himſelf accountable for his conduct to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this country, he is ſtill leſs inclined to anſwer demands when they are made in the uncivil way they appear to him in your letter of the 17th inſtant. He however is pleaſed to bid me inform you that no priſoners are ever treated (to his knowledge) by the King's Officers contrary to the dictates of humanity; and as it is the practice of civilized nations to puniſh criminals in the uſual courſe of juſtice, Guſtavus Cunningham, whom you enquire after, ſtands in the predicament, and is therefore ſent to England to receive that puniſhment from his injured country, which his crimes ſhall be found to deſerve. I am, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,
JOHN MARR,
Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

Charles Thomſon, Eſq;

July 24. Two twenty gun ſhips arrive in York-River, Virginia, from France, loaded with military ſtores: among them are ſixteen braſs cannon, from twenty-four to four pounders; ſeveral Howitzers and mortars, with ſhell, bombs, and all the neceſſary apparatus.

Two merchantmen are alſo arrived at the Eaſtern Shore with valuable cargoes.

Intelligence in the *Pennſylvania Gazette*, *Auguſt* 4, that the town of St. John, Newfoundland, the capital of that iſland, is better than half deſtroy d by a dreadful fire which happened there. The Britiſh magazine, arſenal and ſtores are all deſtroyed to a large amount.

NOTES to Correſpondents.

Our favour from *M. W.* was of great length; but as this Gentleman does not often exceed in that particular, we have inſerted it.

Our favour from *Sylvius* was of a length likewiſe conſiderable, and as we could not inſert the whole, we have excerpted from it what was perhaps the leaſt valuable; but in our opinion did more immediately correſpond to the title---*Retaliation.*

Our correſpondents in general will pleaſe to take notice that ſhort pieces will be moſt acceptable, as one great excellence of any publication of this kind, is *Variety.*

THE

THE
United States Magazine,
FOR JULY, 1779.

The Conſtitution of Delaware *State.*

A Declaration of Rights and fundamental Rules of the Delaware State, formerly ſtiled, The Government of the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, upon Delaware.

1. THAT all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and inſtituted ſolely for the good of the whole.

2. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worſhip Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conſciences and underſtandings; and that no man ought or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worſhip or maintain any miniſtry contrary to or againſt his own free will and conſent, and that no authority can or ought to be veſted in, or aſſumed by any power whatever that ſhall in any caſe interfere with, or in any manner controul the right of conſcience in the free exerciſe of religious worſhip.

3. That all perſons profeſſing the Chriſtian religion ought for ever to enjoy equal rights and privileges in this State, unleſs under colour of religion, any man diſturb the peace, the happineſs, or ſafety of ſociety.

4. That the people of this State have the ſole, excluſive, and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal police of the ſame.

5. That perſons intruſted with the legiſlative and executive powers are the truſtees and ſervants of the public, and as ſuch accountable for their conduct; wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifeſtly endangered by the legiſlative ſingly, or a treacherous combination of both, the people may, and of right ought to eſtabliſh a new, or reform the old government.

6. That the right in the people to participate in the legiſlature, is the foundation of liberty and of all free government, and for this end all elections ought to be free and frequent, and every freeman, having ſufficient evidence of a permanent common intereſt with, and attachment to the community, hath a right of ſuffrage.

7. That no power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws, ought to be exerciſed unleſs by the legiſlature.

8. That for redreſs of grievances, and for amending and

ſtrengthening of the laws, the legiſlature ought to be frequently convened.

9. That every man hath a right to petition the legiſlature for the redreſs of grievances in a peaceable and orderly manner.

10. That every member of ſociety hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expence of that protection, and yield his perſonal ſervice when neceſſary, or an equivalent thereto; but no part of a man's property can be juſtly taken from him, or applied to public uſes without his own conſent or that of his legal repreſentatives: Nor can any man that is conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms in any caſe be juſtly compelled thereto, if he will pay ſuch equivalent.

11. That retroſpective laws, puniſhing offences committed before the exiſtence of ſuch laws, are oppreſſive and unjuſt, and ought not to be made.

12. That every freeman, for every injury done him in his goods, lands, or perſon, by any other perſon, ought to have remedy by the courſe of the law of the land, and ought to have juſtice and right for the injury done to him, freely without ſale, fully without any denial, and ſpeedily without delay, according to the law of the land.

13. That trial by jury of facts where they ariſe, is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtates of the people.

14. That in all proſecutions for criminal offences, every man hath a right to be informed of the accuſation againſt him, to be allowed counſel, to be confronted with the accuſers or witneſſes, to examine evidence on oath in his favour, and to a ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury, without whoſe unanimous conſent he ought not to be found guilty.

15. That no man in the courts of common law ought to be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf.

16. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel or unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

17. That all warrants without oath to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to ſeize any perſon or his property, are grievous and oppreſſive; and all general warrants to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to apprehend all perſons ſuſpected, without naming or deſcribing the place or any perſon in ſpecial, are illegal, and ought not to be granted.

18. That a well regulated militia is the proper, natural, and ſafe defence of a free government.

19. That ſtanding armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raiſed or kept up without the conſent of the legiſlature.

20. That in all caſes and at all times the military ought to be under ſtrict ſubordination to and governed by the civil power.

21. That no ſoldier ought to be quartered in any houſe in time of peace, without the conſent of the owner; and in time of war in ſuch manner only as the legiſlature ſhall direct.

22. That the independency and uprightneſs of judges are eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and a great ſecurity to the rights and liberties of the people.

23. That the liberty of the preſs ought to be inviolably preſerved.

The Conſtitution or Syſtem of Government, agreed to and reſolved upon by the Repreſentatives in full Convention of the Delaware State, formerly ſtiled the government of the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, upon Delaware, the ſaid Repreſentatives being choſen by the Freemen of the ſaid State for that expreſs Purpoſe.

1. THE government of the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, ſhall hereafter in all public ſand other writings be called, *The Delaware State.*

2. The legiſlature ſhall be formed of two diſtinct branches: They ſhall meet once or oftener in every year, and ſhall be called, *The General Aſſembly of Delaware.*

3. One of the branches of the legiſlature ſhall be called, *The Houſe of Aſſembly*, and ſhall conſiſt of ſeven repreſentatives to be choſen for each county annually of ſuch perſons as are freeholders of the ſame.

4. The other branch ſhall be called, *The Council*, and conſiſt of nine members, three to be choſen for each county at the time of the firſt election of the aſſembly, who ſhall be freeholders of the country for which they are choſen, and be upwards of twenty-five years of age. At the end of one year after the general election, the counſellor who had the ſmalleſt number of votes in each county ſhall be diſplaced, and the vacancies thereby occaſioned ſupplied by the freemen of each county chooſing the ſame or another perſon at a new election in manner aforeſaid. At the end of two years after the firſt general election, the counſellor who ſtood ſecond in number of votes in each county ſhall be diſplaced, and the vacancies thereby occaſioned ſupplied by a new election in manner aforeſaid. And at the end of three years from the firſt general election, the counſellor who had the greateſt number of votes in each county ſhall be diſplaced, and the vacancies thereby occaſioned ſupplied by a new election in manner aforeſaid. And this rotation of a counſellor being diſplaced at the end of three years in each county, and his office ſupplied by a new choice, ſhall be continued afterwards in due order annually forever, whereby after the firſt general election, a counſellor will remain in truſt for three years from the time of his being elected, and a counſellor will be diſplaced, and the ſame or another choſen in each county at every election.

5. The right of ſuffrage in the election of members for both houſes ſhall remain as exerciſed by law at preſent: and each houſe ſhall chooſe its own ſpeaker, appoint its own officers, judge of of the qualifications and elections of its own members, ſettle its own rules of proceedings, and direct writs of election for ſupplying intermediate vacancies. They may alſo ſeverally expel any of their own members for miſbehaviour, but not a ſecond time in the ſame ſeſſions for the ſame offence, if re-elected; and they ſhall have all other powers neceſſary for the legiſlature of a free and independent State.

6.

6. All money-bills for the ſupport of government ſhall originate in the houſe of aſſembly, and may be altered, amended, or rejected by the legiſlative council. All other bills and ordinances may take riſe in the houſe of aſſembly or legiſlative council, and may be altered, amended or rejected by either.

7. A preſident, or chief magiſtrate ſhall be choſen by joint ballot of both houſes, to be taken in the houſe of aſſembly, and the box examined by the ſpeakers of each houſe in the preſence of the other members, and in caſe the numbers for the two higheſt in votes ſhould be equal, then the ſpeaker of the council ſhall have an additional caſting voice, and the appointment of the perſon who has the majority of votes ſhall be entered at large on the minutes and journals of each houſe, and a copy thereof on parchment, certified and ſigned by the ſpeakers reſpectively, and ſealed with the great ſeal of the ſtate, which they are hereby authoriſed to affix, ſhall be delivered to the perſon ſo choſen preſident, who ſhall continue in that office three years, and until the ſitting of the next general Aſſembly, and no longer, nor be eligible until the expiration of three years after he ſhall have been out of that office. An adequate but moderate ſalary ſhall be ſettled on him during his continuance in office. He may draw for ſuch ſums of money as ſhall be appropriated by the general aſſembly, and be accountable to them for the ſame. He may, by and with the advice of the privy-council, lay embargoes or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time not exceeding thirty days in the recefs of the general aſſembly. He ſhall have the power of granting pardons or reprieves, except where the proſecution ſhall be carried on by the houſe of aſſembly, or the law ſhall otherwiſe direct, in which caſes no pardon or reprieve ſhall be granted but by a reſolve of the houſe of aſſembly: And may exerciſe all the other executive powers of government, limited and reſtrained as by this conſtitution is mentioned, and according to the laws of the ſtate. And on his death, inability, or abſence from the ſtate, the ſpeaker of the legiſlative council for the time being ſhall be vice-preſident, and in caſe of his death, inability, or abſence from the ſtate, the ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly ſhall have the powers of a preſident until a new nomination is made by the general aſſembly.

8. A privy-council conſiſting of four members ſhall be choſen by ballot, two by the legiſlative council, and two by the houſe of aſſembly: Provided, that no regular officer of the army or navy in the ſervice and pay of the continent, or of this, or of any other ſtate ſhall be eligible. And a member of the legiſlative council or of the houſe of aſſembly being choſen of the privy-council, and accepting thereof, ſhall thereby loſe his ſeat. Three members ſhall be a quorum, and their advice and proceedings ſhall entered of record, and ſigned by the members preſent, (to any part of which any member may enter his diſſent) to be laid before the general aſſembly when called for by them. Two members ſhall be removed by ballot, one by the

the legiſlative council, and one by the houſe of aſſembly, at the end of two years, and thoſe who remain the next year after, who ſhall ſeverally be ineligible for the three next years. Theſe vacancies, as well as thoſe occaſioned by death or incapacity, ſhall be ſupplied by new elections in the ſame manner. And this rotation of a privy-counſellor, ſhall be continued afterwards in due order annually forever. The preſident may by ſummons convene the privy-council at any time when the public exigences may require, and at ſuch time and place as he ſhall think moſt convenient, when and where they are to attend accordingly.

9. The preſident, with the advice and conſent of the privy-council, may embody the militia, and act as captain-general and commander in chief of them and the other military force of this ſtate, under the laws of the ſame.

10. Either houſe of the general aſſembly may adjourn themſelves reſpectively. The preſident ſhall not prorogue, adjourn, or diſſolve the general aſſembly, but he may, with the advice of the privy-council, or on the application of a majority of either houſe, call them before the time they ſhall ſtand adjourned, and the two houſes ſhall always ſit at the ſame time and place, for which purpoſe, immediately after every adjournment, the ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly ſhall give notice to the ſpeaker of the other houſe of the time to which the houſe of aſſembly ſtands adjourned.

11. The delegates for Delaware to the Congreſs of the United States of America ſhall be choſen annually, or ſuperceded in the mean time, by joint ballot of both houſes of general aſſembly.

12. The preſident and general aſſembly ſhall, by joint ballot, appoint three juſtices of the ſupreme court for the ſtate, one of whom ſhall be chief-juſtice, and a judge of the admiralty, and alſo four juſtices of the courts of common pleas and orphans courts for each county, one of whom in each court ſhall be ſtiled *Chief Juſtice* (and in caſe of diviſion on the ballot, the preſident ſhall have an additional caſting voice) to be commiſſioned by the preſident under the great-ſeal, who ſhall continue in office during good behaviour; and during the time the juſtices of the ſaid ſupreme court and courts of common pleas remain in office they ſhall hold none other except in the militia. Any one of the juſtices of either of ſaid courts ſhall have power, in caſe of the non-coming of his brethren, to open and adjourn the court. An adequate fixed but moderate ſalary ſhall be ſettled on them during their continuance in office. The preſident and privy-council ſhall appoint the ſecretary, the attorney-general, regiſters for the probate of wills and granting letters of adminiſtration, regiſters in chancery, clerks of the courts of common-pleas and orphans courts, and clerks of the peace, who ſhall be commiſſioned as aforeſaid, and remain in office during five years if they behave themſelves well; during which time the ſaid regiſters in chancery and clerks, ſhall not be juſtices of either of the ſaid courts of which they are officers, but they ſhall have

have authority to ſign all writs by them iſſued, and take recognizances of bail. The juſtices of the peace ſhall be nominated by the houſe of aſſembly, that is to ſay, They ſhall name twenty-four perſons for each county, of whom the preſident, with the approbation of the privy-council, ſhall appoint twelve, who ſhall be commiſſioned as aforeſaid, and continue in office during ſeven years, if they behave themſelves well; and in caſe of vacancies, or if the legiſlature ſhall think proper to increaſe the number, they ſhall be nominated and appointed in like manner. The members of the legiſlative and privy-councils ſhall be juſtices of the peace for the whole ſtate, during their continuance in truſt; and the juſtices of the courts of common-pleas ſhall be conſervators of the peace in their reſpective counties.

13. The juſtices of the courts of common-pleas and orphans courts, ſhall have the power of holding inferior courts of chancery as heretofore, unleſs the legiſlature ſhall otherwiſe direct.

14. The clerks of the ſupreme court ſhall be appointed by the chief juſtice thereof, and the recorders of deeds by the juſtices of the courts of common pleas for each county ſeverally, and commiſſioned by the preſident under the great ſeal, and continue in office five years, if they behave themſelves well.

15. The ſheriffs and coroners of the reſpective counties ſhall be choſen annually as heretofore; and any perſon having ſerved three years as ſheriff ſhall be ineligible for three years after; and the preſident and privy-council ſhall have the appointment of ſuch of the two candidates returned for ſaid offices of ſheriff and coroner as they ſhall think beſt qualified, in the ſame manner that the governor heretofore enjoyed this power.

16. The general aſſembly, by joint ballot, ſhall appoint the generals and field-officers, and all other officers in the army or navy of this ſtate. And the preſident may appoint, during pleaſure, until otherwiſe directed by the legiſlature, all neceſſary civil officers not herein before mentioned.

17. There ſhall be an appeal from the ſupreme court of Delaware in matters of law and equity to a court of ſeven perſons, to conſiſt of the preſident for the time being, who ſhall preſide therein, and ſix others, to be appointed, three by the legiſlative council, and three by the houſe of aſſembly, who ſhall continue in office during good behaviour, and be commiſſioned by the preſident under the great ſeal; which court ſhall be ſtiled, *The Court of Appeals*, and have all the authority and powers heretofore given by law in the laſt reſort to the king in council under the old government. The ſecretary ſhall be the clerk of this court, and vacancies therein occaſioned by death or incapacity ſhall be ſupplied by new elections in manner aforeſaid.

18. The juſtices of the ſupreme court and courts of common-pleas, the members of the privy-council, the ſecretary, the truſtees of the loan-office and clerks of the courts of common-pleas, during their continuance in office, and all perſons concerned

cerned in any army or navy contracts, ſhall be ineligible to either houſe of aſſembly; and any member of either houſe accepting of any other of the offices herein before mentioned (excepting the office of a juſtice of the peace) ſhall have his ſeat thereby vacated, and a new election ſhall be ordered.

19. The legiſlative council and aſſembly ſhall have the power of making the great-ſeal of this ſtate, which ſhall be kept by the preſident, or in his abſence by the vice-preſident, to be uſed by them as occaſion may require. It ſhall be called, *The Great Seal of the Delaware State*, and ſhall be affixed to all laws and commiſſions.

20. Commiſſions ſhall run in the name of *The* DELAWARE STATE, and bear teſt by the preſident. Writs ſhall run in the ſame manner, and bear teſt in the name of the chief-juſtice or juſtice firſt named in the commiſſions for the ſeveral courts, and be ſealed with the public ſeals of ſuch courts. Indictments ſhall conclude, *Againſt the peace and dignity of the ſtate.*

21. In caſe of vacancy of the officers above directed to be filled by the preſident and general aſſembly, the preſident and privy council may appoint others in their ſtead until there ſhall be a new election.

22. Every perſon, who ſhall be choſen a member of either houſe, or appointed to any office or place of truſt, before taking his ſeat, or entering upon the execution of his office, ſhall take the following oath, or affirmation if conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath, *to wit.*

"I A.B. will bear true alle-
"giance to the *Delaware* ſtate,
"ſubmit to its conſtitution and
"laws, and do no act witting-
"ly whereby the freedom there-
"of may be prejudiced."

And alſo make and ſubſcribe the following declaration, *to wit.*

"I A. B. do profeſs faith
"in God the Father, and in
"Jeſus Chriſt his only Son,
"and in the Holy Ghoſt, one
"God bleſſed for evermore;
"and I do acknowledge the
"Holy Scriptures of the Old
"and New Teſtament to be
"given by divine inſpiration."

And all officers ſhall alſo take an oath of office.

23. The preſident, when he is out of office, and within eighteen months after, and all others, offending againſt the ſtate either by mal-adminiſtration, corruption, or other means, by which the ſafety of the commonwealth may be endangered, within eighteen months after the offence committed, ſhall be impeachable by the houſe of aſſembly before the legiſlative council: Such impeachment to be proſecuted by the attorney-general or ſuch other perſon or perſons as the houſe af aſſembly may appoint, according to the laws of the land. If found guilty, he or they ſhall be either for ever diſabled to hold any office under government, or removed from office *pro tempore*, or ſubjected to ſuch pains and penalties as the laws ſhall direct, And all officers ſhall be removed on conviction of miſbehaviour at common law or on impeachment, or upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly.

24. All

24. All acts of aſſembly in force in this ſtate on the 15th day of May laſt (and not hereby altered, or contrary to the reſolutions of congreſs, or of the late houſe of aſſembly of this ſtate) ſhall ſo continue until altered or repealed by the legiſlature of this ſtate, unleſs where they are temporary, in which caſe they ſhall expire at the times reſpectively limited for their duration.

25. The common law of England, as well as ſo much of the ſtatute law as have been heretofore adopted in practice in this ſtate, ſhall remain in force, unleſs they ſhall be altered by a future law of the legiſlature; ſuch parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and privileges contained in ths conſtitution and the declaration of rights, &c. agreed to by this convention.

26. No perſon hereafter imported into this ſtate from Africa ought to be held in ſlavery under any pretence whatever, and no Negro, Indian, or Mulatto ſlave, ought to be brought into this ſtate for ſale from any part of the world.

27. The firſt election for the general aſſembly of this ſtate ſhall be held on the twenty-firſt day of October next, at the court houſes in the ſeveral counties, in the manner heretofore uſed in the election of the aſſembly, except as to the choice of inſpectors and aſſeſſors, where aſſeſſors have not been choſen on the ſixteenth day of September inſtant, which ſhall be made on the morning of the day of election by the electors, inhabitants of the reſpective hundreds in each county: At which time the ſheriffs and coroners for the ſaid counties reſpectively are to be collected: And the preſent ſheriffs of the counties of Newcaſtle and Kent may be re-choſen to that office until the firſt day of October in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, and the preſent ſheriff for the county of Suſſex may be re-choſen to that office until the firſt day of October in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, provided the freemen think proper to re-elect them at every general election; and the preſent ſheriffs and coroners reſpectively ſhall continue to exerciſe their offices as heretofore until the ſheriffs and coroners to be elected on the ſaid twenty-firſt day of October ſhall be commiſſioned and ſworn into office. The members of the legiſlative council and aſſembly ſhall meet for tranſacting the buſineſs of the ſtate on the twenty-eighth day of October next, and continue in office until the firſt day of October which will be in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven; on which day, and on the firſt day of October in each year for ever after, the legiſlative council, aſſembly, ſheriffs and coroners, ſhall be choſen by ballot in manner directed by the ſeveral laws of this ſtate for regulating elections of members of aſſembly and ſheriffs and coroners; and the general aſſembly ſhall meet on the twentieth day of the ſame month for the tranſacting the buſineſs of the ſtate; and if any of the ſaid firſt and twentieth days of October

October ſhould be Sunday, then, and in ſuch caſe, the elections ſhall be held and the general aſſembly meet the next day following.

28. To prevent any violence or force being uſed at the ſaid elections, no perſons ſhall come armed to any of them; and no muſter of the militia ſhall be made on that day, nor ſhall any battalion or company give in their votes immediately ſucceeding each other, if any other voter who offers to vote objects thereto; nor ſhall any battalion or company in the pay of the continent, or of this or any other ſtate, be ſuffered to remain at the time and place of holding the ſaid elections, nor within one mile of the ſaid places reſpectively for twenty-four hours before the opening ſaid elections, nor within twenty four hours after the ſame are cloſed, ſo as in any manner to impede the freely and conveniently carrying on the ſaid election: Provided always, that every elector may in a peaceably and orderly manner give in his vote on the ſaid day of election.

29. There ſhall be no eſtabliſhment of any one religious ſect in this ſtate in preference to another; and no clergyman or preacher of the goſpel of any denomination ſhall be capable of holding any civil office in this ſtate, or of being a member of either of the branches of the legiſlature while they continue in the exerciſe of the paſtoral function.

30. No article of the declaration of rights and fundamental rules of this ſtate, agreed to by this convention, nor the firſt ſecond, fifth, (except that part thereof that relates to the right of ſuffrage) twenty-ſixth and twenty-ninth articles of this conſtitution, ought ever to be violated on any pretence whatever. No other part of this conſtitution ſhall be altered, changed or diminiſhed, without the conſent of five parts in ſeven of the aſſembly, and ſeven members of the legiſlative council.

To the COMPILER *of the United States Magazine.*

SIR,

I have ſent you a ſmall Treatiſe: it may contain ſome new thoughts to ſome of your ſerious and ſtudious readers, and I preſume they are your chief cuſtomers: For people who cannot or will not think, will ſeldom read; unleſs a title page, a ſhort jeſt, or a love ſong. Such as this is, it is at your ſervice, to print or reject it at pleaſure. I am, Sir,

Much at at your ſervice,

M. W.

A Breviate of Scriptural Prophecies, relating to the Revolutions of Nations, and more particularly of this at preſent in America.

THE greateſt ancient philoſophers, as Socrates and Plato, though they diſpiſed the idle pretences of the heathen prieſts, yet expreſs their comfortable expectation (as intelligent men in all ages have done) that the moſt gracious *ſupreme Ruler* of all worlds would ſometime grant his creatures a *revelation of his will*, to lead them to happineſs. This they reaſoned

not only from the goodness of God, but the deplorable apostacy of human nature, and the provision made for curing disorders in the natural world, whence they infer'd, the best of beings wouldnotbe regardless of the more dangerous diseases of the mind.

This, which was once only matter of probable hope, is now reduced to the most indisputable certainty. The clear demonstration of this, we in some sense owe to the *violent attacks*, for near a century past, made on the sacred scriptures by the greatest wit, false reasoning, misrepresentations, and ridicule of all the *most ingenious infidels*. They drew up in formidable battalia, and attacked the sacred oracles on every side at once. But its sacred author derided them, and raised up a great number of men of equal learning, superior reason, and infinitely more goodness of heart, to repel force by force. Victory evidently declared in favour of divine revelation, and all the Deistic antagonists were confounded. The battle was fairly won. Those wretched creatures who now retain some long refuted quibbles, only prove their want of reading, and common sense. Every man of reading and penetration must now own the holy books to be better proved than his own existence.

In this controversy the *brave phalanx* on the side of the *great salvation* have not omitted clear demonstration from *miracles* and *prophecies*, as well as other topics; the former being uncontrouled, supernatural, and requiring almighty power; the latter foretelling events the most uncertain to human reason, the most *improbable*, the most casual or *contingent*, depending on the most arbitrary free will of men, and only discoverable by infinite and unerring wisdom.

Of *scripture prophecies* I mean to say something, but not respecting this controversy, which is sufficiently settled already. My design is, in a few comprehensive words (studying brevity not style) to illustrate that, generally all the great and important affairs of nations, the rise and fall of empires, and revolutions of kingdoms, have ever been foretold in the sacred oracles, both in the Old and New Testaments, and that this revolution in America is foretold in the sacred volume.

I am not to recite the prophecies respecting the great Messiah, his birth, miracles, doctrine, death, resurrection, ascension, gifts, graces, and glories, which fill both pages. Nor do I purpose to shew how each of the other was exactly accomplished. This has been also done by greater men, as Sir Isaac Newton, Cumberland, Whiston, Jackson, Patrick, Sykes, Sherlock, Doddridge, Rollin in his ancient history, &c.

The greatest events of providence were revealed of God in all ages to some or other of his faithful servants: *v. g.*

Noah by divine inspiration, preached righteousness, and warned the world of the great and unexpected *deluge*. Also the servitude of the nations descending from Canaan; and the *conversion of the Gentiles*, to descend from Japheth.

Abraham, the slavery of the Jews in Egypt, and their after *deliverance* and extensive *dominion*

en. Alſo the character and fate of the nation of the Iſhmalites; alſo the ſavage and unconquerable ſpirit of the *rapacious* Arabs, from whom ſome of our Indians evidently proceed.

Iſaac and Rebecah, the conteſt of the nations Edom and Iſrael, and their ſucceſs before the heads of theſe nations were born.

Joſeph, not only remarkable events reſpecting himſelf and his brethren, but the *whole nation of Egypt* and others.

Jacob, the ſurpriſing circumſtances of the *republic* his ſons after many years ſhould form, and the characters of the *Twelve United States* of the Holy Land.

Moſes, the obſtinacy of Pharoah, each of the *ten plagues*; the coming of the *great prophet*; the *apoſtacy* and *captivity* of the Jews; their *deſtruction by the Romans*, which came to paſs more than a thouſand years after; and their calamities to this day.

Even Balaam was forced to ſpeak the *deſtruction* of his *people*, and the *happineſs of the Jews*, againſt the inclination of his *mercenary ſoul.*

Samuel, by revelation from God, foretells the calamities of the *High-prieſt's houſe*, while he was a child, the removal of the prieſthood to another family, &c.

Nathan, Soloman's birth, greatneſs, and deſcent of the crown, &c.

Abijah, the revolt of the ten tribes from David to Jeroboam, and this at the time of Soloman's great proſperity.

1 Kings, xiii. 2.---xiv. 10---16. A prophet was ſent to Jeroboam who had conſecrated *one holiday* without divine authority, &c. to tell him the deſtruction of his own family by Joſiah, who is there named 360 years before he was born: Alſo *the captivity* of that nation beyond the Euphrates.

Elijah and other Seers foretold the *famine in Iſrael*; alſo their deliverance from *ſundry invaſions* of their enemies.

Eliſha ſhewed the *conqueſt of the Moabites*, Samariah's *relief from a ſiege*, the *fate of king Jehu*, &c.

Jeremiah and Hoſea foretold the Jews deliverance from the conſpiracy of Reſin and Peca; alſo the wonderful defeat of Sennacherib, and the *Babyloniſh captivity*, &c. &c.

Iſaiah foreſhewed the *captivity of the Jews in Babylon*; and alſo the *deliverance by Cyrus*, who is named by him, as alſo Jeremiah, before the captivity, the duration of which, as they declared, was juſt ſeventy years.

Iſaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Amos, foretold the calamities of no leſs than *nine nations*, and particularly the *deſtruction of Babylon*, with particular and aſtoniſhing circumſtances, then ſeeming impoſſible to any power but that of God, conſidering its great ſtrength and magnificence.

Jeremiah beautifully deſcribes the *eaſy conqueſt of Egypt*, by Nebuchadnezzar, and its low abaſement. See this beautifully illuſtrated by the ſineſt of hiſtorians, *Rollin's ancient hiſtory*, Vol. I.

But Daniel's prophecies aſoniſh as moſt, who not only explained dreams, and viſions of the greateſt events, but gives a *prophetic hiſtory* of the *revolutions*

of

of all the nations to the coming of Meſſiah, and indeed to the end of the world *.

In the New Teſtament we have many prophecies of our Lord, particularly of the *deſtruction of Jeruſalem* forty years before; & the circumſtances of it. Some Apoſtle foretold a famine; St. Paul the riſe of Antichriſt; the judicial blindneſs, and future reſtoration of the jewiſh nation, &c &c.

But who can ſuitably repreſent the wonderful prophecies of that ſacred book, by way of eminence ſtiled the *Apocalypſe* or Revelation! Here, as ſome have expreſſed it, "A *lamb* may drink, and an *elephant* may ſwim." Here are myſteries in the evolution of the Divine Decrees which have non-pluſſed the ſublimeſt underſtandings.—Mr. Fleming (I think in his *Chriſtology*) firſt found a key, which Mr. Lowman has greatly improved into a *valuable, learned and rational explanation of this book*, as far as the fifth viol. He has adduced *hiſtorical facts*, with great learning and judgment, bearing a beautiful reſemblance to the *prophetic repreſentations*, and finely illuſtrated many paſſages by *ſimilar phraſes* from the *prophetic book of the Old Teſtament*. He is followed by all later commentaters, as Mr. Pyle, Dr. Guiſe, Dr. Doddridge, &c. from all theſe it will appear that the *moſt important affairs and revolutions of the word*, are as really foretold now, when propheſy has ceaſed, as in former times when ſo many prophets were ſent to warn the nations of their ruin at hand for their wickedneſs.

Mr. Lowman divides that prophetic book into the *epiſtolary* and *prophetic* part; the former introduced by a *viſion of Jeſus Chriſt in glorious Majeſty*, holding *ſeven ſtars*, ſeven faithful goſpel miniſters, in his right-hand, amidſts *ſeven golden branches*, or candleſticks, the ſeven churches themſelves: The latter by a *viſion of the Eternal Father on a Throne* amidſts the heavenly hoſts, where four living creatures (ill tranſlated beaſts) repreſent the preachers of the goſpel to the *four quarters of the world*, as the twenty-four Elders mean the whole body of the churches, Jews and Gentiles. The ſcenery proceeds alluding to the *worſhip of the temple*, and the revealing the moſt important events reſpecting the world, to the great conſumation, is repreſented by opening the ſeals of a book rolled up in ancient form in *grand ſucceſſive periods*, which book means the divine decrees.

"Chain'd to his throne a volume lies
With all the fates of men;
With every Angel's form & ſize,
Drawn by the eternal pen.

"His providence unfolds the book
And makes his counſels ſhine,
And every page and every line
Fullfills ſome great deſign,

"Now

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* *As the ſucceſſion of the Aſſyrian, Perſian, Grecian and Roman monarchies, the Ptolemies, the Seleucidæ, Antiochius, Epiphanes, and revolutions at Rome, &c.*

" Now he exalts neglected worms
To ſcepters and a crown;
Anon the following page he turns,
And treads the monarch down."

See Dr. Watts's Lyrics.

The ſeven *great epocha*, or *periods* of this prophetic hiſtory are illuſtrated to theſe, viz.

I. *Period, the ſeals* ſhew the greateſt affairs, under the *heathen Emperors of Rome*, from the date of the propheſy A. D. 95 to A. D. 323.

II. *Period, the trumpets*, relating to the Roman empire, after the *Chriſtian religion* was embraced and corrupted, to about A. D. 750.

III. *Period, Antichriſt* (which we yet are under, and its riſe uncertain) 1260 years.

IV. *Period*, Satan bound, *the millennium*, the happy reign of religion in the world; the ſabbath of creation, at leaſt to endure one whole chiliad, or a thouſand years.

V. The *enemies* of *liberty and religion again revive* for a ſhort ſpace, and are again *ſubdued*.

VI. *Period*, the *general reſurrection* and *final judgment*, awful ſcenes, expected by every Chriſtian, and man of reaſon.

VII. The *laſt period, is the everlaſting triumph of heaven*.

The great *moral running thro' all, is* " That true goodneſs may, nay, muſt have *many trials*, in the preſent State, but God will *ſupport* it now, and make it *finally prevail*.

It is alſo abundantly evident here, and in all *Scripture prophecies*, that *God foreknows the moſt contingent actions of his creatures*; many of which being ſinful, *he could not make neceſſary*. Therefore " *God foreknows actions as certain*, not *as neceſſary*." So Pope,

" Yet taught me in this dark eſtate
To ſee the good from ill;
And binding nature faſt faſt in fate,
Left free the human will.

Let us now take a ſuperficial and ſummary view of ths *prophetic hiſtory*, as it repreſents the moſt important affairs of nations in the two firſt periods. and that part of the third which I apprehend to be already come to paſs.

I. Under the opening *the ſeals*, we have a lively repreſentation of,

1. The glorious ſucceſs of the goſpel.

2. Jew and Roman perſecutors deſtroying each other, A. D. 130, &c.

3. A famine or ſcarcity of proviſions, A. D. 138, and 179.

4. A mortal peſtilential fever, A. D. 211, &c.

5. Martyrs ſouls under the altar, under Dioclefian, A. D. 270, &c.

6. The ſubverſion of the heathen empire from Alinian to Conſtantine.

The ſpread of religion and ſealing 144000 (from 323 to 337) is repreſented by a *ſolemn pauſe between the periods*, and a *chorus* of the whole church, mixed with angels, on this joyful occaſion.

II. *Under the period of trumpets* from Conſtantine the great, A. D. 337.

A. D. 337. to the end of the Mahometan conqueſt, 1750, are great national affairs repreſented, viz.

1. The bloody wars in Conſtantine's family, by *hail and blood mingled*, till the reign of Theodoſius, A. 337. to 379.

2. The invaſion of Italy, and ſacking Rome by Alaric king of the Goths, A. 412. by a *burning mountain caſt into the ſea.*

3. The ravages of Italy, and ſetting up the kingdom of the Goths, A. 493. by a fiery *ſtar called Wormwood.*

4. The bloody wars between the Goths and Juſtinian's generals, by which the exarchate of Ravenna was ſet up, A. 568. by darkening ſun, moon, and ſtars, one third.

5. The riſe of Mahomet, the ſpread of his impoſture, and the dominion of the Saracens under his ſucceſſors, by a ſtar falling, the opening of the pit, *ſwarms of locuſts*, A. 568, to 675.

6. The looſing four angels bound at the river Euphrates, may mean the removing the reſtraints laid on the Saracens; they are now let looſe to ruin and conquer every where.

The 7th trumpet only introduces the next period, viz. *of vials.*

III. *Period*, commonly called *Antichriſt*, of 1260 years, under which we certainly yet are, and therefore we cannot expect with ſuch preciſion to aſcertain the part yet future.

Some *general repreſentations* precede the *pouring the vials.* The grand diſcovery is introduced by the ſolemnity of a meſſage from God by an angel. Then comes a *viſion of a temple meaſured*, the *outer court* left to the Gentiles, i. e. *formal profeſſors*, who greatly abound *for* 42 months, i. e. 1260 days, i. e. years in prophecy. During an equal date, *two witneſſes prophecy in ſackcloth*, i. e. a few from age to age, but with great power. They are ſlain by the beaſt. Faithful witneſſes perſecuted as the Albigenſes and Waldenſes, John Huſs and Jerome of Prague, Luther and Calvin, &c. &c. The *ſlaying of the witneſſes* for three days and an half, is not yet well underſtood. But it is remarkable that the perſecution at the times of Huſs and Jerome, A 1414; the war in Germany, A. 1547; Mary queen of England, A. 1553.; the Proteſtants in France, A. 1572; of the Vaudois under the duke of Savoy, A. 1685, and others, laſted each about three years and an half. But it may be underſtood *generally too* as equal to time, times, and an half, viz. 1260 years, as in Daniel, chap. xii. 6. 7. Rev. xii. 6, 7. and then their reſurrection refers to the millenium.

Another viſion belonging to that period, repreſents a *pregnant woman flying to the wilderneſs*, and preſerved in ſafety there 1260 prophetic days or years. Alſo the great red dragon, the devil, or arbitrary power, exerting his power by the pope, to perſecute her, as is generally underſtood. Tho' perhaps it may refer to the ſons of *civil and religious liberty*, who fled from *ſlavery* and *arbitrary cruel perſecutions*, *to the wilds of America*, where the *man-child* or maſculine ſon was born, repreſenting a ſucceſſion of *faithful and pious freemen*; preſerved in infancy from the devouring *dragon* of *arbitary power.* Others refer it to the reformation.

Another

Another vision here, Rev. xii. 7. of *war in heaven*, &c. an ingenious writer in his *Political Discourses* *, has in a manner very picturesque applied to the *American war*, at this time. For this application there appears sufficient foundation, as the text undoubtedly refers to this period.

Though Mr. Lowman, and his followers, suppose the 11, 12, and 13th chapters of this book to be general representations of the whole period of Antichrist, yet I presume it will, on recollection, be found much more analogous to the plan of the sacred book, to have no synchronisms at all, they contain a series of important events in the order of history. Thus, chap. xii. 15,—17. *the dragon*, i. e. the arbitary, unjust, haughty, and cruel court of Britain, *sent a flood*, that is, a *powerful army and fleet*, to overturn our American free states. But *the earth*, i. e. some *civil powers*, swallowed up the flood, and assisted the woman in her most defenceless state. This seems remarkably to point out the seasonable relief our *independent states* received from the generous interposition, the noble and almost disinterested friendship of France, whose present *Grand Monarch* will have his fame rehearsed among the most celebrated and most worthy of all mortal kings, who was born and lives to make the new world happy.

Another general description of these 1260 years, is by the *vision of a monstrous wild beast*, representing the Roman empire, and its persecuting powers. *Seven heads* represent the seven successive forms of government at Rome. The *ten horns*, the *ten kingdoms* generally subject to it. The *names of blasphemy* mean the *titles of the pope*, his assuming divine honours, images, &c. &c.

The *other beast*, chap. xiii. 11. *resembling a lamb*, yet *speaking like a dragon*, can mean nothing else than *Great-Britain*, whose professed religion is mild, but their conduct most frequently (as Americans experience) cruel, savage, and persecuting. Called a *beast with two horns*, because they have *two establishments of religion*, in which *civil power is mixed with ecclesiastic*. Their *anathemata* enforced with civil terrors have been often destructive as a dragon.

Mr. Lowman and others observe, that the 14th chapter is an episode or chorus of saints and angels, celebrating the *happiness of those virgin souls, who have preserved their integrity in the worst of times*; and the purpose of God to be avenged on those cruel powers, who invade the liberties of the innocent.

After these general representations, and mentioning some remarkable revolutions of the 1260 years, *more particularly*, the spirit of prophecy proceeds to the most important particulars of the *six vials*, most of which are God's judgments on Rome.

1st Vial poured on the earth, causing sores, is very picturesque of the *wars in the family of Charles* the Great, and grievous troubles in the empire from A. 930, to 988.

2d Vial on the sea, relates to the sea covered with enthusiastic madmen for fifty years, bent on the destruction of the infidels, and the effusion of blood in the *holy wars*, A. 1040, &c.

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* *Dr. Brackenridge.*

3d Vial on the rivers, the bloody civil wars of the Guelphs and Gibellines, when the Popes were driven out of Italy, A. D. 1200 to 1370.

4th Vial on the ſun, repreſents the ſchiſms in the popedom itſelf, when after long wars in Italy, Germany, France, and Spain, the eaſtern empire was deſtroyed, A. 1378, to 1530.

5th Vial on the ſeat of the beaſt, Mrs. Lowman and others have demonſtrated to repreſent in a plain manner the *proteſtant reformation*, and the *conſequent council of Trent*, &c. This was a blow at the root of blind faith and implicit obedience, and ought to have prevented all religious eſtabliſhments; as we have ſhewn in another magazine. [See p. 155]

So far our propoſition is evident. The *moſt important events* of the Old and New Teſtaments, have always been foretold by prophets of the Lord, long before their arrival. And though *prophecy ceaſed* with the *apoſtolic men of the firſt century* of Chriſtianity, it is evident it was then compleat, and all the moſt important changes to the end of the world, and the book of Revelations gradually unfolding. This being abundantly evident, we muſt believe that ſo important events as the *diſcovery of America*, and the late *glorious ſtruggles for liberty and independency*, are not omitted in theſe emblematical and prophetic viſions.

It is alſo plain that the pouring of the five viols paſt, were between A. 930 and 1560, i. e. 630 years; and the *fifth vial began 219 years ago*, a ſpace of time as long as two other vials generally took up; we muſt therefore expect the *ſixth* is alſo poured, if we could open our eyes to ſee it. Thoſe pious and ſtudious men will apply their meditations to diſcover it. I offer my conjecture to excite others.

Rev. xvi. 12. "And the ſixth angel poured his vial on the river Euphrates; and its water was dried up, that a way might be prepared for the kings from the riſing of the ſun. *Dr. Doddridge's New Tranſlation.*

The Euphrates was the eaſtern boundary of the countries inhabited by the Chriſtians; ſo the *Atlantic ocean* is the eaſtern boundary of America Called the *great river* [τον ποταμον τον μεγαν τον Ευφρατην] the water or flood, the great water or flood, the *Euphraten* literally. Intimating, that though the Euphrates was very great, the Atlantic is greater ſtill. The *drying the river* is a plain alluſion to the miracle of *drying the red ſea*, and afterwards of *Jordan*, to bring God's favourite people to their promiſed land. So, in a figurative ſenſe, *God dried the ocean* to bring the *kings of the eaſt*, as he led the Jews alſo from the eaſt over the red ſea to Canaan. He brought the *firſt occupiers of America*, a people alſo beloved of God, for their love of *civil and religious liberty*, adherence to virtue, and a pure religion, who rather than comply with human and wicked eſtabliſhments of religion, and have the *ſacred right and liberty of conſcience* injured, nobly ſubmitted to every perſecution in their native country, until God led them out of *Egyptian ſlavery*, through ſeas and endleſs difficulties, to America, then a Canaan of reſt.

But

But how was *the great river dried and the way prepared?*

A. God poured wisdom and true philosophy, with resolution, fortitude and patience, into the soul of *that great man Columbus*, to encounter a thousand discouragements, and at last *directed his course*, in the most arduous of all undertakings, to discover a new world. Immortal also is the name of Isabella, that worthy lady who pawned her jewels to fit out his fleet. Thus to me the prophesy is a *plain emblematic history* of this great affair. These *kings* and *heroes* came from the rising of the sun to this *new western world*, as the Jews, also called kings, came to Canaan. Like *kings* they give laws only to themselves not subject to foreign tyrants, but declaring eternal war against them. To this period belongs what was observed above on the general representation of it, chap. xii. 15——17. Where the dragon casts out *the flood to destroy the woman*, fled to the wilderness, and her vigorous infant, clearly representing this present war, our generous allies, and happy success of it.

What may be intended, chap. xii. 13, 14. by the *two great wings of an eagle given to the woman*, i. e. the long *oppressed and injured Americans*. I have not found whether the States of of Massachusets and Virginia, great wings that raised the whole body; or whether the *army* and *militia*, or the *Congress* and *American army*, or the declaration of *independence*, and the *generous and noble alliance of France*, I cannot determine.

I would only remark one thing more to be accomplished under this sixth vial, chap. xvi. 13, 14. "And I saw, and out of the "mouth of the *dragon*, and out "of the mouth of the *beast*, and "out of the mouth of the *false* "*prophet*, there came forth "three unclean spirits, like "*frogs*, &c."

In my opinion it will give *great light* throughout the whole prophesy to observe that by *dragon*, is always meant *some cruel savage power*, generally the Heathen, so the persecuting Heathen Emperors are represented. By *beast* I think is always meant *religious establishment*, or the base unnatural union of church and state in one body. Christ said "My kingdom is not of this world." And by *false prophet*, is meant such unhappy *Enthusiasts* as pretend to be immediately led by the Spirit; to be inspired; to have arrived at perfection; and to judge the hearts of their neighbours, &c. These are literally false prophets. These *three sorts of frogs* are all known among us by the *general term Tories*, or persons disaffected to the liberties of America. The *dragon's frogs* are the *savage Indians* raised by late traitors to murder the innocent, not-sparing women and children. The *frogs from the mouth of the beast* mean those who are so attached to the *British establishment* (crying their *churches are in danger by our liberty*) that they would sacrifice all to be slaves again. The *frogs of the false prophets* (every one understands) who, under the pretence of great innocence and peace, pre-

tend it is a crime to make war in any caſe; others compaſs ſea and land to make proſelytes, and indeed do well to rouſe men to repentance, but their religion is all in *fear and terror*, and all their blind followers are the ſlaves of *paſſive obedience* and *non reſiſtance*.

But why does the *holy propheſy call them frogs?*

A. It ſeems to be an alluſion to one of the *plagues of Egypt*, when theſe loathſome, ſlimy, cold, croaking, murmuring, amphibious creatures *crawled into the bed chambers, &c.* So theſe amphibious wretches, who are *Whig* or *Tory*, according to the company, *crawl into all our councils*, all our *aſſemblies*, and it is well if in proceſs of time they may not have the *reins of government* in ſome States, &c. &c. *Theſe*, like *frogs*, have been always *murmuring* and complaining of the times, while by vile ſpeculation, they enter into every *plot* to ruin their country's *currency*, *property*, *lives*, and *liberties*. What injury theſe filthy creatures, who are odious to God and all good men, have already done, no mortal tongue can tell.

Thus I have propoſed *my interpretation* of that part of ſacred propheſy which is already explained by *facts in America*, but am ready to return thanks to any one who will better, or further elucidate theſe matters.

Finally, *let all ſincere Chriſtians* bewail that our country is yet under that *fatal dull formality*, which was to continue under all the vials, chap. xi. 1. *i. e.* the *outer court*, or formal profeſſors, are reckoned for the true church for forty and two months, reckoning each month at thirty days, and each day for a year. But as the *ſixth vial* is now nearly poured out, let as all *earneſtly importune the Great Diſpoſer of all things* to *haſten the next vial to be poured into the air*; an emblem of vengeance to be executed *on Satan*, the prince of the power of the air, in order to *accompliſh a glorious reformation*, which we hope will *firſt begin in America*, where the *beaſt of religious eſtabliſhments* is for ever rejected. That Jews and Gentiles may become *real and vital Chriſtians*, and a kind of *heavenly Paradiſe*, the ſeventh Chiliad, the ſabbath of creation, laſt at leaſt a thouſand years, "when "the knowledge of the Lord "ſhall fill the earth, as the "waters cover the ſeas;" which period we next expect, and fully believe, on the faith of ſacred propheſy.

M. W.

Lewes, June 29, 1779.

The RETALIATION, *occaſioned by the defence of the ladies head-dreſs in the laſt Magazine.*

"Faſhions, ye fair, deſerve not
praiſe nor blame.
Unleſs they riſe as *fees* to *ſenſe*
or *ſhame*:
Wear ruffs, or gauze, but let
your ſkill be ſuch
To ſhew *too little* rather than *too
much.*"

IN a circle of young ladies, where the defence of the head dreſs in the laſt Magazine had been read, it was acknowledged by

by Clarinda that, in ſome particulars he might be juſt; but, continued ſhe, may it not be retaliated upon the gentlemen with equal ſeverity and with equal truth. Are there not thouſands among you as *ſolicitouſly careful* of their perſons, and as *minutely attentive* to their *dreſs* as the *vaineſt, fillieſt* girl among us? Does not your hair cherokee'd, toupeed, raiſed in form of a pyramid, pinned, curled, friz-zed, buckled, platted, ramel-lied, cued, clubed, confined in a bag, or looſely flowing on the ſhoulders, revolve thro' as varied a whimſicality of modes as any females on the continent? And to complete the whole, have not many of you, in this ſcarcity of tortoiſeſhell, introduced the *crooked comb* leſt ſome rude breath of wind might derange a ſtrag-gling hair from the poſition to which your friſſeur may have confined it. And are you more uniform in the other decorations of your perſons? Or what regard have the gentlemen ſhewn to the characters, conduct, or politics of thoſe from whom *they* have copied? Are *they* not *equally* imitators of our enemies, or has love of their country, public calamities, hatred of their foes, or any other conſideration prevented the Anſpacher * from triumping over even the hat a-la-Waſhington §, and that too among many who have deſerved beſt as well in the military as civil departments? Yet who ever imagined they meant thereby to teſtify their approbation of foreign mercenaries, the hirling executioners of a tyrant.

And pray let me aſk you, what regard have the gentlemen to the "ſcarcity of materials, or the enormous expence attending their purchaſe," when the queſtion is concerning the ornamenting *your ſweet perſons?* On the contrary, is it not an undeniable fact, that the *greater* the ſcarcity and the *more enormous* the expence of any thing required for uſe, the more of it the preſent faſhions, adopted by you, demand? When ſilver was plenty and eaſily attainable, an inſignificant little piece, much about the ſize of an Engliſh ſhilling, fixed above the upper joint of the great-toe, gave the foot an inimitable grace and elegance in the eyes of the ſpectator; but in the preſent ſcarcity of that metal, behold the buckle expanded over the ſhoe in a quantity ſufficient for a tankard or coffeepot! At preſent we are deprived of almoſt every ſource of procuring furrs, and you know the extreme demand of wool for the manufacture of cloathing, as a natural conſequence the hat, which was lately pared and pruned till its little brim left the noſe of its wearer expoſed to all the ſcorching heat of the noon-day ſun, is now metamorphoſed and extended to the ſize of my tea-table, till involved in the vaſt circuit we are often at a loſs to know where to find the head of the owner, and when found, we ſometimes diſcover it was not worth the trouble it coſt us in the ſearch.

Wh

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* *The large hat, ſo called becauſe worn by the Anſpachers.*

§ *The ſmall military hat, which was generally uſed in our army, and which has been introduced in France by that appellation.*

When ſuperfine cloth might be purchaſed for thirty ſhillings, and other materials for cloathing were proportionably cheap, it was really difficult, without the help of a magnifying glaſs, to diſcover where were the ſkirts of your coats, or whether they had any ſkirts at all; at preſent they have got below the knee, and I have no doubt, ſhould the prices of articles increaſe five or ſix hundred per cent. we ſhall ſee them *a-la-Heſſe*, dangling below the middle of the leg, like thoſe worn by the * officers made priſoners that night, when the fate of millions yet unborn was *vibrating* in the air, and the guardian angel of America, in the perſon of our illuſtrious Chieftain, preponderated the ſcale.

I can very well remember the time, when a little rattan was thought a neceſſary appendage for the hand of a ſmart fellow, but now diſcarded from all kind of eſtimation, the gold-headed cane, with its ſtring and its taſſels, hath become almoſt as neceſſary as the hand that carries it, or the wriſt on which it is hung. Thus might I proceed through all the particulars of your dreſs, but let it be ſufficient to ſay in one word, that never were the gentlemen in general more extravagant therein than at the preſent day; " nor did you, Sir, ſaid ſhe (addreſſing herſelf to me with a ſmile of good nature) lay aſide the ſloven, and became *tolerably* decent in your apparel until it required a ſmall fortune to render you ſo." I bowed, and ſhe went on, " I have amuſed myſelf frequently with making an eſtimate of the expence at which many of my acquaintance daily walk the ſtreets, and can eaſily ſwell the amount to ſix or ſeven hundred pounds, but if to this I add the ring ſparkling on the *delicate hand*, the cane, the watch with its ſeals and bawbles, and a few little ornamental etcætaras, I might in many inſtances double the ſum.

We too, I confeſs, are chargeable enough with extravagance in the article of dreſs, but there are *ſome few* among us who have ſhewn a degree of prudence and œconomy, which I do not recollect to have ſeen imitated by any of the gentlemen; I mean thoſe who, agreeable to the old adage, have *robbed* Peter to *pay* Paul; who *ſpare* from their *boſoms* the lace, cambrick, muſlin and gauze neceſſary for the uſe of their *heads*, and convert a *quilt*, or ſupernumerary *upper petticoat* to cuſhions, pomatum, powder, and eſſence, for I hope you have too good an opinion of my ſex, to conceive it poſſible that *female delicacy* would willingly expoſe itſelf in public *naked breaſted*, and with *only a ſingle petticoat*, and that two ſometimes of but a *thin ſlazy texture*, to the *ſcrutinizing* eyes of the gentlemen; and that while *above* their heads in height and dimenſion reach the very extremity of the faſhion, they would *of choice* appear *little* and *lank below*, like the *hind parts* of a *half-ſtarved* rat which I the other day freed from a baſon of my cream in which he had unfortunately fallen. No, Sir, believe me, whatever may have been

* *The Heſſian officers made priſoners at Trenton.*

been your ſentiments on the occaſion, ſuch conduct preceeds from principles of *frugality only*, and an *honeſt deſire* to avoid *as much expence* as poſſible.

I thanked Clarinda for the entertainment ſhe had afforded us, and aſſured her with the utmoſt ſincerity, that every thing ſhe had advanced met with my perfect approbation, and that having liſtened to it with the greateſt attention, I was determined when I returned to my lodgings, to arrange it on paper, and ſend it to the Editor of the Magazine, who from the indulgence he had already ſhewed me, I was confident would not refuſe it a place.

SYLVIUS.

B-l-re town, M-r-l-d,
July 14th, 1779.

The Cave of Vanheſt.

(*Continued from p.* 255.)

PLUMBS ſhaken from the tree; peaches gathered from an orchard on the brow of the hill above; apples at the ſame time; vegetables from the garden; dried fiſh; milk, cheeſe, butter, were upon the board; and intermingling a variety of converſation on the nature of the ſeveral fruits, and on other matters, we had now dined. Sir, ſaid the lady of the cave, I have heard your requeſt to the gentleman, whom with ſome propriety you will call a hermit, that he would be pleaſed to relate a ſample of his life and travels. This, as according better with deſcending ſhades, he has deferred to the evening. But, in the mean time, may it not be poſſible to prevail with you, Sir, to give ſome ſketch of what you may have ſeen in life. It is true, not more than one third of yours can be yet paſt; but as ſome part even of the ſtory of an old man, is the fortune of his early years, why may it not be proper in a young man to relate the hiſtory of that part of life which he has juſt paſſed over.

Madam, ſaid I, I am ready to obey you, in this ſo very reaſonable command; but you are not to expect in my ſtory any great example of uncommon fortitude, ſtruggling with adverſity; for the hiſtory of youth is rather that of follies than misfortunes. Nevertheleſs my life has had ſome varieties, and theſe have ariſen chiefly, as is uſual with young men, from the indulgence of one ſingle paſſion, *Love*.

My father was a worthy good man, who wiſhing to ſee me ſtep along the quiet vale of life, as he had done, had entertained the thought of matching me with a farmer's daughter of the neighbourhood in which he lived: But I had heard of the Miſs *Muſes*, who were great beauties——The Miſs *Haiſes*, did you ſay, Sir, ſaid the lady. No, madam, the Miſs *Muſes*, of whom I had heard much, and had long deſired to ſee: At length having cultivated an acquaintance with a worthy clergyman in their neighbourhood, I was introduced to them; for as the young ladies had no father living, and they were by themſelves, nine ſiſters of them, they did not chuſe to be viſited by every one. Miſs Urany Muſe, you muſt know, was my flame: The ſame lady that Milton talks of when he ſays,

Deſcend

Deſcend from heaven, Urania, by
that name,
If rightly thou art called.

The old bard, kindling into rapture at the name of ſo great a beauty, could not help calling that ground heaven where this young lady with her ſiſters dwelt. And indeed from the pleaſant ſituation of the hill on the bending river of Caſtalia, and from the laurel with which it was every where planted out, and from the poems of divine thought which theſe young ladies ſung to harpſichords and violins, it was little ſhort of heaven. I was in love, that is the truth of it, and every thing ſaid, was, to me, the ſpeech of paradiſe.

I ſhall not ſtop to tell you the many pleaſant evening walks that I had on this hill, and the tender things that Miſs Urany deigned to ſay to me; for I cannot yet be perſuaded but that I poſſeſſed ſome ſhare of her affection. Nevertheleſs, it has ſo come to paſs, that the hope I had entertained of making her one day my own, has long ſince vaniſhed. The circumſtances of this ſmall affair muſt remain a ſecret to the world: Perhaps when I die ſome hint of it may be found amongſt my papers; and ſome friend may inſcribe it on my tomb.

The next fair young lady for whom I conceived an affection was Miſs *Theology*, a young lady of indeed great merit, and who had been ſometimes mentioned to me by my friends. But whether it is, becauſe we are apt to diſlike thoſe who are too much preſſed upon us; or whether it is that the will of heaven gave a new current to the affections of my heart, I cannot tell; but I had until this hour ſet light by her, and could ſee nothing handſome in her perſon, or captivating in her air and manner. My affection for Miſs Theology was a ſtream of love ſpringing from a cold averſion.

I have loved Miſs Theology, and for five years, I paid her a conſtant attention: But ſo it is, that though with much condeſcenſion and many marks of tenderneſs, ſhe received my addreſſes, yet we both ſaw the neceſſity of ceaſing to indulge any fond thought of a union. This has coſt me many ſighs; and it is my only conſolation, that we are haſtening to a ſtate where circumſtances of a various nature will not intervene to divert us from the company of thoſe perſons whom we value higheſt, and whoſe converſation will be no ſmall ingredient in the happineſs of that clime, where the ſpirits of the juſt are made perfect.

The preſent object of my ſoft attentions is a Miſs *Law*, a grave and comely young lady, a little pitted with the ſmall pox §. Her ſteward, an old fellow of the name of Coke, is a dry queer genius, and with him I have almoſt every day a quarrel. However, upon the whole I am pleaſed with the old fellow, and toſſing him about with a ſtring of young fellows of a more chearful vein, and who are likewiſe attached to the family of Miſs Law, I make myſelf merry with him. This young lady is of a prudent induſtrious turn, and though ſhe does not poſſeſs at preſent

§ *The Saxon letter.*

preſent any very great fortune, yet what ſhe has in expectancy is conſiderable. I have paid my addreſſes to her now about a year: But I begin to apprehend, that the beauty of ſome perſons not ſo far diſtant as the head of the gulph of California, is in a confederacy to draw me away from her; and whereas I firſt ſet out with a warmth of affection for the *young ladies of the hill* §, I ſhall this day fall a victim to the *young ladies of the cave.*

The young ladies ſmiled. But it was now time to try the river with the hook, and we advanced on the margin of the Raritan accordingly.

(To be continued.)

§ *Parnaſſus.*

The Addreſs of the Chaplain of his Excellency the Miniſter of France, on Monday the 4th of July, the Anniverſary of our Independence, at the New Catholic Chapel, juſt before Te Deum *was performed on the occaſion, when were preſent, agreeably to the invitation of the Miniſter, His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs, the Honorable Congreſs, his Excellency the Preſident of the State; the Honorable the Council; Officers civil and military, and a number of the principal gentlemen and ladies of this city.*

(Tranſlated from the French.)

GENTLEMEN,

WE are aſſembled to celebrate the anniverſary of that day which Providence had marked in his eternal decrees, to become the epocha of Liberty and Independence to the Thirteen United States of America. That Being, whoſe Almighty Hand holds all exiſtence beneath his dominion, undoubtedly produces in the depth of his wiſdom thoſe great events which aſtoniſh the univerſe, and of which the moſt preſumptuous, though inſtrumental in accompliſhing them, dare not attribute to themſelves the merit. But the finger of God is ſtill more peculiarly evident in that happy, that glorious revolution, which calls forth this day's feſtivity. He hath ſtruck the oppreſſors of a people free and peaceable with that ſpirit of deluſion, which renders the wicked the artificers of their own misfortunes. Permit me, my dear brethren, citizens of the United States, to addreſs you on this occaſion. It is that God, that all powerful God, who hath directed your ſteps, when you knew not where to apply for counſel; who, when you were without arms, fought for you with the ſword of eternal juſtice; who, when you were in adverſity, poured into your hearts the ſpirit of courage, of wiſdom, and of fortitude, and who hath at length raiſed up for your ſupport, a youthful Sovereign, whoſe virtue bleſs and adorn a ſenſible, a faithful and a generous nation. This nation has blended her intereſts with your intereſts, and her ſentiments with yours. She participates in all your joys and this day, unites her voice to yours at the foot of the altars of the Eternal God to celebrate that glorious revolution which has placed the ſons of America among the free and independent nations of the earth.

We have nothing now to apprehend but the anger of Heaven, or that the meaſure of our guilt

guilt may exceed the measure of his mercy. Let us then prostrate ourselves at the feet of the immortal God, who holds the fate of empires in his hands, and raises them up at his pleasure, or breaks them to dust. Let us beseech him to enlighten our enemies and to dispose their hearts to enjoy that tranquility and happiness which the revolution we now celebrate has established, for a great part of the human race. Let us implore him to conduct us by that way which his Providence has marked out, for arriving at so desirable an end. Let us offer unto him hearts imbued with sentiments of respect, consecrated by religion, by humanity and patriotism. Never is the august Ministry of his altars more acceptable to his divine Majesty, than when it lays at his feet homages, offerings and vows so pure, so worthy the common parent of mankind. God will not reject our joy, for he is the author of it, nor will he reject our prayers, for they ask but the full accomplishment of the decrees he hath manifested. Filled with this spirit, let us in concert with each other, raise our hearts to the Eternal; let us implore his infinite goodness to be pleased to inspire the rulers of both nations with the wisdom and force necessary to perfect what it hath begun. Let us in a word unite our voices, to beseech him to dispence his blessings upon the counsels and the arms of the allies, that we may soon enjoy the sweets of a peace, which will cement the union, and establish the prosperity of the two empires. It is with this view that we shall cause that Canticle to be performed, which the custom of the Catholic Church hath consecrated, to be at once a testimonial of public joy, a thanksgiving for benefits received from Heaven, and a prayer for the continuance of his mercies.

Addenda to Materials for an Account of the taking of Fort Mifflin.

[See page 208.]

MAJOR now Col. Fleury, chief engineer, was in the fort from the first moment in which it was defended, until its evacuation. His judgment, his invention, his assiduity, his courage, is praised by all. He erected a battery under the very fire of the enemy's guns. Colonel Smith who commanded in the fort speaks honourably of him. He is indeed not only brave in the field, but amiable in private life.

For the sake of this gentleman, and in justice to several others, we had intended to have enlarged a little upon the particulars of the siege; and for that reason had not joined our account to the materials in a former magazine, which must have drawn it out to a great length; but not having an opportunity of consulting those gentlemen who could best furnish us with facts and particulars for this purpose, we are obliged to omit saying any thing more on the subject for the present.

POETICAL

POETICAL ESSAYS,

For JULY 1779.

The LOYALISTS.

THAT Britain's rage ſhould dye our plains with gore,
And deſolation ſpread thro' every ſhore,
None ere could doubt that Britain's malice knew,
This was to rage and diſappointment due;
But that thoſe monſters, whom our ſoil maintain'd,
Who firſt drew breath in this devoted land,
Like famiſh'd wolves ſhould on their country prey,
Aſſiſt its foes, and wreſt our lives away:
This ſhocks belief: they are from Satan's den;
They muſt be devils in the forms of men.
Retire, ye bloodhounds of ſome murderous line,
Nor thus diſgrace the human form divine:
From theſe fair climes apoſtate ſpirits go;
Quick, ſeek your native coaſt the world below;
So vaſt your crimes, if longer you remain,
Earth muſt cry out, and hardeſt rocks complain:
The bluſhing moon to other worlds retire,
Or veil in long eclipſe the ſolar fire,
As if in dread his all-pervading eye
Should view your madneſs and forſake the ſky.
Ye Sylvan Bards who deal in flow'ry themes,
Who ſing the meadows and the purling ſtreams,
Who yet remote from blood and murder ſtray,
Blame not the roughneſs of the Muſes lay:
Once, like yourſelves, to quiet groves ſhe ſtray'd,
And ſung the pleaſures of the plantain ſhade;
Sweet was the toil, and ſweetly paſs'd the time;
Soft was the verſe, and eaſy was the rhyme;
But when ſhe ſaw your blazing turrets fall,
Your ſlaughter'd friends in vain for mercy call,
Your captive ſons with Britiſh poiſon die,
Your fields laid waſte and total conqueſt nigh;
Griev'd at the view ſhe rais'd a bolder ſtrain,
Expos'd the tyrant and deny'd his reign;
At his mad boſom aim'd the fatal dart,
And if ſhe reach'd not, meant it for his heart.
Ye *Sages fam'd*, who ſent from various climes,
Conduct our empire thro' theſe worſt of times:

When Britain homeward calls her humbled train,
Say ſhall our traitors in theſe lands remain,
Who now, even now, aſſail yon roofs with fire,
And captive lead the children and the ſire?
By *them* the widow mourns her partner dead;
Her ſons perhaps to darkſome priſons led
By them; and hence my keeneſt ſorrows riſe;
My friend, my guardian, my Oreſtes dies:
Still for that loſs muſt wretched I complain,
And ſad Ophelia weep her murder'd ſwain?
By them the mother her loſt ſon deplores;
By them Ceſarea weeps thro' half her ſhores;
Her plunder'd flocks to hoſtile cities go,
And help to feed the half dejected foe;
Yet here *their* children and their friends we find,
Hoſtile to us and traitors to mankind;
While we each miſchief from her foes endure,
Safe are their flocks, and they from harm ſecure;
They dread no thieves by Clinton's mandate ſent;
They fear no ruffians on deſtruction bent;
Leagu'd with the foe they join the friendly hand,
And teach him how to deſolate the land:
On him who dares be known his country's friend,
On him theſe imps their hotteſt vengeance ſpend;
His blood they ſhed; but ſhall this bloody train,
Say, ſhall ſuch traitors in theſe lands remain?
Ah no, expel them from the ravag'd ſhore;
Far, far remove them to return no more.
To ſcorch'd Bahama let the traitors go,
With grief and rage and unremitting woe:
On burning ſands to walk their painful round,
And ſigh thro' all the ſolitary ground,
Where no gay flower their haggard eyes may ſee,
And find no ſhade but from the cypreſs tree.
Can crimes like theirs the power ſupreme approve,
Whoſe eſſence is benevolence and love,
While baſely ſtabb'd yon murder'd victim dies,
Can he look on with unconcerned eyes?
Ah, wretches, no; ſome hidden vengeance waits
Some ſudden ruin from the angry fates:
Long do the ſkies their righteous rage ſuſpend,
That hotter vengeance may from thence deſcend,
Elſe why ſhould fortune crown their deeds to-day?
Why harmleſs light'nings round their temples play?
Ah! but for this the ſkies would hoſtile grow,
And lightnings blaſt them to the ſhades below.

Shrewſbury, Eaſt-Jerſey.

The CORNWALLIAD.

CANTO II. *(Continued.)*

MEAN time in Brunſwick laſted long debate,
And many a reaſon of great thought and weight
Was urged to prove their beſt reſiſtance vain,
Againſt ten thouſand rebels on the plain;
When now a veteran from the Galway mole,
With ſtrength of heart, and noble fire of ſoul,
Took out his box, demurely op'd the lid,
And in his cheek put a tobacco quid.
With look ſerene the hero had compreſt:
The riſing ſorrows of his troubled breaſt,
And while he ruminates the quid, and now
Puts up his hand, and ſmooths his troubled brow:
My friends, ſaid he, it is a weighty caſe
For any one of Adam's ſinful race,
To give you counſel what had beſt be done,
Before the army of the foe comes on.
But what, mean time, if one ſhould iſſue out,
To ſearch the confines by the way of ſcout,
To give us warning when our foes appear,
With long brigades in heavy front and rear?
The thought is good, another Scotſman ſaid,
And am ſurprized it came not in my head;
Here is bold Sawney, and there's Hec Macniel,
Will ſally out and climb the neighbouring hill:
They both are wary, and both ſwift of foot,
Long-winded both, and not untaught to ſcout.
Touch'd with the praiſe, the two attentive ſwains,
Bow'd their conſent, and took the neighbouring plains.
Now had they gain'd the centre of a grove,
Where aged oak-trees their tall branches wove,
Where like two ſhadows of the duſky night,
That play and vary on the bounded light,
They met Cornwallis and his comrade Scot,
Their own brave chieftains, though they knew them not,
The Caledonian well conceals his fear,
And cries out boldly, *Wha the de'el cam here?*
Struck with ſurpriſe, and in a palſied fright,
The wary ſwains give up themſelves to flight,
And in the tremor of the ice-cold blood,
Take different paths through the ſurrounding wood;
By many a brake and ſhady copſe they wheel,
Still leftward Sawney, to the right Macneil.
Nor had they long re-meaſured back the grove,
When from the branch of ſome oak tree above,

Was heard behind them that dark midnight fowl,
Which the rude ſhepherds have ſirnamed an owl,
Whoſe ſhrill-toned voice, and loud-reſounding ſcreech,
Our breathleſs Hec miſtook for Sawney's ſpeech.
Ah! they have ſlain him, ſaid the trembling ſwain,
And while they ſtab him, he exclaims in pain.
How can I help him, though I hear that ſhrill
Loud voice of his, exclaim Macniel! Macneil!
Macneil, indeed! Ah! what can one man do
Againſt ſo numerous and ſo fierce a foe?
Thus Hector reaſon'd, but compreſt his voice,
And join'd the camp in Brunſwick without noiſe.
Now of the adventure tells the hapleſs fate,
How they, fierce foes, in ambuſcade had met,
And how poor Sawney was kidnapp'd and ſlain,
And when they ſtab'd him how he ſcream'd in pain.
Scarce had he finiſhed when, to eaſe their fears,
Returning Sawney yet untouch'd appears.
The ſoldier croud, in mighty wonder loſt,
With gaping mouths, conceive 'tis Sawney's ghoſt,
And bleſs themſelves, and bid immortals ſave
Unhappy men, and take him to his grave:
But all in vain, for Sawney will not give
The notion up, but that he is alive.
The taſk were long in lofty ſtrains to tell
What both theſe camps in that ſad night befel,
Thoſe troops pent up in Brunſwick's vale-built town,
And thoſe encamp'd upon the diſtant down;
What ſtrange conjectures through the village roll'd
Of all thoſe things which the pale ſcouts had told;
How ſome ſtill doubted if his ſkill was ſuch,
That Waſhington could counterfeit the Scotch,
And teach his men in Caledonian tone,
To accoſt their ſentry, and paſs for their own.
Some thought it muſt be in a kind of dream,
That Hec had heard, or thought he heard the ſcream
Of Sawney ſtab'd by ſome ſharp bayonet,
Or rudely ſcor'd upon the hapleſs pate.
Nor leſs Cornwallis and his comrade Scot,
Revolv'd the adventure in their troubled thought;
They ſaw two men, and did their ſpeech direct
To them quite plain in Scottiſh dialect;
Had theſe been Britiſh they had ſurely ſtaid,
And not from them like ragamuffins fled.
But, ah! ſaid they, it is as ſun-beam clear,
That theſe proud rebels are already here.
Thus talk'd the chiefs, while the dark hours of night,
Rolled o'er their heads, and ſcreened them from the light.

End of the Second Canto.

On

On the Death of Mr. Jepthae Dunn §. *By a Young Lady.*

YE ſons of liberty, whoſe ſouls diſdain
The golden bribe, and the baſe ſervile chain,
Who bravely take the glittering ſword or ſpear,
Face the proud foe, and ſcorn the thought of fear,
Who ſtand prepared to hear your country's call,
Lament and mourn young Dun's untimely fall:
And you, ye gentle ſwains, who know no pain,
Nor pleaſure, but in love's ſoft ſoothing ſtrain,
Who feel no joy nor grief but in the ſmile
Or frown of thoſe who your fond hearts beguile,
Leave thoſe ſoft themes unto the tender fair,
More manly ſorrows now demand your care;
Lament a while the hero young and brave,
And pour your tears o'er his ſad ſilent grave:
Let Matrons mix their groans with virgins ſighs,
While grief flows ſtreaming from their weeping eyes,
O'er that dear youth, who in his early prime,
In health and ſtrength was hurried out of time!
Thou moon, ye glittering ſtars which ſhine ſo bright,
How did you bear the horrors of that night,
When Dunn walk'd forth to meet his dreadful fate,
Hail'd by the guard, he anſwer'd, but too late,
Or elſe unheard---forth flew four winged balls,
One pierced the youth, alas! he bleeds, he falls;
On the cold earth he falls, he faints, he dies,
And yields his precious life a ſacrifice.
Let nature mourn, let all her ſhades deplore
The young, the good, the virtuous now no more.
Great was his ſpirit, and his worth the ſame,
His perſon fair, and ſpotleſs was his fame,
No want of valour did he ever ſhow;
Ah! why did heaven ſuch ſhort-liv'd gifts beſtow?

Why

§ *The accompliſhed youth whoſe unfortunate death gave riſe to theſe lines, was an officer in the militia of the State of New-Jerſey. At a time when the militia of that State was in actual ſervice, he, in the courſe of his duty,* was *proceeding* the rounds *one night, and being hailed by the centinel, either not anſwering ſo haſtily as they expected, or not being heard by them, they fired, unhappily with too good aim; he received their charge, and expired in a few hours. They were written by a young lady who had been intimately acquainted with Mr. Dunn from their infancy, partly in indulgence to her own feelings on the occaſion, and to ſoothe the ſorrows of a female friend, a relation of Mr. Dunn's. They were put into my hand by the young lady who wrote them, and as I thought them deſerving a place in the magazine, I took the liberty of copying them for that purpoſe, while I had them in my poſſeſſion.*

SYLVIUS.

Why did ſuch gifts, ſuch charms in him appear?
Why ſhine ſo bright, yet ſtay no longer here?
But Heaven forbids that we with daring eyes,
Should ſearch into forbidden myſteries;
It's ways are right, then why ſhould we requeſt
To know the reaſon, ſince it ſure was beſt.

The friendly Advice in Solitude.

By a young Lady *of thirteen.*

SWEET ſolitude, thou charmer of the heart,
To me thy pleaſing ſilent joys impart:
Teach me, as through theſe lonely ſhades I ſtray,
Thy mild injunctions ever to obey.
'Tis in theſe lonely ſhades that friendſhip dwells,
And with her charms each worldly care repels.
Friendſhip! whoſe fires the ſons of vice diſdain,
Yet virtue's inmates own her ſacred flame.
Convinc'd that ere with friendſhip virtue ſhines,
May I with ready heart attend their ſhrines.
Here, ſacred peace, here, plenty ever gay,
And happineſs frequents this lonely way:
Harmonious ſongſters warble in the trees,
And nature's glory clearly ſhines thro' theſe.
Come then, Elvira, join me in my walk,
And we'll of nature's ſmiling glories talk.
When firſt the ſun ſhall deck the orient ſkies,
And radiant ſhine upon our dazzled eyes,
We'll riſe, and early tread the dewy plain,
While ſleepy ſluggards in their beds remain:
Then, as we walk, we'll view the paths of life,
Th' unequal combat, and the doubtful ſtrife:
Our thoughts ſhall riſe and leave this world behind;
Though hard the taſk for the adventrous mind.
Then 'tis thy friendly tongue advice muſt give
To guide me through the age in which I live.
In words like theſe, thy thoughts will be expreſt,
While ſweet religion reigns within thy breaſt.
And does my friend my poor advice deſire,
I will not then from the hard taſk retire;
Truſt then, my dear, on that all gracious power
Who will preſerve, tho' clouds of trouble lour;
Tho' ſtorms ſevere around thee never fail,
And winds tempeſtuous as the northern gale
Attract thy thoughts, yet ſtrive to win the goal.
Nor think too mean of thy immortal ſoul.

Attentive

Attentive ſtrive to tread the dangerous way,
Nor let thy paſſions lead thy ſoul aſtray.
Let virtue ſtill direct thy thoughts above,
To Him, the true eternal ſource of love.
Let Chriſtian light thy ev'ry action guide,
So ſhall thou ſafely ſteer through life's tempeſtuous tide.

EMELIA.

Philad. June 29, 1779.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) May* 29.

ON the 28th of April, a party of the Britiſh army, ſaid to be 300 of the 71ſt regiment, under the command of Major Fraſer, landed nine miles below Puryſburgh; and on the next morning Lieut. Col. Mairland, with the light infantry of the 2d battalion of the 71ſt, landed four miles higher up Savannah river. Col. Mackintoſh, who commanded at Puryſburgh, having only 240 men, the major part of whom were militia, after calling in all his out-poſts, was obliged to retire as the enemy advanced towards the town, of which they took poſſeſſion that afternoon.

General Moultrie was at this time poſted at Black-ſwamp with about 800 men. The enemy's drawing more of their forces on this ſide the river, and advancing higher up, evidently indicated an intention of attacking the General before he could be joined by Colonel Mackintoſh. Gen. Lincoln, with the main body of the army being then 80 miles further up the country, ſhould the enemy have ſucceeded in the attempt, there would be no obſtacle in their march to Charleſtown; and as their force was treble Gen. Moultrie's, the worſt was to be apprehended. Theſe conſiderations induced the General to retire on the 30th, and that night he met Col. Mackintoſh on his march to join him at Black-ſwamp. The event proved the propriety of the movement, as next morning the Britiſh were in poſſeſſion of the ground our troops had evacuated.

The General halted at Cooſawhatchie that night, and having marched over the bridge, before day-light next morning proceeded to Tulifinny, and took poſt there. A Field Officer's guard was left at the bridge.

Early in the morning of the 2d of May, advices was received that the enemy were in motion, and about two in the afternoon an attack was commenced by their advanced party of light-infantry at the bridge, where the guard had been reinforced by 150 riflemen. Their ſuperior numbers rendered it impoſſible to ſtop their progreſs. Little other loſs was ſuſtained in the

ſkirmiſh than Col. John Laurence being wounded in the right aam, which has yet deprived the army of that gallant Officer's ſervices.

Major Butler, who joined the army at Jackſonburgh, with a party of horſe, on the 6th fell in with a foraging party of the enemy 16 miles to the ſouthward of Parker's ferry. Three of them, belonging to the 71ſt light infantry, were taken priſoners, and a few horſe killed and wounded.

Part of Count Pulaſki's legion arrived on the 8th.

On the 9th Col. Mackintoſh, with the troops left at Bacon bridge, and a detachment from Orangeburgh, arrived in town. And next day Col. Harris, who had been detached by General Lincoln with 300 Continental troops to reinforce Gen. Moultrie, and Col. Neel with 300 men from Orangeburgh, alſo arrived.

In the evening of the 10th, intelligence was received of the royal army being encamped on the ſouth ſide of Aſhley ferry, where they appeared ſo ſudden ly as to prevent the ferry boats being deſtroyed. The troops ſtationed in town, regulars and militia, were under arms the whole night.

The enemy began to croſs Aſhley ferry at ten in the forenoon of the 11th. Their advanced party, compoſed of light-infantry, cavalry and ſavages, took poſt half a mile from the ferry. Gen. Pulaſki, after reconnoitering them, left a detachment to watch their motions, and repaired to town in order to confer with the council. During this interval the enemy had compleated their paſſage of the river, and were advancing in three columns toward the town. Their advanced guard conſiſted of 200 horſe, 400 Highlanders, and ſome Indians; their rear guard of cavalry.

At the diſtance of five miles from town, ſome of the Count's party were ordered to fire, principally with a view of announcing the enemy's approach. The enemy made frequent halts in order to explore the ground over which they were to paſs.

The Count, who had ordered the infantry of his corps to form an ambuſcade, and directed a detachment of volunteer horſe which he fell in with to ſecond his infantry, advanced and made his diſpoſition for reducing the enemy to detach their cavalry from the head of their column. A cloſe fire began, both our cavalry and infantry charged; but the latter were exceedingly embarraſſed and confined in their movements by the volunteer horſe, owing to a miſapprehenſion of orders. Notwithſtanding theſe difficulties and the ſuperiority of the enemy's numbers, the ground was obſtinately diſputed. But at length the order for retreat became neceſſary, and the enemy, by their prudence in not advancing, eſcaped the fire of the artillery from our works. The enemy's loſs was 45 ſoldiers and officers, and ours 30 in all.

The Count two days after attacked a detachment of the enemy. took ſeveral priſoners, and obliged the remainder to ſave themſelves by flight.

About ten at night, an alarm being given by one of our centinels.

nels, occaſioned a general fire of connon and muſketry from the lines and the armed veſſels ſtationed on the flanks. Major Benjamin Huger, who had been ſent out with a party to fill up a gap in the abbatis, and three privates, were unfortunately killed. He was a gentleman whoſe memory will be ever dear to all thoſe who had the happineſs of knowing him; and whether conſidered as a citizen, as a ſoldier, as the father of a family, or as a friend, is univerſally regretted. The enemy had ſeveral men killed, they ſay chiefly from the ſhipping.

On the morning of the 12th, Major Gardner of the 60th regiment was met with at ſome diſtance from the lines, bearing a flag from General Prevoſt. Several others paſſed and repaſſed; but in the afternoon all further intercourſe of that kind was diſcontinued, and every preparation made for vigorouſly repelling a general aſſault expected that night, which however was never attempted.

Early in the morning of the 13th, Count Pulaſki went out with a ſmall party of horſe to reconnoitre; and the ſurpriſe can ſcarcely be conceived, which was occaſioned by his ſending intelligence of the enemy having decamped and recroſſed Aſhley ferry. Eleven deſerters and about as many priſoners were brought into town during the courſe of the day.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of rank in South-Carolina, dated June 23. 1779.

"General Lincoln having received ſuch intelligence of the intention, ſtrength and poſition of the enemy, as rendered it adviſeable to attack them at Stono Ferry, did ſo on the 20th inſtant. They were advantageouſly poſted, and covered by three ſtrong redoubts, and a well conſtructed abbatis, ſupported by ſeveral pieces of artillery. The picquet having been driven in, the attack began on the right, which was inſtantly continued through the line. A large body of Highlanders ſallied out on our left, but were ſoon driven, with conſiderable ſlaughter, into their redoubts. The action continued, without intermiſſion, fifty-ſix minutes, when, as the General could not draw the enemy from their lines (which were ſo ſtrongly conſtructed that our light field-pieces could make no impreſſion upon them) as the force of the enemy was much greater than had been repreſented, and as they had during the engagement obtained a large reinforcement from John's iſland, our troops were withdrawn from the lines, and all our artillery and wounded brought off."

Return of the killed and wounded at the battle of Stono Ferry.

Killed, 30. Wounded, 116. Miſſing, 9.

The enemy left 27 dead upon the field when they ſallied out, among whom was a Col. Johnſon.

Account of the gallant and ſucceſsful attack of Stoney Point. In a Letter from Gen. Wayne to Gen. Waſhington. Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.

Stoney-Point, July 17, 1779.

"*Sir*,

I have the honour of giving you a full and particular relation

of the reduction of this point, by the light infantry under my command.

On the 15th inſt. at twelve o'clock we took up our line of march from Sandy-beach, diſtant 14 miles from this place; the roads being exceedingly bad and narrow, and having to paſs over high mountains, through deep moraſſes, and difficult defiles, we were obliged to move in ſingle files the greateſt part of the way. At 8 o'clock in the evening the van arrived at Mr. Springſteel's, within one and a half miles of the enemy, and formed into columns as faſt as they came up, agreeab'e to the order of battle annexed; Colonels Febiger's and Meig's regiments, with Major Huſ's detachment, formed the right column; Col. Butler's regiment, and Major Murfree's two companies, the left. The troops remained in this poſition until ſeveral of the principal officers with myſelf, had returned from reconnoitering the works. Half after eleven o'clock, being the hour fixed on, the whole moved forward; the van of the right conſiſted of one hundred and fifty volunteers, properly officered, who advanced with unloaded muſkets and fixed bayonets, under the command of Lieut. Col. Fleury; theſe were preceded by 20 picked men, and a vigilant and brave officer, to remove the abbatis and other obſtructions. The van of the left conſiſted of one hundred volunteers, under the command of Major Steward, with unloaded muſkets and fixed bayonets, alſo preceded by a brave and determined officer, with twenty men, for the ſame purpoſe as the other.

At twelve o'clock the aſſault was to begin on the right and left flanks of the enemy's works, whilſt Major Murfree amuſed them in front; but a deep moraſs covering their whole front, at this time overflowed by the tide, together with other obſtructions, rendered the approaches more difficult, than was at firſt apprehended, ſo that it was about 20 minutes after twelve before the aſſault began, previous to which I placed myſelf at the head of Febiger's regiment or right column, and gave the troops the moſt pointed orders not to fire on any account, but place their whole dependence on the bayonet, which order was literally and faithfully obeyed. Neither the deep moraſs, the formidable and double rows of abbatis, or the ſtrong works in front and flank, could damp the ardour of the troops, who in the face of a moſt tremenduous and inceſſant fire of muſketry, and from cannon loaded with grape-ſhot, forced their way, at the point of the bayonet, through every obſtacle, both columns meeting in the center of the enemy's works nearly at the ſame inſtant. Too much praiſe cannot be given to Lieut. Col. Fleury, who ſtruck the enemy's ſtandard with his own hand, and to Major Steward who commanded the advanced parties, for their brave and prudent conduct.

Colonels Butler, Meigs, and Febiger, conducted themſelves with that coolneſs, bravery, and perſeverence, that will ever inſure ſucceſs. Lieut. Col. Hay was wounded in the thigh, bravely fighting at the head of his battalion. I ſhould take up too much

of

of your Excellency's time was I to particularize every individual who deſerves it, for his bravery on this occaſion. I cannot, however, omit Major Lee, to whom I am indebted for frequent and very uſeful intelligence, which contributed much to the ſucceſs of the enterprize, and it is with the greateſt pleaſure I acknowledge to you I was ſupported in the attack by all the officers and ſoldiers under my command, to the utmoſt of my wiſhes. The officers and privates of the artillery exerted themſelves in turning the cannon againſt Verplank's point, and forced them to cut the cables of their ſhipping, and run down the river.

I ſhould be wanting in gratitude was I to omit mentioning Capt. Fiſhbourn and Mr. Archer, my two Aids de Camp, who on every occaſion ſhewed the greateſt intrepidity, and ſupported me into the works after I received my wound in paſſing the laſt abbatis.

The humanity of our brave ſoldiery, who ſcorned to take the lives of a vanquiſhed foe calling for mercy, reflects the higheſt honour on them, and accounts for the few of the enemy killed on the occaſion.

I am not ſatisfied with the manner in which I have mentioned the conduct of Lieuts. Gibbons and Knox, the two gentlemen who led the advanced parties of 20 men each; their diſtinguiſhed bravery deſerves the higheſt commendation. The firſt belongs to the ſixth Pennſylvania regiment, and loſt 17 men killed and wounded in the attack; the laſt belongs to the ninth ditto, who was more fortunate in ſaving his men, tho' not leſs expoſed. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Return of the killed and wounded at the ſtorm of Stony-point.

Killed, 2 ſerjeants, 13 privates. Wounded, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 10 ſerjeants, 3 corporals, 64 privates.

Return of the killed and priſoners of the enemy.

Killed, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 8 ſerjeants, 3 corporals, 50 privates. Total 63.

Priſoners, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 Captains, 14 Lieutenants, 5 Enſigns, 1 Surgeon, 1 Aſſiſtant Surgeon, 1 Conductor of artillery, 491 privates, 25 ſervants. Total 543.

Return of the Ordinance.

Cannon; braſs, 4; iron, 5; braſs howitzer, 1; braſs mortars, 5. Total 15. With a large quantity of ordnance ſtores, &c.

July 26. The Congreſs unanimouſly reſolved that their thanks be preſented to General Waſhington for the vigilance, wiſdom, and magnanimity, with which he has conducted the military operations of theſe States: To Gen. Wayne, for his brave, prudent, and ſoldierly conduct in the attack of Stoney-Point: That a medal, emblematical of this action, be ſtruck, and one of gold given to Gen. Wayne, and one of ſilver to Lieut. Col. Fleury, and Major Steward reſpectively: That brevets of Captain be given to Lieutenants Gibbons and Knox, and to Mr. Archer, volunteer Aid to Gen. Wayne: That the value of the military ſtores taken at Stoney-Point be aſcertained, and

and divided among the gallant troops by whom it was reduced.

July 26. After removing the ſtores from Stoney-Point, and ſtroying the works, the poſt was ordered to be evacuated. The enemy afterward took poſſeſſion of it, and are now buſily employed in fortifying it.

The detachment of the enemy that landed in Bergen county on Monday the 17th of May, conſiſted of a thouſand men, under Col. Van Buſkirk. Their path in this incurſion was marked with deſolation and unprovoked cruel murders. Not a houſe within their reach, belonging to a whig inhabitant eſcaped. Mr. Allen and Mr. Campbell fell a prey to theſe more than ſavage men. Two negro women were murdered. Mr. Jooſt Zabriſkie was ſtabbed in thirteen differentplaces. After ſatiating their thirſt for blood, and dreading the vengeance of our militia, who were collecting, they retired.

July 28. The beginning of this month, Gen. Tyron, and Sir George Collier went on an expedition to Connecticut, having about 2000 tropps, and 30 ſail of veſſels. They made one or two unſucceſsful attempts upon New-London, but failed, partly on account of the bad weather. Their firſt deſcent was at New Haven, which was ſo ſudden, a[illegible] alſo was their departure, that though the militia turned out with great alertneſs, yet but few had arrived before the enemy left the town; the plundering here was moſtly in private, on the houſes and perſons of the inhabitants. The enemy's next attempt was upon Fairfield, where their ſtay was alſo ſhort, but their rage great; having conſumed the whole of that town, alſo a number of houſes around it, after having carried of all the plunder they could. On the 11th inſt. the enemy landed at Norwalk, plundered and burned the town, and embarked the ſame day; when they ſet fire to the meeting-houſe and Epiſcopal church, they uſed the following heaven-daring language, "Now, God Almighty, come and defend your own houſe." On the 12th the enemy burnt Bedford, and ſeveral neighbouring places.

In the ſeveral deſcents made by the enemy, the militia turned out to oppoſe them with great alacrity, and, conſidering their numbers and the haſty manner in which they were aſſembled, acquitted themſelves with great ſpirit, annoyed the enemy, and prevented them from penetrating into the country.

The deſign of the enemy in this expedition ſeems to be the utter deſtruction of the country, as far as they can reach; for devaſtation and murder have marked their path, to a degree unparalled even among Britons. Gen. Tyron ſhews himſelf to be the moſt ſavage of all the Britiſh officers, and his daſtardly ſoul, incapable of any bold or manly action, glories in the moſt horrid and wanton barbarity; and he was ſelected, for this expedition, a ſet of men whoſe hearts are congenial with his own.

Auguſt 1. A party of 200 Indians and 100 Whites, have penetrated into Cumberland county, and attacked Fort Freeland's which ſurrendered. Fort Munſey is evacuated, and the ſavages are burning and deſtroying as they advance. Gen. Sullivan's army is at Wyoming.

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For AUGUST, 1779.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, April 20, 1779.

THE court received an expreſs from the Count. de St. Prieſt, ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, that on the 21ſt of March Mr. Stachier, the Ruſſian plenipotentiary, had ſigned a convention with the Ottoman plenipotentiary, in preſence of him, the French ambaſſador, by which all the motives for a war are done away between the courts of Ruſſia and the Porte.

Dreſden, May 12. The following are ſaid to be the articles relative to his electoral highneſs's dominions: 1. The elector of Saxony ſhall receive ſix millions of crowns as an indemnification for the expences occaſioned by the war. 2. That the elector Palatine, by paying down the above ſum, ſhall be put in poſſeſſion of that part of Bavaria conteſted about, except a few towns, and five bailiwicks. 3. That the elector of Saxony ſhall have to his ſhare all the furniture, plate, &c which may be found in the palace and country ſeats, except what belonged immediately to the late Palatine. 4. That Saxony ſhall poſſeſs the ſevereignty of Schomburgh, to which Bohemia gives up her claim for ever. 5. That Saxony ſhall enter with Pruſſia into a public offenſive and defenſive alliance. 6. That his Pruſſian majeſty will deduce half or even two thirds of the duties laid on goods paſſing through Saxony. 7. That France and Ruſſia will declare themſelves guarentees of the treaty. 8. That the houſe of Auſtria ſhall pay to the elector of Saxony four millions of florins, as a compenſation for the damage done by the Auſtrian troops during the war from 1740 to 1745 incluſive.

Dublin, April 27. Yeſterday, purſuant to notice iſſued by the high ſheriffs of the city, a numerous body of the aggregate inhabitants aſſembled at the Tholſel, to take into conſideration the moſt effectual method of promoting the trade and manufactures of this country, Reſolved, That from and after the firſt of May next, they would not, directly or indirectly, uſe any of the goods or wares of Great-Britain, which can be manufactured in this kingdom. The reſolutions are ſimilar to thoſe entered into by the corporation of the quarter Aſſembly.

London, May 6. Early the firſt of May five large French veſſels, and a number of boats, were ſeen on the Jerſey coaſt; afterwards they proceeded to St. Ouen's bay, in order, by a coup de main, to effect a landing. By the ſpirited march of the 78th regt. and of the militia of the iſland, with a few pieces of artillery, which they were able to drag through the heavy ſands, they were beat off, and obliged to give up their hoſtile intentions, and return to France.

Martinique, June 24. The iſland of St. Vincent, which with great gallantry was taken by the Chevalier Durumain, lies ſeven leagues from St. Lucia, and is one of the moſt fertile of the Antilles. The Engliſh plantations are cultivated by 2000 whites and

and 40,000 blacks. There are 100 ſugar plantations, which yield 15,000 hogſheads of ſugar, and 3,000,000 weight of coffee, and 1,000,000 weight of cocoa, &c. It is healthy, and ſafe anchorage in all its bays for veſſels of war. The Carabs poſſeſs the tract between the river Buera and Point Eſpagnole. Having great cauſe of ennity to the Engliſh, they have ever diſcovered a peculiar attachment to the French.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated June 8.

"It ſeems poſitive that all the powers of Europe have conſpired to eſtabliſh our independency. Nothing but our own miſconduct can counteract their good intentions. By the interference of Ruſſia and France, peace is reſtored to the emperor and king of Pruſſia. By the mediatory influence of the court of Verſailles, the differences that ſubſiſted between Ruſſia and the Porte, are finally ſettled, and ſatisfactorily adjuſted. A ſpirit of true philoſophy ſeems to have introduced itſelf at courts, which inclines princes to prefer the happineſs of their ſubjects, by conſulting their peace and tranquility, to the ſplendid proſpects of military fame. The king of Pruſſia, that ſcourge of nations, whoſe aſpiring views have ſpread depopulation and diſtreſs throughout an empire, ſeems to have awoke from the illuſive dreams of ambition, and wiſhes to atone for the miſeries he has cauſed to mankind. He is now an advocate for univerſal peace, and has entured conjointly with Spain into the mediation of the diſputes between Great-Britain, France and America."

Extract of a Letter from a capital houſe in France, June 13. 1779.

"We have certain intelligence from Spain, of the ſailing of the Spaniſh ſquadron, conſiſting of thirty-two ſhips of the line, &c. Spain has at length declared herſelf. The Spaniſh ambaſſador has retired from the court of London. It is generally believed that Spain is going to lay ſiege to Gibralter, whilſt the prince of Conde, with 30 battalions and 10 ſquadrons of horſe, having under him M. de Maillebois, lieutenant-general, is to make that of Minorca. From St. Malo to Havre, there lay 300 tranſport veſſels, and 50,000 men of regular troops, ready to embark, ſo that if the Engliſh forces venture too far from their coaſt, the French will be ſoon in England.

We already reckon forty frigates, veſſels of war, cutters, and armed veſſels, belonging to the king of England, which have been taken or deſtroyed ſince the beginning of hoſtilities. France, on the contrary, has only loſt in all nine or ten frigates, ſloops or armed veſſels, and one man of war burnt by accident in the port of Breſt.

The Spainards have at the Havannah 12 ſail of the line ready for ſea, and 10,000 men. Our grand fleet, under the command of Vice-admiral d'Orvilliers, conſiſts of 33 ſail of the line, 9 frigates, 6 corvetts, and 3 fire-ſhips. They are working at Breſt, to build and repair another ſquadron of twelve men of war. Before the expiration of the preſent year, we ſhall have at ſea eighty men of war, and fifty frigates, compleatly fitted and manned.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, dated July 4, 1779.

"I now forward you a Spaniſh paper, in which is publiſhed the king's edict, forbidding, under penalty of high treaſon, his ſubjects trading, correſponding, or having the leaſt intercourſe with thoſe of Great-Britain; likewiſe his Catholic Majeſty's declaration ſetting forth his reaſons for commencing hoſtilities with Great Britain. The ſame paper informs of the taking of the Oſterly, Eaſt Indiaman, richly laden, by two French frigates, who carried her into Morlaix.

The Britiſh, Spaniſh, and French fleets were all at ſea laſt month; the former were met in the channel by a Daniſh ſhip, conſiſting of 32 ſhips of the line and frigates; that of France, conſiſting of 35 ſhips of the line was of the Groyne, from which place they were to be joined by 12 Spaniſh ſhips of the line. The Spaniſh grand ſquadron ſailed the 22d, from Cadiz, conſiſting, it is ſaid, of 32 ſail of the line and frigates."

Notes to Correſpondents.

Favour from *M. W.* is received, and will be inſerted in the Magazine for October.

Favour from *Sylvius* is received; and attention will be paid to it, and to his requeſt relative to a former favour.

The Houſe of Night, a poem in the preſent number of the Magazine, is from a young gentleman who has favoured us with ſeveral original pieces in the courſe of this work; and readers of taſte will no doubt be pleaſed with it, as perfectly original both in the deſign and manner of it.

Hint from a Correſpondent to the Editor of the Magazine.

SIR,

Your young poets might find an excellent ſubject in the brave *Capt. Anderſon* (a Scots man) who bringing a load of powder and arms for the Congreſs in the beginning of the war; though he mounted only a few ſmall cannon, bravely defended himſelf againſt two twenty gun ſhips, in a running fight at ſea, and got into our capes; but being there again attacked by the Roebuck and another frigate, fought while able; at laſt he reſolved to prevent ſo great a booty to aſſiſt our enemies, and ſending his men aſhore, (all to one or two) prepared to blow up his veſſel. The Roebuck enraged at ſeeing his obſtinate reſiſtance, fired a broadſide to ſink him, which diſappointed his train, and blew up the veſſel before he got out. The exploſion made an earthquake at 40 miles diſtance. The air full of guns, locks, ramrods, camphire, tallow, men's mangled limbs, anchors, maſts, ſpars, planks, cambooſe, cambrics, lace, broad-cloths, buttons, ſtockings, buckles, and every thing neceſſary for needy armies of almoſt naked ſoldiers, &c. &c. ſcattered over the ſea, and along the ſhore, in a circle whoſe radius was five miles or more, ſo that perhaps not an inch of that ſuperficies could be found, without ſome veſtige of the mingled ruins, would be a fine field for a poet's invention, &c.

Lewes, Auguſt 9. 1779. M. W.

THE
United States Magazine,
FOR AUGUST, 1779.

View of the early inroad, and the progress of the Tyranny of Britain. A Fragment.

EMIGRANTS from Britain, either by conquest or discovery, had an equal claim with those who had remained upon the island, and by occupancy, a more indubitable title: Yet over these emigrants the subject and the prince who had remained upon the island, attempted to extend dominion. The prince, who could not grant to individuals what belonged to all, yet granted out extensive tracts of soil to individuals. The prince appointed governors, the representatives of majesty, as if the distance of the wide Atlantic did not render it impossible that those upon the continent, and those upon the island, could be connected with each other in any other manner than as an allied people. The prince who had appointed, did also take upon him to instruct those governors, to check the wisest councils of the legislative bodies, if not subordinate to what he had in view, the absolute disposal of the lives and fortunes of the early and colonial husbandmen.

The prince and subject, or in other words, the prince and parliament, enacted laws not only to confine the trade of these shores to Britain, which perhaps was pardonable, as being that advantage to be claimed for the protection which her fleets afforded them; but laws imposing duties on the import and export of commodities. Was this allowable? If she had a right to lay a tax on the smallest article, she had a right to lay a tax on every article of commerce; and if on every article of commerce, she had a right to say at last, that all our imports should be paid for, and all our exports should come to her for nothing

The prince and parliament enacted laws forbidding manufactures in these colonies. Not a nail should be made, not a mill should be erected for that purpose, in any of the colonies.

The prince and parliament enacted laws, if not to tax internally our lands, and chattles real; at least to tax the means of holding, changing, conveying, and confining property. Not a bond should be drawn, not a deed should be written, not a will should be valid, but on stamped paper. Every house purchased, should pay something

to the revenue of Great-Britain.

The prince and parliament, who were hitherto reſiſted by petition and remonſtrance, from the people of America, began to view the line of their authority, and ſaw, as indeed they muſt have ſeen, that between a right to bind in one caſe, and a right to bind in all caſes there was no medium, and therefore to be conſiſtent with themſelves they declared, that they had a right to bind in all caſes whatſoever. Not a pace ſhould we ſtep, not an action ſhould we do, not a boon of providence ſhould we enjoy, but at the will of Britain. The claim, if admitted, muſt have chained us down in a more inglorious ſervitude, than that in which he is placed, who labours chained at the galley oar.

A claim ſo new and ſo extenſive required force to ſupport it. Fear walks with tyranny, and calls upon her, "O Madam tyranny defend me!"

The claim of tyranny was accompanied with force. An army was ſent over, and kept up in every territory; and what was particularly grating, at the expence of thoſe who by every feeling of their nature were unwilling to receive it.

To the evils that reſulted from the outrage and licentious conduct of a ſtanding army, it was added that the power of this army in America was made to riſe above the civil. The trial by jury was taken away, and in its place was inſtituted the court martial.

What ſhall we ſay of that law of the legiſlature of Great Britain * * * *

The reſt is wanting.

The Conſtitution of the State of New-York. Eſtabliſhed by the Convention, authoriſed and empowered for that Purpoſe, April 20. 1777.

1. THIS Convention in the name and by the authority of the good people of this State, doth ordain, determine, and declare, that no authority ſhall, on any pretence whatever, be exerciſed over the people or members of this ſtate, but ſuch as ſhall be derived from and granted by them.

2. This convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this ſtate, ordain, determine, and declare, that the ſupreme legiſlative power, within this ſtate, ſhall be veſted in two ſeparate and diſtinct bodies of men; the one to be called, *The Aſſembly of the State of New-York;* the other to be called, *The Senate of the State of New-York;* who together ſhall form the legiſlature, and meet once at leaſt in every year for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

3. And whereas, laws inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of this conſtitution, or with the public good, may be haſtily and unadviſedly paſſed; be it ordained that the governor for the time being, the chancellor, and the judges of the ſupreme court, or any two of them, together with the governor, ſhall be, and hereby are, conſtituted a council to reviſe all bills about to be paſſed into laws by the legiſlature: and for that purpoſe ſhall aſſemble themſelves, from time to time, when the legiſlature ſhall be convened; for which nevertheleſs, they ſhall not receive any ſalary

or

or conſideration, under any pretence whatever. And that all bills, which have paſſed the ſenate and aſſembly, ſhall, before they become laws, be preſented to the ſaid council for their reviſal and conſideration; and if upon ſuch reviſion and conſideration, it ſhould appear improper to the ſaid council, or a majority of them, that the ſaid bill ſhould become a law of this ſtate, that they return the ſame, together with their objections thereto in writing, to the ſenate or houſe of aſſembly, in whichſoever the ſame ſhall have originated, who ſhall enter the objections ſent down by the council, at large, in their minutes, and proceed to re-conſider the ſaid bill. But if after ſuch re-conſideration, two thirds of the ſaid ſenate or houſe of aſſembly, ſhall, notwithſtanding the ſaid objections, agree to paſs the ſame, it ſhall, together with the objections, be ſent to the other branch of the legiſlature, where it ſhall alſo be re-conſidered, and if approved by two thirds of the members preſent, ſhall be a law.

And in order to prevent any unneceſſary delays, be it further ordained, that if any bill ſhall not be returned by the council within ten days after it ſhall have been preſented, the ſame ſhall be a law, unleſs the legiſlature ſhall, by their adjournment, render a return of the ſaid bill within ten days impracticable; in which caſe the bill ſhall be returned on the firſt day of the meeting of the legiſlature, after the expiration of the ſaid ten days.

4. That the aſſembly ſhall conſiſt of at leaſt ſeventy members, to be annually choſen in the ſeveral counties in the proportions following, viz.

For the city and county of New-York,	9
The city and county of Albany,	10
The county of Dutcheſs.	7
The county of Weſt-Cheſter,	6
The county of Ulſter,	6
The county of Suffolk,	5
The county of Queens,	4
The county of Orange,	4
The county of Kings,	2
The county of Richmond,	2
The county of Tryon,	6
The county of Charlotte,	4
The county of Cumberland,	3
The county of Glouceſter,	2

5. That as ſoon after the expiration of ſeven years, ſubſequent to the termination of the preſent war as may be, a Cenſus of the electors and inhabitants in this ſtate be taken, under the direction of the legiſlature. And if on ſuch cenſus, it ſhall appear, that the number of repreſentatives in aſſembly from the ſaid counties, is not juſtly proportioned to the number of electors in the ſaid counties reſpectively, that the legiſlature do adjuſt and apportion the ſame by that rule. And further, that once in every ſeven years, after the taking of the ſaid firſt cenſus, a juſt account of the electors reſident in each county ſhall be taken; and if it ſhall thereupon appear, that the number of electors in any county, ſhall have encreaſed or diminiſhed one or more ſeventieth parts of the whole number of electors, which on the ſaid firſt cenſus ſhall be found in this ſtate, the number of repreſentatives for ſuch

ſuch county ſhall be increaſed or diminiſhed accordingly, that is to ſay, one repreſentative for every ſeventieth part as aforeſaid.

6. And whereas, an opinion hath long prevailed among divers of the good people of this ſtate, that voting at elections by ballot, would tend more to preſerve the liberty and equal freedom of the people than voting *viva voce*. To the end therefore, that a fair experiment be made, which of thoſe two methods of voting is to be preferred:

Be it ordained, that as ſoon as may be, after the termination of the preſent war, between the United States of America and Great-Britain, an act, or acts be paſſed by the legiſlature of this ſtate, for cauſing all elections thereafter to be held in this ſtate, for ſenators and repreſentatives in aſſembly, to be by ballot, and directing the manner in which the ſame ſhall be conducted. And whereas, it is poſſible, that after all the care of the legiſlature, in framing the ſaid act or acts, certain inconveniencies and miſchiefs, unforeſeen at this day, may be found to attend the ſaid mode of electing by ballot:

It is further ordained, that if after a full and fair experiment ſhall be made of voting by ballot aforeſaid, the ſame ſhall be found leſs conducive to the ſafety or intereſt of the ſtate, than the method of voting *viva voce*, it ſhall be lawful and conſtitutional for the legiſlature to aboliſh the ſame; provided two thirds of the members preſent in each houſe, reſpectively ſhall concur therein: And further, that, during the continuance of the preſent war, and until the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall provide for the election of ſenators and repreſentatives in aſſembly by ballot, the ſaid elections ſhall be made *viva voce*.

7. That every male inhabitant of full age, who ſhall have perſonally reſided within one of the counties of this ſtate, for ſix months immediately preceding the day of election, ſhall, at ſuch election, be entitled to vote for repreſentatives of the ſaid county in aſſembly; if, during the time aforeſaid he ſhall have been a freeholder, poſſeſſing a freehold of the value of twenty pounds, within the ſaid county, or have rented a tenement therein of the yearly value of forty ſhillings, and been rated and actually paid taxes to this ſtate: Provided always, that every perſon who now is a freeman of the city of Albany, or who was made a freeman of the city of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, and ſhall be actually and uſually reſident in the ſaid cities reſpectively, ſhall be entitled to vote for repreſentatives in aſſembly within his ſaid place of reſidence.

8. That every elector, before he is admitted to vote, ſhall, if required by the returning officer or either of the inſpectors, take an oath, or if of the people called Quakers, an affirmation, of allegiance to the ſtate.

9. That the aſſembly thus conſtituted ſhall chooſe their own ſpeaker, be judges of their own members, and enjoy the ſame privileges and proceed in doing buſineſs, in like manner as the aſſemblies of the colony of New-York

York of *right* formerly did; and that a majority of the ſaid members ſhall, from time to time, conſtitute a houſe to proceed upon buſineſs.

10. And this convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this ſtate, ordain, determine and declare, that the ſenate of the ſtate of New-York ſhall conſiſt of twenty-four freeholders, to be choſen out of the body of freeholders, and that they be choſen by the freeholders of this ſtate, poſſeſſed of freeholds of the value of one hundred pounds over and above all debts charged thereon.

11. That the members of the ſenate be elected for four years, and immediately after the firſt election, they be divided by lot into four claſſes, ſix in each claſs, and numbered one, two, three and four; that the ſeats of the members of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the firſt year, the ſecond claſs the ſecond year, and ſo on continually, to the end that the fourth part of the ſenate, as nearly as poſſible, may be actually choſen.

12. That the election of ſenators ſhall be after this manner; that ſo much of this ſtate as is now parcelled into counties, be divided into four great diſtricts; the ſouthern diſtrict to comprehend the city and county of New-York, Suffolk, Weſtcheſter, Kings, Queens, and Richmond counties; the middle diſtrict to comprehend the counties of Dutcheſs, Ulſter and Orange; the weſtern diſtrict the city and county of Albany, and Tryon county; and the eaſtern diſtrict, the counties of Charlotte, Cumberland, Glouceſter. That the ſenators ſhall be elected by the freeholders of the diſtricts, qualified as aforeſaid, in the proportions following, *to wit*, in the ſouthern diſtrict nine, in the middle diſtrict ſix, in the weſtern diſtrict ſix, and in the eaſtern diſtrict three. And be it ordained, that a cenſus ſhall be taken as ſoon as may be, after the expiration of ſeven years from the termination of the preſent war, under the direction of the legiſlature: And if on ſuch cenſus it ſhall appear, that the number of ſenators is not juſtly proportioned to the ſeveral diſtricts, that the legiſlature adjuſt the proportion as near as may be, to the number of freeholders qualified as aforeſaid, in each diſtrict. That when the number of electors, within any of the ſaid diſtricts, ſhall have increaſed one twenty-fourth part of the whole number of electors, which, by the ſaid cenſus, ſhall be found to be in this ſtate, an additional ſenator ſhall be choſen by the electors of ſuch diſtrict. That a majority of the number of ſenators to be choſen as aforeſaid, ſhall be neceſſary to conſtitute a ſenate, ſufficient to proceed upon buſineſs, and that the ſenate ſhall, in like manner with the aſſembly, be the judges of its own members. And be it ordained, that it ſhall be in the power of the future legiſlatures of this ſtate, for the convenience and advantage of the good people thereof, to divide the ſame into ſuch further and other counties and diſtricts, as ſhall to them appear neceſſary.

13. And this convention doth further, in the name and by the autho-

authority of the good people of this ſtate, ordain, determine and declare, that no member of this ſtate ſhall be disfranchiſed, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges ſecured to the ſubjects of this ſtate, by this conſtitution, unleſs by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

14. That neither the aſſembly or the ſenate ſhall have power to adjourn themſelves for any longer time than two days, without the mutual conſent of both.

15. That whenever the aſſembly and ſenate diſagree, a conference ſhall be held in the preſence of both, and be managed by committees to be by them reſpectively choſen by ballot. That the doors both of the ſenate and aſſembly ſhall at all times be kept open to all perſons, except when the welfare of the ſtate ſhall require their debates to be kept ſecret. And the journals of all their proceedings ſhall be kept in the manner heretofore accuſtomed by the general aſſembly of the colony of New-York, and except ſuch parts as they ſhall as aforeſaid, reſpectively determine not to make public, be from day to day (if the buſineſs of the legiſlature will permit) publiſhed.

16. It is nevertheleſs provided, that the number of ſenators ſhall never exceed one hundred, nor the number of aſſembly three hundred; but that whenever the number of ſenators ſhall amount to one hundred or of the aſſembly to three hundred, then and in ſuch caſe, the legiſlature ſhall from time to time thereafter, by laws for that purpoſe, apportion and diſtribute the ſaid one hundred ſenators and three hundred repreſentatives, among the great diſtricts and counties of this ſtate in proportion to the number of their reſpective electors; ſo that the repreſentation of the good people of this ſtate, both in the ſenate and aſſembly, ſhall forever remain proportionate and adequate.

17. And this Convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this ſtate, ordain, determine, and declare, that the ſupreme executive power and authority of this ſtate ſhall be veſted in a governor; and that ſtatedly once in every three years, and as often as the ſeat of government ſhall become vacant, a wiſe and diſcreet freeholder of this State ſhall be by ballot elected governor, by the freeholders of this ſtate, qualified as before deſcribed to elect ſenators; which elections ſhall be always held at the times and places of chooſing repreſentatives in aſſembly for each reſpective county; and that the perſon who hath the greateſt number of votes within the ſaid ſtate, ſhall be governor thereof.

18. That the governor ſhall continue in office three years, and ſhall, by virtue of his office, be general and commander in chief of all the militia, and admiral of the navy of this ſtate; that he ſhall have power to convene the aſſembly and ſenate on extraordinary occaſions, to prorogue them from time to time, provided ſuch prorogations ſhall not exceed ſixty days in the ſpace of any one year; and at his diſcretion to grant reprieves and pardons

pardons to perſons convicted of crimes, other than treaſon or murder, in which he may ſuſpend the execution of the ſentence, until it ſhall be reported to the legiſlature at their ſubſequent meeting; and they ſhall either pardon or direct the execution of the criminal, or grant a further reprieve.

19. That it ſhall be the duty of the governor to inform the legiſlature, at every ſeſſions, of the condition of the ſtate, ſo far as may reſpect his department; to recommend ſuch matters to their conſideration as ſhall appear to him to concern its good government, welfare and proſperity; to correſpond with the Continental Congreſs, and other ſtates; to tranſact all neceſſary buſineſs with the officers of government, civil and military; to take care that the laws are faithfully executed to the beſt of his ability; and to expedite all ſuch meaſures as may be reſolved upon by the legiſlature.

20. That a lieutenant-governor ſhall, at every election of a governor, and as often as the lieutenant-governor ſhall die, reſign, or be removed from office, be elected in the ſame manner with the governor, to continue in office until the next election of a governor; and ſuch lieutenant-governor ſhall, by virtue of his office, be preſident of the ſenate, and, upon an equal diviſion, have a caſting voice in their deciſions, but not vote on any other occaſion.

And in caſe of the impeachment of the governor or his removal from office, death, reſignation, or abſence from the ſtate, the lieutenant-governor ſhall exerciſe all the power and authority appertaining to the office of governor, until another be choſen, or the governor abſent, or impeached, ſhall return or be acquitted. Provided, that where the governor ſhall, with the conſent of the legiſlature, be out of the ſtate, in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he ſhall ſtill continue in his command of all the military force of the ſtate, both by ſea and land.

21. That whenever the government ſhall be adminiſtered by the lieutenant-governor, he ſhall be unable to attend as preſident of the ſenate, the ſenators ſhall have power to elect one of their own members to the office of preſident of the ſenate, which he ſhall exerciſe *pro hac vice*. And if, during ſuch vacancy of the office of governor, the lieutenant-governor ſhall be impeached, diſplaced, reſign, die, or be abſent from the ſtate, the preſident of the ſenate ſhall in like manner as the lieutenant-governor, adminiſter the government, until others ſhall be elected by the ſuffrage of the people at the ſucceeding election.

22. And this convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this ſtate, ordain, determine, and declare, that the treaſurer of this ſtate ſhall be appointed by act of the legiſlature, to originate with the aſſembly: Provided that he ſhall not be elected out of either branch of the legiſlature.

23. That all officers, other than thoſe, who by this conſtitution are directed to be otherwiſe appointed, ſhall be appointed in the manner following, *to wit*, The aſſembly ſhall once in

every

every year, openly nominate and appoint one of the ſenators from each great diſtrict, which ſenators ſhall form a council for the appointment of the ſaid officers, of which the governor for the time being, or the lieutenant-governor, or the preſident of the ſenate, when they ſhall reſpectively adminiſter the government, ſhall be preſident and have a caſting voice, *but no other vote*, and with the advice and conſent of the ſaid council, ſhall appoint all the ſaid officers; and that a majority of the ſaid council, ſhall appoint all the ſaid officers; and that a majority of the ſaid council be a quorum. And further, the ſaid ſenators ſhall not be eligible to the ſaid council for two years ſucceſſively.

24. That all military officers b appointed during pleaſure; that all commiſſioned officers, civil and military, be commiſſioned by the governor, and that the chancellor, the judges of the ſupreme court, and the firſt judge of the county court in every county, hold their offices during good behaviour, or until they ſhall have reſpectively attained the age of ſixty years.

25. That the chancellor and judges of the ſupreme court, ſhall not at the ſame time hold any other office, excepting that of delegate to the General Congreſs, upon ſpecial occaſions; and that the firſt judges of the county courts in the ſeveral counties, ſhall not at the ſame time hold any other office, excepting that of ſenator, or delegate to the General Congreſs: But if the chancellor or either of the ſaid judges be elected or appointed to any other office, excepting as is before excepted, it ſhall be at his option in which to ſerve.

26. That ſheriffs and coroners be annually appointed; and that no perſon ſhall be capable of holding either of the ſaid offices more than four years ſucceſſively, nor the ſheriff of holding any other office at the ſame time.

27. And be it further ordained, that the regiſter and clerks in chancery be appointed by the chancellor; the clerks of the ſupreme court by the judges of the ſaid court; the clerk of the court of probates by the judge of the ſaid court; and the regiſter and marſhal of the court of admiralty by the judge of the admiralty. The ſaid marſhal, regiſters and clerks to continue in office during the pleaſure of thoſe by whom they are to be appointed as aforeſaid.

And that all attorneys, ſolicitors and counſellors at law, hereafter to be appointed, be appointed by the court, and licenſed by the firſt judge of the court in which they reſpectively plead or practiſe; and be regulated by the rules and orders of the ſaid courts.

28. And be it further ordained, that where by this convention the duration of any office ſhall not be aſcertained, ſuch office ſhall be conſtrued to be held during the pleaſure of the council of appointment: Provided that new commiſſions ſhall be iſſued to judges of the county courts (other than to the firſt judge) and to juſtices of the peace, once at leaſt in every three years.

29. That town clerks, ſupervi-

perviſors, aſſeſſors, conſtables, and collectors, and all other officers heretofore eligible by the people, ſhall always continue to be ſo eligible, in the manner directed by the preſent or future acts of legiſlature.

That loan officers, county treaſurers, and clerks of the ſupervisors, continue to be appointed in the manner directed by the preſent or future acts of the legiſlature.

30. That delegates to repreſent this ſtate in the General Congreſs of the United States of America, be annually appointed as follows, *to wit*, The Senate and Aſſembly ſhall each openly nominate as many perſons as ſhall be equal to the whole number of delegates to be appointed; after which nomination they ſhall meet together, and thoſe perſons named in both liſts ſhall be delegates; and out of thoſe perſons whoſe names are not in both liſts, one half ſhall be choſen by the joint ballot of the ſenators and members of aſſembly, ſo met together as aforeſaid.

31. That the ſtile of all laws ſhall be as follows, *to wit*, Be it enacted by the people of the ſtate of New-York, repreſented in ſenate and aſſembly. And that all writs and other proceedings ſhall run in the name of *the people of the ſtate of New-York*, and be teſted in the name of the Chancellor or Chief Judge of the court from whence they ſhall iſſue.

32. And this convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this ſtate, ordain, determine, and declare, that a court ſhall be inſtituted, for the trial of impeachments, and the correction of errors, under the regulations which ſhall be eſtabliſhed by the legiſlature; and to conſiſt of the preſident of the ſenate, for the time being and the ſenators, chancellor, and judges of the ſupreme court, or the major part of them; except that when an impeachment ſhall be proſecuted againſt the chancellor, or either of the judges of the ſupreme court, the perſon ſo impeached ſhall be ſuſpended from exerciſing his office until his acquittal; And in like manner, when an appeal from a decree in equity ſhall be heard, the chancellor ſhall inform the court of the reaſons of his decree, but ſhall not have a voice in the final ſentence. And if the cauſe to be determined ſhall be brought up by writ of error on a queſtion of law, on a judgment in the ſupreme court, the judges of that court ſhall aſſign the reaſons of ſuch their judgment, but ſhall not have a voice for its affirmance or reverſal.

33. That the power of impeaching all officers of the ſtate, for mal and corrupt conduct in their reſpective offices, be veſted in the repreſentatives of the people in aſſembly; but that it ſhall always be neceſſary that two third parts of the members preſent ſhall conſent to and agree in ſuch impeachment. That previous to the trial of every impeachment, the members of the ſaid court ſhall reſpectively be ſworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in queſtion, according to evidence; and that no judgment

of the ſaid court ſhall be valid, unleſs it ſhall be aſſented to by two third parts of the members then preſent; nor ſhall it extend farther than to removal from office, and diſqualification to hold and enjoy any place of honor, truſt or profit, under this ſtate but the party ſo convicted, ſhall be, nevertheleſs, liable and ſubject to indictment, trial, judgment and puniſhment, according to the laws of the land.

34. And it is further ordained, that in every trial on impeachment or indictment for crimes or miſdemeanors, the party impeached or indicted ſhall be allowed counſel, as in civil actions.

35. And this convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this ſtate, ordain, determine, and declare, that ſuch parts of the common law of England, and of the ſtatute law of England and Great-Britain, and of the acts of the legiſlature of the colony of New-York, as together did form the law of the ſaid colony on the 19th day of April, in the Year of our lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, ſhall be and continue the law of this ſtate; ſubject to ſuch alterations and proviſions, as the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall, from time to time, make concerning the ſame. That ſuch of the ſaid acts as are temporary, ſhall expire at the times limited for their duration reſpectively. That all ſuch parts of the ſaid common law, and all ſuch of the ſaid ſtatutes, and acts aforeſaid, or parts thereof, as may be conſtrued to eſtabliſh or maintain any particular denomination of Chriſtians or their miniſters, or concern the allegiance heretofore yielded to, and the ſupremacy, ſovereignty, government, or prerogatives, claimed or exerciſed by the king of Great-Britain and his predeceſſors, over the colony of New-York and its inhabitants, or are repugnant to this conſtitution, be, and they hereby are, abroagated and rejected. And this convention doth farther ordain, that the reſolves or reſolutions of the congreſſes of the colony of New-York, and of the convention of the ſtate of New-York, now in force, and not repugnant to the government eſtabliſhed by this conſtitution, ſhall be conſidered as making part of the laws of this ſtate; ſubject, nevertheleſs, to ſuch alterations and proviſions, as the legiſlature of this ſtate may, from time to time, make concerning the ſame.

36. And be it further ordained, that all grants of land within this ſtate, made by the king of Great-Britain, or perſons acting under his authority; after the fourteenth day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, ſhall be null and void: But that nothing in this conſtitution contained, ſhall be conſtrued to affect any grants of land, within this ſtate, made by the aurhority of the ſaid king or his predeceſſors, or to annul any charters to bodies politic, by him or them or any of them, made prior to that day. And that none of the ſaid charters ſhall be adjudged to be void by reaſon of any non-uſer or miſ-uſer of any of their reſpective rights and privileges, be

tween

tween the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, and the publication of this conſtitution. And further, that all ſuch of the officers deſcribed in the ſaid charters reſpectively, as by the terms of the ſaid charters, were to be appointed by the governor of the colony of New-York, with or without the advice and conſent of the council of the ſaid king, in the ſaid colony, ſhall henceforth be appointed by the council eſtabliſhed by this conſtitution, for the appointment of officers in this ſtate, until otherwiſe directed by the legiſlature.

37. And whereas it is of great importance to the ſafety of this ſtate, that peace and amity with the Indians within the ſame, be at all times ſupported and maintained. And whereas the frauds too often practiſed towards the ſaid Indians, in contracts made for their lands, have, in divers inſtances, been productive of dangerous diſcontents and animoſities; Be it ordained, that no purchaſes or contracts for the ſale of lands made ſince the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, or which may hereafter be made with or of the ſaid Indians, within the limits of this ſtate, ſhall be binding on the ſaid Indians, or deemed valid, unleſs made under the authority, and with the conſent of the legiſlature of this ſtate.

38. And whereas we are required by the benevolent principles of rational liberty, not only to expel civil tyranny; but alſo to guard againſt that ſpiritual oppreſſion and intolerance wherewith the bigotry and ambition of weak and wicked prieſts and princes, have ſcourged mankind: This convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this ſtate, ordain, determine and declare, that the free exerciſe and enjoyment of religious profeſſion and worſhip, without diſcrimination or preference, ſhall for ever hereafter be allowed within this ſtate to all mankind. Provided that the liberty of conſcience hereby granted, ſhall not be ſo conſtrued, as to excuſe acts of licentiouſneſs, or juſtify practices inconſiſtent with the peace or ſafety of this ſtate.

39. And whereas the miniſters of the goſpel are, by their profeſſion, dedicated to the ſervice of God and the cure of ſouls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their function; therefore no miniſter of the goſpel, or prieſt of any denomination whatſoever, ſhall, at any time hereafter, under any pretence or deſcription whatever, be eligible to, or capable of holding any civil or military office or place within this ſtate.

40. And whereas it is of the utmoſt importance to the ſafety of every ſtate, that it ſhould always be in a condition of defence; and it is the duty of every man, who enjoys the protection of ſociety, to be prepared and willing to defend it; this convention therefore, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this ſtate, doth ordain, determine and declare, that the militia of this

ſtate,

ſtate, at all times hereafter, as well in peace as in war, ſhall be armed and diſciplined, and in readineſs for ſervice. That all ſuch of the inhabitants of this ſtate, being of the people called Quakers, as from ſcruples of conſcience, may be averſe to the bearing of arms, be therefrom excuſed by the legiſlature; and do pay to the ſtate ſuch ſums of money, in lieu of their perſonal ſervice, as the ſame may, in the judgment of the legiſlature, be worth: And that a proper magazine of warlike ſtores, proportionate to the number of inhabitants, be, for ever hereafter, at the expence of this ſtate, and, by acts of the legiſlature, eſtabliſhed, maintained, and continued in every county in this ſtate.

41. And this convention doth further ordain, determine and declare, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this ſtate, that trial by jury, in all caſes in which it hath heretofore been uſed in the colony of New-York, ſhall be eſtabliſhed, and remain inviolate for ever. And that no acts of attainder ſhall be paſſed by the legiſlature of this ſtate, for crimes other than thoſe committed before the termination of the preſent war; and that ſuch acts ſhall not work a corruption of blood. And further, that the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall, at no time hereafter, inſtitute any new court or courts, but ſuch as ſhall proceed according to the courſe of the common law.

42. And this convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this ſtate, ordain, determine and declare, that it ſhall be in the diſcretion of the legiſlature to naturalize all ſuch perſons, and in ſuch manner as they ſhall think proper; provided all ſuch of the perſons, ſo to be by them naturalized, as being born in parts beyond ſea, and out of the United States of America, ſhall come to ſettle in, and become ſubjects of this ſtate, ſhall take an oath of allegiance to this ſtate, and abjure and renounce all allegiance and ſubjection to all and every foreign king, prince, potentate and ſtate, in all matters eccleſiaſtical as well as civil.

By order,

LEON. GANSEVOORT,
Preſident pro tem.

The cauſe of BLUSHING.
A Fragment.

AS the thin vapours of the atmoſphere are the cauſe of redneſs in the moon's countenance, ſo that light airy vaporous affection of the mind, vanity, is the cauſe of bluſhing. Young women who believe that they are thought handſome, are the moſt ſubject to it. A deſire to fulfil the expectations which they ſuppoſe all have conceived of their air, manner, and appearance, and an apprehenſion that they are not quite equal to it, gives this unuſual and rapid motion to the blood, and propels it from the heart to the extreme veſſels of the ſkin, which being more thin upon the cheeks, the blood is there moſt viſible. Ariſtotle is of opinion (if the Greek edition which I have in my hands is correct) that the left ventricle----

An

An EULOGIUM *of the Brave Men who have fallen in the conteſt with Great-Britain : Delivered on Monday July* 5. 1779. *Before a numerous and reſpectable Aſſembly of Citizens and Foreigners, in the German Calviniſt Church, Philadelphia. By* Mr. Brackenridge.

——Heroes then aroſe;
Who ſcorning coward-ſelf, for others liv'd,
Toil'd for their eaſe, and for their ſafety bled.

Thomſon.

IT is the high reward of thoſe who have riſked their lives in a juſt and neceſſary war *, that their names are ſweet in the mouths of men, and every age ſhall know their actions. I am happy in having it in my power, before a polite aſſembly, to expreſs what I think of thoſe who have riſked their lives in the war of America. I know my abilities riſe not to a level with ſo great a ſubject, but I love the memory of the men, and it is my hope, that the affection which I feel, will be to me inſtead of genius, and give me warm words to advance their praiſes.

I conceive it as the firſt honour of theſe men, that before they engaged in the war, they ſaw it to be juſt and neceſſary. They were not the vaſſals of a proud chieftain rouſing them, in barbarous times, by the blind impulſe of attachment to his family, or engaging them to eſpouſe his quarrel, by the muſic and entertainments of his hall. They were themſelves the chieftains of their own cauſe, highly inſtructed in the nature of it, and, from the beſt principles of patriotiſm, reſolute in its defence. They had heard the declaration of the court and parliament of Great-Britain, claiming the authority of binding them in all caſes whatſoever §. They had examined this claim, and found it to be, as to its foundation, groundleſs, as to its nature, tyrannical, and as to its conſequences, ruinous to the peace and happineſs of both countries. On this clear apprehenſion and decided judgment of the cauſe, aſcertained by their own reaſon, and collected from the beſt writers, it was the noble purpoſe of their minds to ſtand forth and aſſert it, at the expence of fortune, and the hazard of their lives.

Theſe brave men were not ſoldiers by profeſſion, bred to arms, and from a habit of military life attached to it. They were men in the eaſy walks of life; mechanics of the city, merchants of the counting-houſe, youths engaged in literary ſtudies, and huſbandmen, peaceful cultivators of the ſoil. Happy in the ſociability and converſation of the town, the ſimplicity and innocence of the country village, the philoſophic eaſe of academic leiſure, and the ſweets of rural life, they wiſhed not a change of theſe ſcenes of pleaſure, for the dangers and calamities of war. It was the pure love of virtue and of freedom, burning bright within their minds, that alone could engage them to embark in the undertaking of ſo bold and perilous a nature.

Theſe brave men were not unacquainted

* *Tacitus.* § *Statutes.*

unacquainted with the circumſtances of their ſituation, and their unprepared ſtate for war. Not a bayonet was anvilled out, not a fire-arm manufactured, and ſcarcely a charge for a fire-arm was in their poſſeſſion. No redoubt was caſt up to ſecure the city, no fort was erected to reſiſt invaſion, no gun mounted on the deck of the veſſel, and no veſſel launched upon the ſtream.

The power of Britain, on the other hand, was well known, and by the lightning of her orators, in a thouſand writings and harangues, had been thrown, in full force, upon their minds. They were taught to believe her, (what indeed ſhe was) old in arts and in arms, and enriched with the ſpoils of a thouſand victories derived from the ancient captains and the heroes of her iſle. Embraced by the ocean as her favourite, her commerce was extenſive, and ſhe ſent out her ſhips of war to every ſea. Her thunder was heard in the Eaſt-Indies and the Weſt, and no fort or battery on the ſhore had been proof to her aſſault. Abounding in men, her armies were in full force, her fleets were compleatly manned, her diſcipline was regular, and the ſpirit of her enterprize by ſea and land, had, in moſt caſes, inſured her ſucceſs.

The idea of reſiſtance to the power of Britain was indeed great; but the mighty ſoul of the patriot drank it in, and, like the eagle on the mountain-top, collected magnanimity from the very proſpect of the height to which he meant to ſoar: Like the ſteed, who ſwallows the diſtant ground with his fierceneſs §, he attempted the career, and poured himſelf upon the race.

The patriot quits his eaſy independent walk of life, his ſhop, his farm, his office, and his counting-houſe, and with every hope and every anxious thought prepares himſelf for war. The materials of gun-powder are extracted from the earth; the bayonet is anvilled out; the fire-arm is manufactured in the ſhop; the manual exerciſe is taught; the company is formed in battalion; the battalion is inſtructed to manœuvre on the field; the brigade is drawn forth; and the ſtandard of defiance is planted on the ſoil.

Shall I mention the circumſtances of the day when the ſword was drawn, and the firſt blood was ſhed; and ſhall I trace the progreſs of the war in the courſe of five campaigns: The war of the enemy, which, like the ocean whence it came, rolled its angry waves, and beat upon our coaſts; now ebbing and retiring to itſelf, and now ſwelling with a refluent tide, and filling every bay and every river: The war of the American, which, like the bold and ſteady winds that paſs his mountains, met and tempeſted the ocean, whoſe waves were ſeen to roll, and break, and daſh upon the ſhore? Or ſhall I drop the figure, and relate, in ſimple language, in what manner it has been fought from Canada to Georgia, and from Georgia to Canada; from the ocean to the mountain, and from the mountain to the ocean?

The narration would require the ſpace of an intire day: I can mention but the ſum of things; and only tell you, that the inroad

§ *Book of Job.*

road of the foe has been ſuſtained upon the plain, and the forward and impetuous bands have been driven over the diſdaining ground which they had meaſured in advance. The hill has been defended, and the rallying and repulſed, and repulſed and rallying foe, have been taught to underſtand, that the valour of America was worthy of the cauſe which her freemen had eſpouſed. The wilderneſs has been penetrated, and the current of the river has been ſtemmed, and the ridge of hills has been ſurmounted in the march. The northern plains have been rendered hoſtile to the Briton, and the proud city, thought impregnable, was ſcarcely ſafe, when, by the combined fury of the two advancing bands, ſhe was made to ſhake beneath the ſtorm of winter and of war. The ſouthern plains have been rendered hoſtile to the Briton, and the inſurrection has been quelled, and the iſland and the fort has been defended. The mid-land plains have been rendered hoſtile to the Briton, and here it has been fought, foot to foot, and point to point, in ſkirmiſhes, and night-ſurprizes, and in pitched battles, with alternate hope, and dubious ſucceſs for many hours. The enemy, beaten in one ſtate has retired to a ſecond, and beaten in the ſecond he has returned to the firſt; and beaten in every ſtate he has fought the water, and like a ſea-monſter rolling to his native element, the deep, has waſhed his wounds in the brine of ocean. Riſing from the ocean he has fought the land, and advanced with a ſlow and ſuſpicious ſtep upon the hoſtile territory. War has again ariſen, and it has been fought from ſpring to autumn, and from autumn to the ſpring, through the heats of ſummer, and the inclemencies of winter, with unabated ardour, and the moſt unſhaken perſeverance. What tract of country has not been marked with the vegiſtes of war? What ground has not been cut with trenches? What hill has not been covered with redoubts? What plain has not been made the ſcene of the engagement? What ſoil of the whole earth has not been ſowed with ball?

Great, in the mean time, have been the labours of the ſoldier, marching to receive the enemy in every ſtate: Deſiſting from the march for a ſhort night, he has ſlept without tent or covering, expoſed to ſummer rains and autumnal dews; or in the ſolſtitial month, he has built his hut, without nail or hammer, and, on the bleak hill, has outwatched the cold ſtars centinels of the winter ſky.

Theſe have been the toils of the heroes of our army; but the brave men whom we this day more particularly celebrate, have added more than toils reſulting from the calamities of life, even life itſelf. They have withdrawn from the embraces of their friends; quitted every fond hope of eminence in life, an idea very dear and flattering to the mind of man; they have bid farewel to the ſun and moon, and the changes of the varied year; they have ruſhed to war, and have fallen in the conteſt.

Theſe of them have fallen in the long and laborious march, worn out with the toils of the protracted and ſevere campaign: Theſe have fallen by the fever

of

of the camp, amidſt the unavailing tears of their companions: Theſe, by the ſlow approach of waſting hunger, when, for many days, it has been heard in the priſon-ſhip or jail, "There is no bread:" Theſe, by wounds not at once mortal. Theſe have fallen, when, advancing on the enemy, they have received the bayonet in their breaſt; or high in hope, and anxious of victory *, they have inſtantly dropt by the cannon or the muſket ball.

For what cauſe did theſe brave men ſacrifice their lives? For, that cauſe which, in all ages, has engaged the hopes, the wiſhes, and endeavours of the beſt men, *the cauſe of Liberty*. LIBERTY! thou art indeed valuable; the ſource of all that is good and great upon the earth! For thee, the wiſe and the brave of every age have contended. For thee, the patriot of America has drawn his ſword, and has fought, and has fallen.

What was in our power we have done with regard to the bodies of theſe men: We have paid them military honors: we have placed them in their native earth; and it is with veneration that we yet view their tombs upon the furzy glade, or on the diſtant hill. Aſk me not the names of theſe. The muſes ſhall tell you of them, and the bards ſhall woo § them to their ſongs. The verſe which ſhall be ſo happy as to embrace the name of one of theſe ſhall be immortal. The names of theſe ſhall be read with the names of Pelopidas, Epaminondas, and the worthies of the world. Poſterity ſhall quote them for parallels, and for examples. When they mean to dreſs the hero with the faireſt praiſes, they ſhall ſay he was gallant and diſtinguiſhed in his early fall, as Warren; he was virtuous and prudent, and intrepid, as Montgomery; he was young, and faithful, and generous, as Macpherſon; he fell in the bold and reſolute advance, like Haſlet and like Mercer; he ſaw the honour which his valour had acquired, and fainted in the arms of victory, like Harkimer; having gallantry repulſed the foe, he fell covered with wounds, in his old age, like Wooſter.

The names of theſe brave men ſhall be read; and the earth ſhall be ſenſible of happineſs where their bodies are depoſited. Hills of Boſton, where the God of arms gave uncommon valour to the patriot! Here the muſes ſhall obſeve the night, and hymn heroic acts, and trim their lighted lamps to the dawn of morning: The little babbling myſtic brook, ſhall hear the melody, and, ſtealing with a ſilver foot, ſhall tell it to the ocean. Hills within proſpect of the York city, where the enemy, rejoicing in his early ſtrength, adventured and fought, and where, detracting the engagement, he fled, with precipitation to his ſhips! On you the tomb of the hero is beheld, and fancy walking round covers it with wild and romantic ſhades. Grounds in the neighbourhood of this city §, where the foreigner ſhall enquire the field of battle, and the citizen ſhall ſay with

* *Thucydides.* § *Plato.* § *Philadelphia.*

with conſcious pride, as if the honour was his own, this is the tomb of Witherſpoon; that is the ground where the noble Naſh fell! Plains waſhed by the Aſhley and the Cooper, and before the walls of Charleſtown, where the brave Lincoln now turns away the fury of the enemy *! Here has the hero fallen, or rather he has riſen to eternal honour, and his birth-place ſhall be immortal. His fame, like a veſtal lamp, is lighted up: It ſhall burn, with the world for its temple; and the fair aſſemblies of the earth ſhall trim it with their praiſe.

I will felicitate America thro' all her plains, and on all her bending rivers: Rivers over whom did the ſhade of ſilence brood, and, rolling down, you had it not to tell of feats of valour to the liſtening groves. The Kennebec could not tell of an adventrous band which had ſtemmed his current, and from the cataract and the ridge of hills, had advanced beyond his ſource. The great St. Lawrence could not tell of naval battles which had been fought upon his lakes, or of engagements near his tide; but moved ſilent, though majeſtical, along the antient Huron, and Algonquin plains. The Hudſon could convey no account from the heights where the valiant Gates was ſucceſsful: Heights where though the tombs of the enemy are chiefly ſeen, yet becauſe they were brave, I will admit you to renown, and clothe you with my praiſes *: Even there ſhall the foot of bards wander, and the muſes ſhall delight to dwell. The Delaware, noble river, that rolls by theſe walls §, could relate of no fort defended on his iſland, or fort defended on his bank: The fort of Red-bank, where Donop, advancing, fell with three hundred of his followers; and on the eighth day, expiring with his wounds, penitentially exclaimed, "I fall a victim to "my own ambition, and the "avarice of my prince, but "deeply ſenſible of the kind "treatment I have received "from my generous enemy!" For this penitential ſigh, and the juſt tribute of thy praiſe, O Donop, I will mix thee with the fame of heroes, and on thy memory drop a tear.

But why drop a tear? I will liſt my eye to fairer proſpects, the woods, and the plains, and the rivers of America. Smile, O woods! exult O plains! and be not inſenſible, O rivers! of the fame to which you are advanced. When you roll your waters to the ocean, tell her that ſhe wake not the heroes who ſleep upon your banks; chide her that ſhe roll her billows ſoftly to the ſhores. Nay, chide her not; for ſhe herſelf has become partial to our ſhores. The ocean has beheld the timber cut from the mountain, the veſſel riſing on the ſtocks, launched upon the ſtream, and maintaining an equal combat, on the Britiſh ſeas, with the ſhip of ſu-

* *Virgil.*

* *Longinus.* § *Philadelphia.*

perior force. The ocean has beheld the valour of our noble captains. When they have fallen, she has embraced their bodies, and has borne them to the rising springs and the green caves concealed beneath her surface. Ocean! thou didst embrace the body of the gallant Weeks, the intrepid Mugford, the adventrous Campbel: Ocean! thou didst embrace the body of the noble Biddle. Why should the heroes be disturbed with storms? Let thy flow be calm over them: Soothe them on thy coral beds, and kiss them with thy waves.

Having paid that respect to the memory of these men, which the annual return of this day demanded, it remains that we soothe the griefs of those who have been deprived of a father, bereaved of a son, or who have lost a brother, a husband, or a lover in the contest. Fathers, whose heroic sons have offered up their lives in the debate; it is yours to recollect, that their lives were given them for the service of their country. They have paid the debt; and they shall be sensible of joy, when, with you, in a state of nobler existence, they shall behold their names written on the jasper walls and pearl-shining gates § of heaven. The angel of America shall write, with his diamond point, the names of those who have fought at Lexington, at Bunker's-hill, on the lakes of Canada, at Three Rivers, and before Quebec: The names of those who have fought at Still-water, at Fort Stanwix, Fort Montgomery, Fort Washington; at the German Flats, at Bennington, and on the heights adjacent to the heights of Saratoga: The names of those who have fought at Trenton, at Princeton, at the Ash-swamp, at the battle of the Short-hills, at Monmouth, and on every field of bold encounter, and successful action on the pleasant farms and cultivated soil of Jersey: The names of those who have fought at Moore's-Bridge in North-Carolina, at the Great bridge in Virginia, at Brandywine, at Germantown, on the Schuylkill, on the islands of the Delaware, and in every scene of glorious action in the state of Pennsylvania: The names of those who have fought in other states, resisting the Briton unequalled in cruelty; the mercenary of Hesse, of Brunswick, of Waldeck, of Anspach, horrid in his inroad; the Savage (so called from his uncultivated state) armed with his hatchet, and his knife, and fierce in his incursions on the western country; the treason-taught American leagued in thoughts of hostility with the foreign enemy. The Angel arrayed in his dazzling robes shall write the names of those in the languages of heaven; in all languages that are, that have been, or that shall yet spring from the use of men. They shall be read by the seers, the sages, and the heroes of the world. Daniel who once read the hand-writing on the wall of Belshazzar: Cato who, in his old

§ *Book of Revelations.*

old age, read the Greek writings, for the ſake of the noble worthies whoſe lives are related in them: Cæſar, though a tyrant, yet from the greatneſs of his mind, ſhall admire our atchievements.

Kings of Memphis, youſhall read the names of thoſe, though your countenances are dejected. The hieroglyphics of your greatneſs on the pyramids built by you are defaced, but the names of thoſe ſhall be read for ever. Monteſquieu ſhall read the names of thoſewhohavelaid the foundations of "the confederate republic," a government of which he diſcourſed as the beſt model. Hampden ſhall read the names of thoſe, who have overcome that tyranny which he early combated. Newton, though his eye is chiefly fixed on the globes of light, yet as on earth he diſdained not to mark the eras of the acts of men, ſo in heaven ſhall he ſometimes drop his attention to the ſtary orbs, and ſhall read the inſcription. Great ſouls of the world in every period! You ſhall read the names of thoſe cut in glorious capitals with the fair engraving of their actions. You ſhall admire the examples of that virtue which you know yourſelves to have poſſeſſed, and which has brightly beamed forth in others. You ſhall exult, and joining in the loud acclame of the wide heaven, its arches ſhall ring with an Eulogium.

The names of thoſe ſhall be read more eſpecially by the early navigators and the firſt diſcoverers of America: The great Columbus, who with heaven-taught ſagacity and mighty reach of thought, conceived the apprehenſion of a continent towards the weſt; with unconquerable fortitude of mind explored the ſea unknown, big with ſtorms; and with greatly merited ſucceſs, attained th ſe ſhores: Americo Veſputius the Florentine, who from the pleaſing relation which he writ of his voyages, ſubſequent to the diſcovery of Columbus, was fortunate to give his name to this continent: Cabot, who coaſted North-America from the bay of Mexico to the cold ſeas, where the icy mountains roll; Raleigh who firſt hailed the native of Guiana, and the native at the mouth of the Roanoque: You, mighty ſouls, ſhall behold the riſing glory of the NEW WORLD, which you had diſcovered: You ſhall hail the independence of the States, and ſhall read the names of thoſe whohave aſſiſted to eſtabliſh them.

The names of thoſe ſhall be read with equal admiration by the early ſettlers of America: Men pious, and virtuous, and ſimple in their mode of life; who hating tyranny, and loving liberty civil and religious; quitted their native iſland, adventured on the ocean, penetrated to theſe ſhores, and choſe a reſidence at once the boundary and the object of their emigration: Men patient and laborious, who with induſtry cut the tree from the mountain, ſwept the foreſt from the ſoil, erected habitations, and changed the wilderneſs to fields of paſture and to cultivated vallies: A reſolute and bold band of brothers, who rouſed the ſerpent in the brake, the indian, and the wild beaſt, and combated the warrior of Europe, rendered hoſtile

tile becauſe of their connection with Britain, once fondly called the Mother-Country: An unwearied, a vigilant, a deceaſed, but immortal race of men, who, as hewn pillars at the bottom of the building, have ſupported the ſtrength, and dignity, and riches, and renown of America. Sky-inhabiting progenitors! you ſhall read the exertions of thoſe your immediate deſcendents, who have retributed to Britain for the injuries and oppreſſions, and diſdains you had received from her. You ſhall arrive amongſt the multitude of nations, and kindreds and people * who ſhall pore, with the affection of a lover for the name of his miſtreſs, on the names inſcribed by the angel.

The names of thoſe ſhall be read by the nation with whom we are united in alliance. France ſhall behold the names of her own ſons, who, with the ſpeed and the pleaſant breath of the vernal gales, over the Atlantic wave, ruſhed to our aſſiſtance. They have fallen, and we have placed their bodies with our own heroes, and their fame in the weſtern heavens, that it may remain to tell what we owe to the illuſtrious houſe of Bourbon. France! with the laurels acquired on our ſoil, thou haſt planted ſprigs of the cypreſs: But let it not repent thee to have ſhed thy blood in the noble cauſe of America. In this thou haſt cruſhed the power of Britain, and become PROTECTOR of the rights of men. What ſtar is that which we behold amidſt the conſtellations of the ſtates? It is the fame of Louis XVI. lighted up for immortality. It ſhall burn above the circle of the night, and the wide fields of heaven ſhall retain its luſtre.

The names of thoſe brave men of America, and the names of the foreigners who have fought in the ſame cauſe, ſhall be read on the walls, the gates, the columns, and the temples of the high heaven. Fathers! diſmiſs every ſhade of grief, and let the rays of immortal pleaſure ſpring within your minds. You are happy in having been the parent of him who is written with the heroes of his country.

Sons, whoſe heroic fathers have early left you, and, in the conflict of the war, have mixed with departed heroes; be congratulated on the fair inheritance of fame which you are intitled to poſſeſs. If it is at all lawful to array ourſelves in borrowed honour, ſurely it is beſt drawn from thoſe who have acted a diſtinguiſhed part in the ſervice of their country. If it is at all conſiſtent with the feelings of philoſophy and reaſon to boaſt of lineal glory, ſurely it is moſt allowable in thoſe who boaſt of it as flowing from truly patriot anceſtors. We ſhall deſpiſe the uninſtructed mind of that man who ſhall obtrude upon our ears the ideas of a vain anceſtral honour; but we ſhall love the youth, and transfer to him the reputation of his father, who, when the rich and haughty citizen ſhall frown upon him as ignobly deſcended, ſhall only ſay with modeſty, "I had a father who has fallen in the ſervice of his country."

Siſters of the youth who has fallen in the conteſt with the tyrant: He was yours in his early bloom, and in his more advanced

* *Revelation.*

ced years: he was yours in the evening walk; at the morning hour; in the ſcenes of uncloud-ed happineſs: He was yours while he could be yours conſiſtent with the will of heaven, that he ſhould be ranked with the heroes of his country. Siſters! weep not the youth as the ſiſters wept Phaeton on the banks of Eridanus: He alſo was adventrous, and mounted, aſpiringly, a glorious car; but no foul ambition ſtained his mind; and no devious error marked his way. Serene and unmoved from his courſe, he illumined the tract thro' which he rode; and though his orb is ſet, it is but to new-dreſs his beams *, and to flame with freſh-ſpangled luſtre in the forehead * of a brighter ſky.

Matrons once joined in the bliſs of connubial affection; but with attentive eye you have not beheld the huſband of your fond expectation returning from the war †. You will call to mind the delinquent lapſe of thoſe firſt hours, when the pulſe of early love throbed high in the breaſt; you will call to mind the once pleaſing ſcenes of the tendereſt recollection, when unchecked and unlimited confiance poured every ſecret to your ſouls; you will call to mind his attentive correſpondence, and the laſt letter which he writ; you will call to mind every act, every word of the hero; and you will weep, even though he has departed to Elyſium. But why do you weep? The praiſes of your country, and of the world, ſhall conſole you. It is now yours to direct alone the education of your children: The ſphere of honour is but enlarged to you; and the path is laid open by which you may aſcend to memory in future ages, and be ranked with Cornelia amongſt the Romans.

Virgins, whom in a few revolving moons the hymeneal chain was to bind; but the youth who had long ſighed for you, and thought to deſerve you by his valour, has ruſhed to war, and has fallen in the battle. Virgins! I do not mean to reſtrain your tears, or to ſay that you ſhall not mourn: I only aſk that you bend not in ſorrow o'er the earth where the hero is entombed. Here can the hero be entombed? He lives, O virgins! he lives in yonder heavens: His fame kindles bright above you: His worth ſhall be mentioned to your honour: His valour ſhall array you in perpetual ſmiles: The ſhade of age, abaſhed, ſhall not dare to approach you; and men ſhall ever prize her beauty whom a hero loved.

Sighs for departed heroes take their riſe in the ſorrows of the heart; but they are arrayed by the object they have mourned, like the blue miſts of the early day, which are tinged by the ſplendent beams of the riſing ſun. Ceaſe, gentle ſighs! though your boſoms are arrayed with light: I cannot hail you now: I mean to addreſs myſelf to the ſurviving heroes of my country. You, I know, weep not the fortune of theſe men; you rather envy them. But why, my countrymen, ſhall envy of immortal actions touch your breaſts? Your wounds and ſervices are alſo honourable. You have met the inroad of the bold invaſion; you have

* *Milton.* † *Oſſian.*

have mixed in the rising and renewed war. You have approached the burning edge of the engagement. You have closed the furrowed ranks; and when the enemy have pressed advantage, you have gallantly restored the battle, and the day won against hostile numbers, and boasted discipline, has crowned you with the evergreens of honour. When after times shall speak of those who have risen to renown, you also shall be mentioned with them. I will charge it to the golden-winged and silver-tongued bards, that they recollect and set in order every circumstance; the causes of the war; your early and just exertions; your many toils; your hazardous atchievements; your noble resolution; your unshaken perseverance; your unabated ardour; your hopes in the worst of times; your triumphs on the days of victory; your humanity, and god-like spirit of forgiveness to an undeserving enemy: All these will I charge it, that they recollect and set in order, and give them bright and unsullied to the coming ages. The bards, I know will hear me, and will give them bright and unsullied, and preserved from the least breath of detraction. It shall delight them to hand down the fame of WASHINGTON, and of you, my gallant countrymen, who now repel the enemy upon the plains clothed with your former victories: Washington, on whose early brow the honours of a former war had budded: who had drawn fire and experience from the valour he resisted, contending with the noble power of France: who embarked a statesmen in the just cause of America, shone out a soldier in the war with Great-Britain; by equanimity and sweetness of temper, won the hearts of his faithful soldiery; by humanity and truth, commanded the unwilling esteem of the enemy; and by prudence, and courage, and fortitude, and perseverance, has become the deliverer of his country: You, heroic chief, and you, my gallant countrymen, shall go down to posterity with exceeding honour. Your fame shall ascend on the current of the stream of time. It shall play with the breezes of the morning. Men at rest, in the cool age of life, from the fury of a thousand wars finished by their fathers, shall observe the spreading ensign. They shall hail it, as it waves with variegated glories; and feeling all the warm rapture of the heart, shall give their plaudit from the shores.

Thoughts on Quotations from Authors. A Fragment.

I AM not fond of quoting authorities from authors; because the people of America are not fond of reading such quotations. What is it to them whether Tacitus or Gil Blas has said a thing, provided that it be consonant to reason. For, if it is not consonant to reason, ten such historians as Tacitus, and ten such adventurers as Gil Blas of Santillane, will not be able to establish it. Let the reason of the thing speak, and men of sound judgment will attend to it, and

and admit its force, let it come from whence it will.

Was I to quote a book, another man might ſtart up and tell me, that I had miſtaken that book; and ſo we might go on to debate the matter, while the people who had not read the book could not diſtinguiſh which was in the right. They might readily conclude that we were both men of more reading than themſelves, but whether we had half their underſtanding, was a queſtion to be determined at a future day.

I have remarked, that as in converſation, men of no reflection and of no judgment of their own, perpetually retail what has been ſaid to them by others; ſo amongſt writers, thoſe of the weakeſt parts abound moſt with ſuch phraſes as, "It is the opinion of Harrington in his Oceana: It has been well remarked by Raleigh in his hiſtory of the world: It is the obſervation of Sir John Chardin in his travels through the empire of the Great Mogul."

In a point of law debated at the bar, caſes and authorities are neceſſary, becauſe it is to be determined by caſes and authorities, as well as by the reaſon of the thing; and caſes and authorities are thoſe drawn from books: But in affairs of common equity and reaſon, before a plain people, all arguments are better drawn from thoſe grounds, upon which all without reading are able to advance. The above——

The reſt is wanting.

Account of Free-Maſons. Addreſſed to the Publiſher of the United States Magazine.

Sir,

IN your repoſitory you have diſcovered ſo much complaiſance to the brotherhood, as to inſert an Ode on Maſonry, by which circumſtance I am encouraged to entertain the hope, that you will give a place to this ſhort account of the origin, changes, and progreſs of that art in the different periods and quarters of the world. Need I then tell you, that it has been ſaid that the builder of the earth, and the ſtructure of the heavens was the firſt maſon; and that Cain, who built a city in the land of Uz, was the ſecond; in which caſe I grant you there was a great falling off, and one may juſtly remark that in thoſe days the lodge had degenerated. We are not told with any certainty that Methuſelah was a maſon. It appears to me that he was not.

The flood was a great drawback upon maſonry, and we hear little more of it until the building of Babel; at which place the language of the young maſons was confounded, and not underſtanding one another, they could not go on with their work. For which reaſon they invented ſigns to prevent a like non-plus for the future.

We read of maſons in the land of Egypt, known by the name of magicians, who wrought ſeveral pranks almoſt equal to Moſes: But after this time we do not read much more about them until the building of the temple of Jeruſalem, where Solomon, who, according to Joſephus, underſtood

derſtood the art magic, ſet up a lodge into which the queen of Sheba was admitted; but happening to blab ſomething when ſhe got home to her own country, it gave riſe to a univerſal rule obſerved ever ſince, never to admit a woman to the knowledge of the myſtery.

The maſons at Babylon were called ſooth-ſayers, aſtrologers, and wiſe men, and had enough to do in explaining the dreams of the grand maſter Nebuchadnezzar.

Thus it appears there have been maſons as well as braſs-founders almoſt from the beginning of the world. In Scotland they have been called witches; but if any man will burn a maſon for a witch or a conjuror, according to the old proverb, he will looſe his coals.

Princeton, Aug. 10.

Anecdote of General Naſh.

GENERAL Naſh, grievouſly wounded in the thigh, the bone of which was ſhattered by a grape-ſhot, was carried off the field of Germantown. A gentleman coming up, began to condole with his condition, and to aſk him how he was. *It is unmanly*, ſaid the dying hero, *to complain, but it is more than human nature can bear.*

Anecdote of General Wayne.

WHEN the gallant General Wayne received his wound in ſtorming the fort at Stony-Point, he was a good deal ſtaggered, and fell upon one knee; but the moment he recovered himſelf, he called to his Aids who ſupported him, and ſaid, *Lead me forward; if I am mortally wounded let me die in the fort.*

Explication of a Prophecy in the Apocalypſe.

THE ingenious M. W. has well ſhewn that many things in the book of viſions have a reference to the war in America, a thought firſt ſuggeſted, as he takes notice, by Dr. Brackenridge in his Political Diſcourſes. It is not, indeed, to be ſuppoſed that events ſo minute ſhould be pointed out, and that this great revolution ſhould be unnoticed in the general antiſpect of things vouchſafed to the beloved apoſtle. The viſion of the locuſts in the ninth chapter, may have had ſome accompliſhment in a former period, but it does ultimately and ſtrongly refer to affairs in the preſent conteſt; and as by the frogs in another place, we are to underſtand the tories murmuring and complaining, and crawling in amongſt us, ſo by the locuſts are pointed out the refugees, who invade from all quarters, and in diſcourſe, and every writing, with James Rivington at their head, give the moſt opprobrious epithets to the people of America; and as their language is unworthy of the mouths of men, they may be ſaid to have *ſtings in their tails* §. I leave the verſes which deſcribe this tribe to every reader to apply as his judgment may direct.

§ *Rev.* ix. 10

Pequea, Auguſt 10.

POETICAL.

POETICAL ESSAYS,

For AUGUST 1779.

The HOUSE *of* NIGHT; *Or, Six Hours Lodging with Death.* A VISION.

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoſcere cauſas,
Atque metus omnes et inexorabile Fatum
Subjecit pedibus, ſtrepitumque Acherontis avari.
VIRG. Georg. II. v. 490.

1.

LET others draw from ſmiling ſkies their theme,
And tell of climes that boaſt eternal light;
I draw a deeper ſcene replete with gloom;
I ſing the horrors of the houſe of night.

2.

Stranger believe the truth experience tells;
Poetic dreams are of a finer caſt
Than thoſe which o'er the ſober brain diffus'd,
Are but a repetition of ſome action paſt.

3.

By ſome ſad means the mind cannot recal;
Lonely I rov'd at midnight o'er a plain
Where Cheſapeque's deep rivers upward flow
Far to their ſprings, or ſeek the ſea again.

4.

Though then the woods, in faireſt vernal bloom,
Flouriſh'd, yet nought of this could fancy ſee;
No wild pinks bleſs'd the meads, no green the fields,
And naked ſeem'd to ſtand each childleſs tree.

5.

Dark was the ſky, and not a friendly ſtar
Shone from the zenith or horizon clear:
'Miſt ſat upon the woods, and darkneſs rode,
In her black chariot, with a wild career.

6.

And from the woods the late reſounding note
Iſſued of the loquacious Whip-poor-will:
Hoarſe roaring wolves, and nightly roving bears,
Clamour'd from far-off clifts inviſible.

7.

Fierce from the loudly founding Chesapeque
I heard the winds the dashing waves assail,
And saw from far, by picturing fancy form'd,
The black ship travelling thro' the noisy gale.

8.

When to my view a pile of buildings stood,
And near, a garden of autumnal hue,
Its lately pleasing flowers all drooping stood
Amidst high weeds that in rank plenty grew.

9.

No pleasant fruit or blossom gaily smil'd;
Nought but unhappy plants and trees were seen;
The yew, the willow, and the church-yard elm,
The cypress with its malancholy green.

10.

Peace to those buildings; when at once I heard
The voice of men in a remoter dome:
Much did they talk of death, and much of life;
Of coffins, shrouds, and horrors of a tomb.

11.

Mean time from a superior chamber came
Confused murmurs, scarce distinguish'd sounds;
And as I nearer drew disputes arose
Of surgery, and remedies for wounds.

12.

Long were their feuds, for they design'd to talk
Of anchylosis and the shoulder-blade;
Os femoris, trochanters, and whate'er
Has been discuss'd by § Chesselden and § Mead.

13.

And often, each to prove his notion true,
Broughts proofs from Galen or Hippocrates.
But fancy led me hence and left them so,
Firm at their points of hardy no and yes.

14.

Then up three winding stairs my feet were brought
To a high chamber hung with mourning sad;
The unsnuff'd candles glar'd with visage dim;
'Midst grief in extacy of woe run mad.

15.

A wide leaf'd table stood on either side,
Well fraught with phials, half their liquids spent;
And from a bed behind a curtain veil,
I heard a hollow voice of loud lament.

---

§ § *Two famous Anatomists.*

16. Turn-

16.

Turning to view from whence the murmur came,
My frighted eyes a horrid form survey'd !
Death, dreary death, upon the gloomy couch,
With flesh-less limbs in rueful form was laid.

17.

High o'er his head flew jealousies and cares:
Ghosts, imps, and half the black Tartarian crew,
Arch-Angels damn'd, nor was their prince remote,
Borne on the vaporous wings of Stygian dew.

18.

Sad was his aspect, if we so can call,
That aspect where but skin and bones were seen,
And eyes sunk in their sockets deep and low,
And teeth that only shew'd themselves to grin.

19.

Reft was his scull of hair, and no fresh bloom
Of chearful mirth sate on his visage hoar;
Sometimes he rais'd his head while deep-drawn groans
Were mix'd with words that did his fate deplore.

20.

Then at my hand I saw a comely youth,
Of port majestic, who began to tell
That this was Death, upon his dying bed,
Sullen, morose, and peevish to be well.

21.

" Fixt is his doom: the miscreant reigns no more
The monarch of the dying or the dead;
This night concludes his melancholy reign:
Pour out, ye heavens, your vengeance on his head."

22.

But now the man of hell towards me turn'd,
And straight with frightful tone began to speak:
Long held he sage discourse, but I forbore
To answer, and much less his news to seek.

23.

He talk'd of tombstones and of monuments,
Of equinoctial climes and India shores:
He talk'd of stars that shed their influence,
Fevers and plagues, with all their sickly stores.

24.

He mention'd too the guilful calenture
Tempting the sailor on the placid main,
That paints fine groves upon the ocean floor,
Beckoning his footsteps to the faithless scene.

25.

Much spoke he of the myrtle and the yew;
The summer winds, and of the church-yard hoar;
Of storms which on the wintry ocean blow,
And dash the well-mann'd galley to the shore.

26.

Of broad-mouth'd cannon and the thunder-bolt;
Of fevers and contagions, dearth and fire;
Of poisonous weeds; but seem'd to sneer at those
Who by the laurel o'er him did aspire.

27.

Then with a hollow voice thus he went on:
" Arise, make search, and bring, when found, to me
Some cordial potion or some pleasant draught;
Sweet slumb'rous poppy, or the mild bohea.

28.

But hark, my pitying friend, and if you can
Deceive the grim physician at the door,
Bring half the mountains springs; ah, hither bring
The cold rock water from the shady bower.

29.

For till this night such thirst did ne'er invade,
A thirst provok'd by heaven's avenging hand;
Hence bear me, friends, to quaff and quaff again
The cool wave bubbling from the yellow sand."

30.

But now refresh'd, the phantom rais'd his head,
And writhing, seem'd to aim once more to talk.
Quoth he, " Since remedies have small avail,
Assist expiring death once more to walk."

31.

Then slowly rising from his loathsome bed,
On wasted legs the monstrous spectre stood;
Gap'd wide, and foam'd, and hungry seem'd to ask,
Tho' sick, an endless quantity of food.

32.

Now to the anxious youth his speech he turn'd,
" Move quick, and bring from yonder black bureau,
The sacred book that may preserve my soul
From long damnation and eternal woe.

33.

And with it bring, for you may find it there,
The works of holy authors dead and gone:
The sacred tome of moving * Drelincourt,
Or what more solemn Sherlock mus'd upon §."

34.

But he, unmindful of the vain command,
Reason'd with Death, nor were his reasonings few:
" Quoth he, my lord, what phrenzy moves your brain;
Pray what, my lord, can Sherlock be to you?

---

* *Drelincourt on death.*

§ *Sherlock on death.*

35.

Or all the ſage divines that ever wrote,
Grave Drelincourt, or heaven's inſpired page;
Theſe point their arrows at your harden'd breaſt,
And raiſe new pains that time can ne'er aſſuage.

36.

Wicked old man, thy age has made thee dote;
If peace, if ſacred peace were found for you,
Hell would cry out, and all the damn'd ariſe,
And more deſerving aſk for pity too.

37.

Bloody has been thy reign, O man of hell,
Who ſympathiz'd with no departing groan;
Cruel thou waſt, nor doſt thou now deſerve
To have "here lies" engrav'd upon thy ſtone.

38.

He that could build his manſion o'er the tombs,
Depending ſtill on ſickneſs and decay,
Might dwell unmov'd amidſt November's glooms,
And laugh the dulleſt of his ſhades away.

39.

Even now, to glut thy ſavage rage, I ſee
From eaſtern realms a bloody army riſe *.
Elſe why thoſe lights that tremble in the north;
Why elſe yon comet blazing thro' the ſkies?

40.

Rejoice, O fiend, Britannia's tyrant ſends
From German plains his myriads to our ſhore;
The Caledonian with the Albion join'd;
Bring them, ye winds, but waft them back no more!

41.

Why runs thy ſtream dejected to the main,
O Hudſon, Hudſon, dreary, dull and ſlow?
Seek me no more along that mountain ſtream,
For on his banks is heard the ſound of woe.

42.

Sword, famine, thirſt, and pining ſickneſs there,
Shall people half the realms this monſter owns;
He like the cruel foe, accurſed he,
Laughs at our pains, rejoices in our groans.

43.

How will you tremble if you hear your fate,
Out of the dread Apocalypſe your doom,
That death and hell muſt periſh in the lake §
Of fire, diſpelling half hell's ancient gloom.

---

* *Britiſh.*

§ *Rev.* xx. *v.* 14.

44.

He heard, and 'round with his black optics gaz'd,
Full of despair, and curs'd, and rav'd, and swore,
" And since this is my doom, said he, call up
Your wood-mechanics * to my chamber door.

45.

Blame not on me the havock to be made,
Proclaim; even death abhors such woe to see:
I'll quit the world while decently I can,
And leave the business to some deputy §."

46.

Now thus the drooping victim gave me charge,
Pointing from the light window to the west:
" Go three miles o'er the plain and you shall see
A burying-yard of sinners dead unblest.

47.

There, since 'tis dark, I'll plant a quivering light
Just snatch'd from hell, by whose far glimmering beams
Thou shalt behold a tombstone, full eight feet,
Hard by a grave, arrayed with ghosts and dreams.

48.

And on that stone engrave this epitaph,
Since death it seems must die like mortal men:
Yes, on that stone engrave this epitaph,
Tho' all hell's furies snatch the engraving pen.

49.

" Death in this tomb his weary bones hath laid,
Tir'd of his long continued victory:
What glory can there be to vanquish those
Who all beneath his stroke are sure to die?

50.

Vast and unmatch'd throughout the world my fame
Is borne secure, and rides aloft in state:
No, by the stars, and by the heavens I sware,
Not Alexander's name is half so great.

51.

Six thousand years has sovereign sway been mine;
None but myself can real glory claim;
Great regent of the earth I reign'd alone,
And princes trembled when my mandate came.

52.

Traveller, wouldst thou his noblest trophies seek,
Search in no narrow spot obscure for those;
The sea profound, the surface of the land.
Is moulded with the myriads of his foes."

---

* *The Undertakers.* § *George* III.

53.
Scarce had he ſpoke, when on the lofty dome
Burſt from the ſkies the fury of a blaſt;
Round the four eaves ſo loud and ſad it play'd,
As tho' all muſic were to breathe its laſt.

54.
Warm was the gale, and ſuch as travellers ſay
Sport with the ſands on Zara's barren waſte:
Black was the ſky; a mourning carpet ſpread;
Its azure blotted and its ſtars o'er caſt.

55.
Lights through the air like blazing ſtars were hurl'd;
Dogs howl'd, heaven mutter'd, and the tempeſt blew;
The red half moon peep'd from behind a cloud,
As if afraid the fearful ſcene to view.

56.
The mournful trees that in the garden ſtood,
Rent to the tempeſt as it ruſh'd along;
The elm, the myrtle, and the cypreſs ſad,
More melancholy tun'd its dreary ſong.

57.
Now from within the howls of Death I heard
Curſing the diſmal night that gave him birth;
Damning his ancient ſire and mother ſin,
Who at the gates of hell accurſed brought him forth *.

58.
Oft his pale breaſt with cruel hand he ſmote,
And tearing from his limbs a winding ſheet;
Roar'd like a devil; while the woods around,
As wicked as himſelf, his words repeat.

59.
Thrice toward the heaven his meagre arms he rear'd;
Invok'd all hell and thunders on his head;
Bade light'nings fly, earth yawn, and tempeſts roar,
And the ſea wrap him in its ouzy bed.

60.
" My life for one cool draught: O fetch your ſprings:
Haſte, ſeize the wretch who my requeſt denies.
Tophet receive him to thy loweſt pit,
Chain'd 'midſt eternal oaths and blaſphemies."

61.
Dim burnt the lamp, and now the phantom death
Gave his laſt groans in horror and deſpair.
" All hell demands me hence," he ſaid, and threw
The red lamp hiſſing thro' the midnight air.

---

* *See Paradiſe Loſt, book II. v.* 780.

62. Tremb-

62.

Trembling acroſs the plain my courſe I held,
And found the cœmetery in the gloom,
And in the midſt a hell-red waving light
Walking in horrid circles round the tomb.

63.

At diſtance far, approaching to the grave.
By lamps and lanthorns guided thro' the ſhades,
A ſable chariot drove with wild career,
And following cloſe a gloomy cavalcade;

64.

Whoſe ſpectre forms yet chill my ſoul with dread;
Each wore a veſt by Pluto's conſort wove,
Death's kindred all: Death's horſes they beſtrode,
And gallop'd fiercely as the chariot drove.

65.

Each horrid face a grizly maſk conceal'd;
Their buſy eyes ſhot terror to my ſoul,
As now and then, by the pale lanthorn's beam,
I ſaw them for their parted friend condole.

66.

Now deep was plac'd the carcaſe in the tomb,
To duſt and dull oblivion now reſign'd;
Then turn'd the chariot tow'rd the houſe of night;
The ſable ſteeds went ſwifter than the wind:

67.

But as I ſtoop'd to write the appointed verſe,
Swifter than thought the airy ſcene decay'd;
Blooming the morn aroſe, and in the eaſt
Stalk'd gallantly in her ſun-beam parade.

68.

Waking I found my weary night a dream;
Dreams are perhaps forebodings of the ſoul;
Learn'd ſages tell why all theſe whims aroſe,
And from what ſource ſuch myſtic viſions roll.

69.

Do they portend approaching death, which tells
I ſoon muſt hence my darkſome journey go?
Sweet Cherub Hope! Diſpel the clouded dream
Sweet Cherub Hope, man's guardian god below.

70.

Stranger, who'er thou art who this ſhalt read,
Say does thy nightly fancy rove like mine;
Tranſport thee oe'r wide lands and wider ſeas
Now underneath the pole and now the burning line?

71.

Poet, who thus doſt rove, ſay, ſhall thou fear
New Jordan's ſtream prefigured by the old?
It will but waft thee where thy fathers are
The bards with long eternity enroll'd.

72.
It will but waft thee where thy Homer ſhrouds
His laurell'd head in ſome Elyſian grove,
And on whoſe ſkirts perhaps in future years,
At awful diſtance you and I may rove.

73
Enough--- when God and nature give the word,
I'll tempt the duſky ſhore and narrow ſea:
Content to die, juſt as it be decreed,
At four ſcore years, or now at twenty-three.

Epigram on the ſevere raillery of a Young Lady.

CLARA has beauty, and her tongue is rich
With wit and great facility of ſpeech.
But let fair Clara uſe diſcreetly theſe,
Beauty may wound, but wit ſhould ever pleaſe.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

An account of the naval combat off Grenada, between the fleet of His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and that of the king of England, on the 6th of July, 1779.

HIS majeſty's fleet had kept the ſame ſituation which it had taken the 2d of July. The fort of the hoſpital being carried ſword in hand, in the night between the 3d and 4th inſtant, had made no alteration in their poſition, which was to windward of the bay. The royal fort of the town of St. George and the colony of Grenada ſurrendered at diſcretion on the ſame day.

The 5th of July, upon information that the Engliſh fleet had been ſeen to paſs the iſland of St. Vincent, ſtanding to the ſouthward, a ſignal was made at break of day for preparing to make ſail, and ſoon after, for the whole fleet to prepare for action. Had the wind been favourable, the fleet would have ſailed immediately to meet the enemy, but the Count fearing to be driven to leeward by the head winds and current, thought it moſt adviſeable to remain that night at an anchor.

The 6th, at half after three in the morning, the frigates which lay to windward made a ſignal, that the Engliſh fleet were in ſight. The ſignal for making ſail was given inſtantly. A repetition of the ſignal from the frigates made it neceſſary to repeat at five in the morning, the ſignal for making ſail. Soon after day break, the fleet of the enemy appeared at the diſtance of a league and a half bearing down upon our fleet. Many veſſels were ſtill at anchor. At three quarters after five, the ſignal for ſlipping the cables was made and all came to ſail, when the ſignal was made to form the line of battle in the cloſeſt manner poſſible,

but it ſoon after became neceſſary to order the fleet to form the line in the moſt expeditious manmen without regard to the poſt or rank of the veſſels.

The Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of 19 ſhips of the line and a frigate, tacked oppoſite our fleet. the Engliſh tranſports, with the troops on board, being about 25 or 30 ſail, under the care of two ſhips of the line, kept well to windward. There was a fine freſh gale the whole day. At half after ſeven, A. M. the ſignal for battle was given, but the ſuddenneſs of the fleet coming to ſail, prevented their forming the line with that accuracy that could be wiſhed.

It is probable that the enemy did not know that Granada was in our poſſeſſion; it is alſo ſuppoſed they thought themſelves ſuperior in force. They lengthened out their line, which by its form preſented them fewer ſhips for action than they had, andwhich notwithſtanding, made them ſuffer a fire at leaſt equal to theirs. As ſoon as they had paſſed our line, they tacked before the wind. The foremoſt of their van had ſtretched as far as the bay of St. George, when the fort fired on her, though at too great a diſtance to do any damage. The enemy croudingall the ſail they could, was here joined by the two ſhips which had at firſt remained to guard the tranſports, who put themſelves at the head of the line. Three of the enemy's ſhips belonging to the rear appeared very much diſabled, and began to fall to leeward. The reſt of the Engliſh fleet crouded cloſe, and appeared to endeavour to remove themſelves from our fire.

At a quarter after nine and half after nine, ſignal were made to form the line and keep as cloſe to the wind as poſſible. Three of the ſhips of the enemy's rear guard ſeemed diſpoſed to attack ſeveral of ours, which were to leeward of the line; but on a nearer view of them, they (the Engliſh) tacked and endeavoured to regain their ſtations in their line, which, by this time, began to bear to windward. At fifty minutes paſt ten a ſignal was made for ten of our ſhips, which were to leeward, to form in the rear, which ſignal was repeated, and two of them reſumed their ſtations in the line. The fifteen ſhips which had before formed our line had handled the van of the enemy very ſeverely; the center of which, by the extention of their line, and by their endeavours to keep the wind, was off againſt our rear.

At a quarter after twelve the action ceaſed and had been very hot. Five Engliſh ſhips were ſeverely treated, and ſuffered very much in their maſts and rigging, and three of the ſhips of their rear were ſeparated from the others, and were to leeward. The ſignal made to our ſhips to leeward to veer and form themſelves in the line of battle, had been repeated as often as it could, and at a quarter after two the line was well formed. As ſoon as this was aſcertained the ſignal was given to make ready to ſtand to windward. The object of this manœuvre was, if poſſible, to ſeparate the three veſſels of the enemy's rear from the

the reſt of the fleet. At forty-five minutes after three, the whole fleet tacked and ſtood to windward; the enemy at this time did the ſame. Our fleet finding themſelves irregularly ſituated, ſignals was made to form the line; the poſition being inveſted, they ſucceſſively crouded and ſhortened ſail. One of the three Engliſh ſhips which were moſt to leeward, immediately put before the wind, and was of conſequence totally ſeparated from the fleet. If purſuit had been made it would have probably been taken, but it was neceſſary to avoid the inconvenience of a ſeparation, and fall with her to leeward of Grenada. To return there and eſtabliſh the victory we had gained was moſt uſeful. The two other ſhips ſtanding on the ſame tack paſſed us to windward.

The center of the Engliſh fleet bore the hotteſt of the action, and, nothwithſtanding its critical ſituation, the other parts of the fleet did not lend its proper aſſiſtance, but always continued beating to windward.

Our lights during the night, our continuing in the ſame place, the bad ſituation to which ſeveral of Admiral Byron's ſhips were reduced, his perſeverance in keeping to windward, his retreating when one of his ſhips were ſeparated from him, and when another ſtood in great need of his aſſiſtance, in a word his abandoning the place of action, our taking a tranſport with 150 ſoldiers, and a colony, leaves no doubt about the ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms. Could we have brought the whole of our ſhips to action, no doubt the advantage would have been much greater: But it is more glorious, becauſe the King's ſhips which fought at the ſame time and in a line, were always inferior in number to the Engliſh, who came to the attack already formed, and with the advantage of the wind.

The particular manœuvres of the general officers and captains who by their ſkill and zeal contributed greatly to the victory of this day, the manner in which they mutually ſuſtained and ſupported each other, the ſmall veſſels which thought themſelves in their place at the head or rear of the line, and which in ſituations which were not theirs reſiſted an enemy, whoſe fleet was only compoſed of large ſhips, which after having attacked with boldneſs, conducted themſelves with a great deal of art and firmneſs, the well directed fire from many veſſels, the chearfulneſs of the crews, who did not commit an act unworthy of themſelves, through a long and bloody action, would require that we ſhould ſpeak of the ſhips ſeparately and of each particular.

This victory, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed which the French navy has ever obtained, not only humbles the pride of our enemies and renders us maſters of the ſeas, but is an advantage which was neceſſary to purchaſe at the expence of blood and lives, and thoſe brave men who fell in this action.

BOS-

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 12.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Brigadier General Lovell, to the Hon. Jeremiah Powell, Eſq. Preſident of the Hon. Council of this State, dated Majorbagaduce, July 28.

" The army under my command having arrived in Penobſcot river on the 25th inſtant, I the ſame evening attempted to make a lodgment on Majorbagaduce, but the wind ſpringing up very ſtrong, I was obliged to deſiſt, leſt the firſt diviſion might ſuffer before they could be ſupported by the ſecond.

" On the 26th, I took poſſeſſion with the marines, ſupported by Gen. Wadſworth's diviſion, of an iſland in the harbour, beat them off, took four pieces of artillery and ſome ammunition. The worthy Major Littlefield, with two men, were drowned by the ſinking of a boat by a chance ſhot from the enemy.

" The 27th we erected a battery on the iſland, planted two 18 pounders, one 12 and one howitzer.

" This morning I have made my landing good on the S. W. head of a Peninſula, which is 100 feet high, and almoſt perpendicular, very thickly covered with buſhes and trees. The men aſcended the precipice with alacrity, and after a very ſmart conflict we put them to the rout. They left in the woods a number of killed and wounded, and we took a few priſoners; our loſs is about 30 killed and wounded. We are within 100 rods of the enemy's main fort, on a commanding piece of ground. I hope ſoon to have the ſatisfaction of informing you of the capture of the whole army. You will excuſe my not being more particular, as you may judge my ſituation."

A letter from Lord Sterling, giving an account of the taking of Powles-Hook.

Paramis, Auguſt 20, 1779.

SIR,

I moved from the camp at Ramopogh to Hackenſack New Bridge; that evening I ſent off Major Lee, who had taken great pains to gain a knowledge of the enemy's ſituation, with about 400 men, in order to ſurprize the garriſon at Powles-Hook, which they effected before daylight the next morning, and brought off about 160 priſoners, which I have ſent on to Philadelphia. The killed and wounded left behind is uncertain, as it was neceſſary for the troops to come off before the day appeared. They are all returned ſafe to camp, with the loſs of not more than four of five, after a march of upwards of 80 miles in leſs than three days. Further particulars you will no doubt receive through his Excellency General Waſhington, this I write on my way to camp at Romopogh. And with ſincere regard and eſteem,

I am your moſt obedient,
Humble ſervant,
STERLING.

His Excellency John Jay, Eſq.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 28. Gen. Sullivan's army arrived at Tioga on the 11th inſt. On their way, they burnt the town of New Kittaning. On the 12th inſt. the whole army moved to Chemung, in order to ſurprize a body of indians, who fled with precipitation on their approach. A party deſtroyed their fields of corn.

THE

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FOR SEPTEMBER, 1779.

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NOTES to CORRESPONDENTS.

SYLVIUS will perceive that we have taken the freedom to omit ſome part of the introduction to his favour, which we have entitled, *Sentiments of a Lady on the Defence of the Ladies Head-Dreſs.* He will excuſe it; and will conſider that in order to be able to inſert it, even tho' agreeable, we were obliged to conſult its brevity.

A good deal has been ſaid in the Magazine relative to the *head-dreſs.* No leſs a buſtle has been made about it in this town. For all have obſerved, that in the beginning of our troubles it began to riſe, and has continued rapidly to advance ever ſince. The amazing height to which theſe heads had grown, provoked the reſentment of the people, and ſome time ago it was determined to put a ſtop to them. An advertiſement was ſtuck up in ſeveral places, ſignifying, that "if they did not come down, by the Lord of heaven and earth, they ſhould be brought down."

In conſequence of this advertiſement a town meeting has been called, and it has been inſiſted on, that they ſhould be brought down at once to what they were laſt Chriſtmas. Others were of opinion, and particularly the lady in the chair, that, agreeably to a plan propoſed, they ſhould be brought down month by month, and week by week, as the moſt practicable method. It was carried in favour of this meaſure; and a committee has been appointed to make the neceſſary regulations, and to carry the plan into execution.

There is no doubt but that in caſe of a growing evil, where the government has not been able to find a remedy, it is expedient for the people to take the matter into their own hands, and to correct the miſchief. For though in times of tranquil peace, the ſlow ſteps of government may ſuffice, yet in a caſe of "traiterous" war, as this is at preſent, they cannot be ſuppoſed to proceed *equi paſſibus*, and to keep up with the occaſion. The people themſelves, who have many tongues, have it in their power to deliberate more ſwiftly, than a few men in an aſſembly houſe, or a council chamber.

A regulation of ſome kind is abſolutely neceſſary; for it does not conſiſt with the ſafety of the ſtate, that a few inſolent females, monopolizing, engroſſing, and forſtalling the articles of pins, cuſhions, gauze, pomatum, and ribbands, ſhould raiſe their heads to ſuch a height, while other women cannot get an article to purchaſe, but are obliged to go bareheaded.

The idea of a regulation has made a hideous uproar amongſt the maids of the high head-dreſs. It is their outcry that the head-dreſs alone can regulate itſelf. The very idea of ſetting a limit to it, will form a reniteney in the human mind, and produce an endeavour to ſurmount that limit: The true way to reduce theſe dreſſes is to make the articles of pins, cuſhions, gauze, &c. plenty; in which caſe the dreſſes will be common, and from the caprice of the human fancy,

ſancy, no longer ſought after, and thus the exceſs of the faſhion; as is uſual, will deſtroy itſelf. Regulations of faſhions have never been tried at any time, but by arbitrary princes or by an unexperienced people, and when tried have always been found to produce an effect directly contrary to what was expected: Peter the Great, who undertook to regulate the beards of his ſubjects, excited a howling that was ſcarcely quieted thro' his whole reign. It was the declaration of moſt of them, that if they wore their beards long before, they would now wear them longer than ever. Monteſquieu ſpeaking of this edict, calls it arbitrary and impolitic; for the only way, ſays he, to remove one faſhion is by example, not by edict, to introduce another.

Beſides, it was not poſſible to regulate one thing unleſs it was poſſible to regulate every thing. It was not poſſible to regulate the head dreſs, unleſs it was poſſible to regulate the barber, who has contributed to raiſe them. Moreover, why regulate one part of the community, and not regulate every part. If the head-dreſs muſt be limited, under pretence of its exceſs, why not alſo regulate the breeches: Theſe have lately grown to an enormous bulk, in imitation of the Heſſians. Should this ill judged and partial reſolve of the committee be carried into execution, the ladies will be under the neceſſity of moving their heads into other ſtates; where they can expoſe them at balls and aſſemblies without reſtraint or limitation.

Such has been the reaſoning of the ladies, to which the committee have replied, that it does not anſwer any end to reaſon about it; for that they have been appointed by the town-meeting for the purpoſe of regulating the head-dreſs, and it muſt be regulated. Beſides, it was not ſo clear a point that they had a right to move away their heads. They might in ſome ſenſe call their heads their own, but not in every ſenſe. There was a manifeſt diſtinction between the '*property*' of a thing and the '*ſervice*' of it. The '*property*' was in them, but the '*ſervice*' belonged the public. They might wear their heads on their ſhoulders and welcome; but the ſervice of them belonged to the community, who had a right to gaze on their eyes, and to kiſs their lips at pleaſure.

This diſtinction is the ſame with that which in the terms of the feudal law is called, *dominum verum*, and *dominum non verum*; or in other words, *dominum poſſeſſionis*, and *dominum relativum*; that is, where the poſſeſſion is in one, and the right in another. In the firſt caſe it is *dominum utile, ſed non abſolutum & directum*. In the latter there is nothing more than ſimply the *jus proprietatis*. For where both right and poſſeſſion meet together, it is *jus duplicatum*, or in other words, *droit, droit*; and there is then *juris & ſeiſinæ conjunctio*. In ſhort, agreeably to the opinion of the committee, the ladies of the tall head-dreſs, with regard to their heads, might be conſidered as tenants *en autre droit*, that is, as we ſay in common Engliſh, tenants in another's right.

But, after all, it was a matter of doubt, whether many of thoſe who were amongſt the remonſtrants,

ſtrants, could be called ladies. They had not been heard of before the commencement of the war; but from cook-maids and chamber-maids, by the vile arts of ſpeculation, having amaſſed a conſiderable property, had ſtarted up all at once, and taken upon them the airs of gentlewomen.

This reply of the committee has put to ſilence the ladies of the high head-dreſs, and it has been in vain for them to urge, that as free-women, and members of the community, having taken the oath of allegiance to the ſtates, they have a right not only to the '*property*' but alſo to the '*ſervice*' of their heads; that the title which they are able to advance to theſe, is of a higher nature than that which men have to their breeches: For the one, in the words of the civil law, is *dominum eminens*; or in the terms of the common law, is a fee-ſimple, which is of the moſt abſolute kind; whereas the others have in their breeches but a fee-tail, which is a baſe and qualified fee: Nay, that it is not even ſo high as a fee-tail, but what, by virtue of the ſtatute *de donis*, is properly called, an eſtate in tail male general, that is, to them, and the heirs male of their body; and even if it ſhould be deemed an eſtate tail with a reverſion, yet eſtates tail are protected and preſerved from merger by the operation and conſtruction, though not by the expreſs words of the ſame ſtatute of limitations: All that they can do in this caſe, is by a common recovery to bar the eſtate tail, or as we ſay in common ſpeech, and as the Czar of Muſcovy did with the coats of his ſubjects, to dock the entail.

Thus ſtands the law with regard to the property of breeches; while on the other hand it cannot be ſaid that a female has no claim to her head-dreſs by deſcent; for the head-dreſs is a feminine feud, and in this caſe ſhe is inheritable. Caſes of this nature might have been urged, but it anſwered no end to urge them.

It has been equally in vain for theſe ladies, amongſt whom were ſome milleners particularly noiſy, to ſubjoin, that in their humble opinion, a regulation of any kind could anſwer little purpoſe; for that it would be no more than, as it were, obſtructing for a while the current of a water, while the veſſels could not in the mean time ſail down, and the river ſwelling, and overflowing every boundary, would by and by break over, and ruſh along with greater violence than before. Theſe have appeared to be idle and unmeaning objections, and the committee have proceeded to make the regulations as they had intended.

The politicians in the mean time, have been greatly at a loſs to diſcover the foundation of this miſchief, the rapid riſe of the head-dreſs. It is pretty generally the opinion that the Tory women are at the bottom of it. For my part I muſt confeſs they are bad enough; but whether they can contribute to advance the head-dreſſes more than the milleners who make them, or the ladies who wear them, is another queſtion. Be that as it may, they deſerve puniſhment; and I do not know whether

(*Turn to page 406.*)

THE

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Mrs Bloomfield

POLITICAL DISCOURSE, No. 10. *Containing some thoughts on the advantages of American Independence.*

Written for a day of thanksgiving, April ---- 1778.

----Neither were thankful §.

THIS was a charge brought againſt the Heathen world, who, though they had continually before their eyes the glorious fabric of the univerſe, and the viſible marks of Deity every where impreſt upon it; yet unattentive to all the marks of wiſdom, and all this beauty and magnificence of ſtructure, they were not diſpoſed to acknowledge the divine Architect, or to give him glory. It is true they not unfrequently offered up a hecatomb of oxen to him whom they called the *very Great Jove*; but at the ſame time they paid him no regard as a god of holineſs, and delighting in obedience as the beſt ſacrifice.

Now, you are not to ſuppoſe that theſe heathens were inhabitants of the planet Mercury, who, by their near approach to the region of the ſun, drew unuſual heat, and became fiery and malignant in their natures. No, they were men of the ſame origin, and inhabited the ſame globe with ourſelves. They were of the ſame nature, and what is ſaid of them may in ſome degree be ſaid of us; for though we ſee every day the power, and taſte every day the bounty of the Deity, yet we are diſpoſed to withhold that tribute of gratitude and love which is juſtly due.---- That we may avoid the charge brought againſt the heathen world, I muſt beg leave to make it my addreſs to the people of America that we be *thankful;* which on various accounts has become our duty.

1. Becauſe we enjoy a happy ſoil, and a happy climate. Our ſoil is ſtored peculiarly with every mine and mineral neceſſary for the uſe; or medicinal for the health of men. It abounds with every herb ſalutary to the human taſte or grateful to the ſmell. It is fruitful of every grain anſwering profuſely the labour of the huſbandmen. It is crowned with ſhady woods, and groves of every kind of trees. It is watered abundantly with ſtreams and ſtream-

§ *Rom.* i. 21.

lets, from the huge bay, and the navigable river, to the ſmall brook that iſſues from the mountain.

Our climate is of the fineſt and moſt ſerene temperature. It extends from that region where the cold begins to be intenſe, to that where the heats begin to be the cauſe of autumnal fevers. We are ſheltered, on the weſt, by a high chain of mountains running far in length, and breaking the cold winds which elſe blowing over a vaſt tract of country, might more than check the principles of vegetation. We are fanned, in the ſummer ſeaſon of the year, by the pleaſant gales that blow from the Atlantic ocean.

Hence it is, that peſtilential diſeaſes are unknown amongſt us, and the plague makes not its inroad through America. Hence it is that the date of life is prolonged to a great maturity of years; and that old age is attended with unuſual health and ſerenity of countenance. We enjoy, indeed, a happy ſoil, and a happy climate.

We ſhall be ſenſible of this, if we compare our ſituation with that of many others in the different quarters of the world. The ſoil of Switzerland is barren rock, which liberty itſelf can ſcarcely make to ſmile. The clime of the United Netherlands is foggy, and the fever dwells forever in their veins. The African is ſcorched with the ſun and the burning ſands. The Norwegian, the Dane, the Swede, the Ruſſian, and the Tartar, contend with fierce ſtorms and continual ſnows.

2. We enjoy liberty, which is valuable, becauſe, like the elaſtic ſpring of a machine, it ſets in motion every power of the human ſoul: It gives ſcope to every exertion of the ingenuity of man. A ſenſe that he is free gives the huſbandman to plant his grounds, and to lay out the plan of his improvements for ſucceeding years. He knows his buildings and poſſeſſions are his own, and he ſhall in his old age, enjoy that which marks the taſte and attention of his earlier years. A ſenſe that he is free gives an edge to the invention of the citizen, exciting him to produce ſomething excellent amongſt a people that are capable of judging of excellence, and willing to reward it. He becomes doubly ſedulous in a free ſtate, where the increaſe of population, and the conſequent wants of ſociety inſtitute a general demand of his manufactures. A ſenſe that he is free gives the trader to venture on the main, and to bring to his own ſhores all that is valuable in the produce or improvements of the moſt diſtant countries. A ſenſe that he is free gives the ſtudent to ſit up late, and trim the midnight lamp, becauſe he knows that his genius and learning ſhall be honoured; and that not a flatterer or debauchee, dependent on the great, but the virtuous and wiſe, ſhall be advanced to office in the commonwealth.

Liberty is, indeed, a valuable bleſſing; and we ſhall be ſenſible of this, if we take a view of Turkey, Perſia, and India, and other countries which are deprived of it. A few naked families ſtarving on the uncultivated ſoil, with an inſulting baſha ſtanding over them, is the miſerable picture.

The bleſſing of liberty God hath given to America. He hath eſtabliſhed

eſtabliſhed an independent empire, and hath made us the firſt ſons and daughters of that empire. From this time we ſhall be conſpicuous to poſterity. A thouſand years hence they ſhall hear of us, as thoſe who bloſſomed early in their hiſtory: As thoſe who were happy in emerging from the inroad of oppreſſion, and aſpiring to life and liberty: as thoſe who were illuſtrious in handing down to them the ſame invaluable priviledge.

We enjoy liberty, and, I truſt, a ſpirit to preſerve it. The ſpirit of liberty burns high in the breaſt of every American. It burns high in the breaſts of ſome diſtinguiſhed patriots. It flames in the ſoul of a ——, a ——, a ——, a Livingſton.

We are happy in many noble characters, the aſſertors, and guardians of liberty. Amongſt theſe the great and excellent Waſhington ſhines with a peculiar brightneſs. Rome, when ſhe called in her Cæſar to defend her againſt Pompey, found a tyrant in her captain: Britain, when ſhe commiſſioned her Cromwell to act againſt the claim of an arbitrary tyrant, found an uſurper in her general. But who is there who ever ſaw vanity, or feared ambition in a Waſhington. Yet ſo rare is the virtue of true patriotiſm, that few have been found who have not mixed the fire of ambition with it.

3. We are happy on this continent, in being free from church as well as ſtate tyranny. I mean that dominion which ſuperſtitution hath in all ages endeavoured to eſtabliſh over the conſciences of men. We are likewiſe in a great meaſure free from that implacable bigotry which is elſewhere ſo much to be found among the different denominations of the Chriſtian world. Amongſt Americans we hear little of that fury and antipathy of churchman againſt preſbyterian, and preſbyterian againſt churchman, which has diſgraced the hiſtory of Britain, and many parts of Europe in the paſt centuries. Debates of this nature are agitated only amongſt ſome individuals, whoſe hearts are better than their heads, and whoſe ignorance abounds more than their devotion.——

The reſt is wanting.

An ACT *for eſtabliſhing the Conſtitution of the State of South Carolina, paſſed the* 19*th day of March*, 1778.

WHEREAS the Conſtitution or Form of Government agreed to and reſolved upon by the freemen of this country, met in congreſs the 26th day of March, 1776, was temporary only, and ſuited to the ſituatiou of their public affairs at that period, looking forward to an accommodation with Great-Britain, an event then deſired: And whereas the United Colonies of America have been ſince conſtituted Independent States, and the political connexion heretofore ſubſiſting between them and Great-Britain entirely diſſolved, by the declaration of the honourable the Continental Congreſs, dated the 4th day of July, 1776, for the many great and weighty reaſons therein particularly ſet forth; it therefore becomes abſolutely neceſſary to frame a conſtitution

ſtitution ſuitable to that great event: Be it therefore conſtituted and enacted, by his Excellency Rawlins Lowndes, Eſq. preſident and commander in chief in and over the ſtate of South-Carolina, by the honourable the legiſlative council and general aſſembly, and by the authority of the ſame, That the following articles agreed upon by the freemen of this ſtate, now met in general aſſembly, be deemed and held the conſtitution and form of government of the ſaid ſtates, unleſs altered by the legiſlative authority thereof: which conſtitution or form of government ſhall immediately take place and be of force from the paſſing of this act, excepting ſuch parts as are hereafter mentioned and ſpecified.

1. That the ſtile of this country be hereafter *The State of South Carolina.*

2. That the legiſlative authority be veſted in a general aſſembly, to conſiſt of two diſtinct bodies, a ſenate and houſe of repretentatives; but, that the legiſlature of this ſtate, as eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution or form of government, paſſed the 26th of March, 1776, ſhall continue and be in full force, until the 29th day of November next enſuing.

3. That as ſoon as may be after the firſt meeting of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, and at every firſt meeting of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives hereafter, to be elected by virtue of this conſtitntion. they ſhall, jointly, in the houſe of repreſentatives, chooſe by ballot, from among themſelves or from the people at large, a governor and commander in chief, a lieutenant governor, both to continue for two years, and a privy council, all of the Proteſtant religion, and till ſuch choice ſhall be made, the former preſident, or governor and commander in chief, and vice preſident, or lieutenant governor, as the caſe may be, and privy council, ſhall continue to act as ſuch.

4. That a member of the ſenate or houſe of repreſentatives, being choſen and acting as governor and commander in chief, or lieutenant governor, ſhall vacate his ſeat, and another perſon ſhall be elected in his room.

5. That every perſon who ſhall be elected governor and commander in chief of the ſtate, or lieutenant governor, or a member of the privy council, ſhall be qualified as followeth, *that is to ſay*, The governor and lieutenant governor ſhall have been reſidents in this ſtate for ten years, and the members of the privy council five years, preceding their ſaid election, and ſhall have in this ſtate a ſettled plantation or freehold, in their and each of their own right, of the value of at leaſt ten thouſand pounds currency, clear of debt; and on being elected, they ſhall reſpectively take an oath of qualification in the houſe of repreſentatives.

6. That no future governor and commander in chief who ſhall ſerve for two years, ſhall be eligible to ſerve in the ſaid office after the expiration of the ſaid term, until the full end and term of four years.

7. That no perſon in this ſtate ſhall hold the office of governor thereof, or lieutenant governor, and any other office or commiſſion,

ſion, civil or military (except in the militia) either in this or any other ſtate; or under the authority of the continental congreſs, at one and the ſame time.

8. That in caſe of the impeachment of the governor and commander in chief, or his removal from office, death, reſignation, or abſence from the ſtate, the lieutenant governor ſhall ſucceed to his office, and the privy council ſhall chooſe, out of their own body, a lieutenant governor of the ſtate. And in caſe of the impeachment of the lieutenant governor, or his removal from office, death, reſignation, or abſence from the ſtate, one of the privy council, to be choſen by themſelves, ſhall ſucceed to his office, until a nomination to thoſe offices reſpectively, by the ſenate and the houſe of repreſentatives, for the remainder of the time for which the officer ſo impeached, removed from office, dying, reſigning, or being abſent was appointed.

9. That the privy council ſhall conſiſt of the lieutenant governor for the time being and eight other members, five of whom ſhall be a quorum, to be choſen as before directed, four to ſerve for two years, and four for one year, and at the expiration of one year, four others ſhall be choſen, in the room of the laſt four to ſerve for two years, and all future members of the privy council ſhall thenceforward be elected to ſerve for two years, whereby there will be a new election every year for half of the privy council, and a conſtant rotation eſtabliſhed; but no member of the privy council, who ſhall ſerve for two years ſhall be eligible to ſerve therein after the expiration of the ſaid term, until the full end and term of four years: Provided always, that no officer of the army or navy, in the ſervice of the continent or this ſtate, nor judge of any of the courts of law ſhall be eligible; nor ſhall the father, ſon, or brother of the governor for the time being, be elected in the privy council during his adminiſtration. A member of the ſenate or houſe of repreſentatives, being choſen of the privy council, ſhall not thereby loſe his ſeat in the ſenate or houſe of repreſentatives, unleſs he be elected lieutenant governor, in which caſe he ſhall, and another perſon ſhall be choſen in his ſtead. The privy council is to adviſe the governor and commander in chief, when required, but he ſhall not be bound to conſult them unleſs directed by law. If a member of the privy council ſhall die or depart this ſtate, during the receſs of the general aſſembly, the privy council ſhall chooſe another to act in his room until a nomination by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall take place. The clerk of the privy council ſhall keep a regular journal of all their proceedings, in which ſhall be entered the yeas and nays on every queſtion, and the opinion, with the reaſons at large, of any member who deſires it; which journal ſhall be laid before the legiſlature when required by either houſe.

10. That in caſe of the abſence from the ſeat of government, or ſickneſs of the gover-

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nor and the lieutenat governor, any one of the privy council may be impowered by the governor, under his hand and ſeal, to act in his room; but ſuch appointment ſhall not vacate his ſeat in the ſenate, houſe of repreſentatives, or privy council.

11. That the executive authority be veſted in the governor and commander in chief, in manner herein mentioned.

12. That each pariſh and diſtrict throughout this ſtate, ſhall, on the laſt Monday in November next, and the day following, and on the ſame days of every ſecond year thereafter, elect, by ballot, one member of the ſenate; except the diſtrict of St. Philip and St. Michael's pariſhes, Charleſtown, which ſhall elect two members, and except alſo the diſtrict between Broad and Saludy rivers, in three diviſions, viz. the Lower diſtrict, Little River diſtrict, and Upper or Spartan diſtrict, each of which ſaid diviſion ſhall elect one member; and except the pariſhes of St. Mathew and Orange, which ſhall elect one member; and alſo except the pariſhes of Prince George and All Saints, which ſhall elect one member. And the election of ſenators for ſuch pariſhes reſpectively, ſhall, until otherwiſe altered by the legiſlature, be at the pariſh of Prince George, for the ſaid pariſh and the pariſh of All Saints, and at the pariſh of St. Mathew for that pariſh and the pariſh of Orange; to meet on the firſt Monday in January then next, at the ſeat of the government, unleſs the caſualties of war or contagious diſorders ſhould render it unſafe to meet there; in which caſe the governor or commander in chief for the time being, may, by proclamation, with the advice and conſent of the privy council, appoint a more ſecure and convenient place of meeting; and to continue for two years, from the ſaid laſt Monday in Noveniber; and that no perſon ſhall be eligible to a ſeat in the ſaid ſenate, unleſs he be of the Proteſtant religion, and hath attained the age of thirty years, and hath been a reſident in this ſtate at leaſt five years. Not leſs than thirteen members ſhall be a quorum to do buſineſs, but the preſident or any three members may adjourn from day to day. No perſon who reſides in the pariſh or diſtrict for which he is elected, ſhall take his ſeat in the ſenate, unleſs he poſſeſſes a ſettled eſtate and freehold, in his own right, in the ſaid pariſh or diſtrict, of the value of two thouſand pounds currency at leaſt, clear of debt; and no non-reident ſhall be eligible to a ſeat in the ſaid ſenate, unleſs he is owner of a ſettled eſtate and freehold, in his own right, in the pariſh or diſtrict where he is elected, of the value of ſeven thouſand pounds currency at leaſt, alſo clear of debt.

13. That on the laſt Monday in November next and the day following, and on the ſame days of every ſecond year thereafter, members of the houſe of repreſentatives ſhall be choſen, to meet the firſt Monday in January then next, at the ſeat of government, unleſs the caſualties of war or contagious diſorders ſhould render it unſafe to meet there,

there, in which case the governor and commander in chief for the time being, may, by proclamation, with the advice and consent of the privy council, appoint a more secure and convenient place of meeting; and to continue for two years from the said last Monday in November. Each parish and district within this state, shall send members to the general assembly in the following proportions, that is to say,

The parish of St. Philip and St. Michael, Charlestown, thirty members.

The parish of Christ-Church, six members.

The parish of St. John, in Berkely county, six members.

The parish of St. Andrew, six members.

The parish of St. George, Dorchester, six members.

The parish of St. James, Goose-Creek, six members.

The parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis, six members.

The parish of St. Paul, six members.

The parish of St. Bartholomew, six members.

The parish of St. Helena, six members.

The parish of St. James, Santee, six members.

The parish of prince George, Winyah, four members.

The parish of All-saints, two members.

The parish of prince Frederic, six members.

The parish of St. John, in Colletown county, six members.

The parish of St. Peter, six members.

The parish of Prince William, six members.

The parish of St. Stephen, six members.

The district to the eastward of Wateree river, ten members.

The district of Ninety-Six, ten members.

The district of Saxe-Gotha, six members.

The district between Broad and Saludy rivers, in three divisions, viz.

The Lower district, four members.

The Little River district, four members.

The Upper or Spartan district, four members.

The district between Broad and Catawba rivers, ten members.

The district called the New Acquisition, ten members.

The parish of St. Matthew, three members.

The parish of Orange, three members.

The parish of St. David, six members.

The district between Savannah river and the north fork of Edisto, six members.

And the election of the said members shall be conducted, as near as may be, agreeable to the directions of the present or any future election act or acts. And where there are no churches or churchwardens in a district or parish, the house of representatives, at some convenient time before their expiration, shall appoint places of elections, and persons to receive votes and make returns. The qualifications of electors shall be, that every free white man, and no other person, who acknowledges the being of a God, and believes in a future state of rewards

rewards and puuiſhments, and who has attained to the age of one and twenty years, and hath been a reſident and an inhabitant in this ſtate for the ſpace of one whole year, before the day appointed for the election he offers to give his vote at, and hath a freehold at leaſt of fifty acres of land, or a town lot, and hath been legally ſeized and poſſeſſed of the ſame, at leaſt ſix months previous to ſuch election, or hath paid a tax the preceding year, or was taxable the preſent year, at leaſt ſix months previous to the ſaid election, in a ſum equal to the tax on fifty acres of land, to the ſupport of this government, ſhall be deemed a perſon qualified to vote for, and ſhall be capable of electing, a repreſentative or repreſentatives, to ſerve as a member or members in the ſenate, and houſe of repreſentatives, for the pariſh or diſtrict where he is actually a reſident, or in any other pariſh or diſtrict, in this ſtate, where he hath the like freehold. Electors ſhall take an oath, or affirmation, of qualification, if required by the returning officer. No perſon ſhall be eligible to ſit in the houſe of repreſentatives, unleſs he be of the proteſtant religion, and hath been a reſident in this ſtate for three years, previous to his election. The qualification of the elected, if reſidents in the pariſh or diſtrict for which they ſhall be returned, ſhall be the ſame as in the election act, and conſtrued to mean clear of debt. But no non-reſident ſhall be eligible to a ſeat in the houſe of repreſentatives, unleſs he is owner of a ſettled eſtate and freehold, in his own right, of the value of three thouſand and five hundred pounds currency at leaſt, clear of debt, in the pariſh or diſtrict for which he is elected.

14. That if any pariſh or diſtrict neglects or refuſes to elect members; or if the members choſen do not meet in General Aſſembly; thoſe who do meet ſhall have the power of the General Aſſembly. Not leſs than ſixty-nine members ſhall make a houſe of repreſentatives to do buſineſs; but the ſpeaker, or any ſeven members may adjourn from day to day.

15. That at the expiration of ſeven years after the paſſing of this conſtitution, and at the end of every fourteen years thereafter, the repreſentation of the whole ſtate ſhall be proportioned in the moſt equal and juſt manner, according to the particular and comparative ſtrength, and taxable property, of the different parts of the ſame; regard being always had to the number of white inhabitants, and ſuch taxable property.

16. That all money-bills for the ſupport of government, ſhall originate in the houſe of repreſentatives, and ſhall not be altered or amended by the ſenate, but may be rejected by them: And that no money be drawn out of the public treaſury, but by the legiſlative authority of the ſtate. All other bills and ordinances may take riſe in the ſenate or houſe of repreſentatives, and be altered, amended, or rejected by either. Acts and ordinances having paſſed the general aſſembly, ſhall have the great ſeal affixed to them, by a joint committee of both houſes, who ſhall wait upon the

the governor to receive and return the ſeal; and ſhall then be ſigned by the preſident of the ſenate, and ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives, in the ſenate houſe, and ſhall thenceforth have the force and validity of a law, and be lodged in the ſecretary's office. And the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives reſpectively, ſhall enjoy all other privileges which have at any time been claimed, or exerciſed by the commons houſe of aſſembly.

17. That neither the ſenate nor houſe of repreſentatives ſhall have power to adjourn themſelves for any longer time than three days, without the mutual conſent of both. The governor and commander in chief ſhall have no power to adjourn, prorogue, or diſſolve them: But may, if neceſſary, by and with the advice and conſent of the privy council, convene them, before the time to which they ſhall ſtand adjourned. And where a bill hath been rejected by either houſe, it ſhall not be brought in again that ſeſſion, without leave of the houſe, and a notice of ſix days being previouſly given.

18. That the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall each chuſe their reſpective officers by ballot, without controul. And that, during a receſs, the preſident of the ſenate, and ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives, ſhall iſſue writs for filling up vacancies, occaſioned by death in their reſpective houſes, giving at leaſt three weeks, and not more than thirty-five days previous notice, of the time appointed for the election.

19. That if any pariſh or diſtrict ſhall neglect to elect a member or members, on the day of election; or in caſe any perſon choſen a member of either houſe, ſhall refuſe to qualify and take his ſeat as ſuch, or die, or depart the ſtate; the ſenate or houſe of repreſentatives, as the caſe may be, ſhall appoint proper days for electing a member or members, in ſuch caſes reſpectively.

20. That if any member of the ſenate or houſe of repreſentatives, ſhall accept any place of emolument, or any commiſſion (except in the militia or commiſſion of the peace) and except as is excepted in the tenth article, he ſhall vacate his ſeat, and there ſhall thereupon be a new election; but he ſhall not be diſqualified from ſerving, upon being re-elected, unleſs he is appointed ſecretary of the ſtate, a commiſſioner of the treaſury, an officer of the cuſtoms, regiſter of meſne conveyances, a clerk of either of the courts of juſtice, ſheriff, powder-receiver, clerk of the ſenate, houſe of repreſentatives, or privy council, ſurveyor-general, or commiſſary of military ſtores; which officers are hereby declared diſqualified from being members either of the ſenate or houſe of repreſentatives.

21. And whereas the miniſters of the goſpel are, by their profeſſion, dedicated to the ſervice of God, and the cure of ſouls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their function; therefore, no miniſter of the goſpel, or public preacher, of any religious perſuaſion, while he continues in the exerciſe of his paſtoral function, and for two years after, ſhall be eligible either as governor, lieutenant-governor, a member of the ſenate,

houſe of repreſentatives, or privy council in this ſtate.

22. That the delegates to repreſent this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, be choſen annually, by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, jointly, by ballot, in the houſe of repreſentatives. And nothing contained in this conſtitution, ſhall be conſtrued to extend to vacate the ſeat of any member, who is or may be a delegate from this ſtate to Congreſs, as ſuch.

23. That the form of impeaching all officers of the ſtate, for mal and corrupt conduct in their reſpective offices, not amenable to any other juriſdiction, be veſted in the houſe of repreſentatives: But, that it ſhall always be neceſſary, that two-third parts of the members preſent do conſent to, and agree in, ſuch impeachment. That the ſenators and ſuch of the judges of this ſtate, as are not members of the houſe of repreſentatives, be a court for the trial of impeachments, under ſuch regulations as the legiſlature ſhall eſtabliſh: And that, previous to the trial of every impeachment, the members of the ſaid court ſhall reſpectively be ſworn, and truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in queſtion, according to evidence. And no judgment of the ſaid court, except judgment of acquittal, ſhall be valid, unleſs it ſhall be aſſented to by two-third parts of the members then preſent. And on every trial, as well on impeachments as others, the party accuſed ſhall be allowed counſel.

24. That the lieutenant governor of the ſtate, and a majority of the privy council for the time being, ſhall, until otherwiſe altered by the legiſlature, exerciſe the powers of a court of chancery. And there ſhall be ordinaries appointed in the ſeveral diſtricts in this ſtate, to be choſen by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, jointly, by ballot, in the houſe of repreſentatives, who ſhall, within their reſpective diſtricts, exerciſe the powers heretofore exerciſed by the ordinary: And until ſuch appointment is made, the preſent ordinary, in Charleſtown, ſhall continue to exerciſe that office as heretofore.

25. That the juriſdiction of the court of admiralty be confined to maritime cauſes.

26. That juſtices of the peace ſhall be nominated by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, jointly, and commiſſioned by the governor and commander in chief, during pleaſure. They ſhall be intitled to receive the fees heretofore eſtabliſhed by law; and not acting in the magiſtracy, they ſhall not be intitled to the privileges allowed to them by law.

27. That all other judicial officers ſhall be choſen by ballot, jointly, by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, and, except the judges of the court of chancery, commiſſioned by the governor and commander in chief during good behaviour; but ſhall be removed on addreſs of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives.

28. That the ſheriff, qualified as by law directed, ſhall be choſen in like manner, by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, when the governor, lieutenant governor, and privy council

cil are choſen, and commiſſioned by the governor and commander in chief for two years, and ſhall give ſecurity, as required by law, before they enter on the execution of their office. No ſheriff who ſhall have ſerved for two years, ſhall be eligible to ſerve in the ſaid office, after the expiration of the ſaid term, until the full end and term of four years, but ſhall continue in office until ſuch choice ſhall be made: Nor ſhall any perſon be eligible as ſheriff, in any diſtrict, unleſs he ſhall have reſided therein for two years, previous to the election.

29. That two commiſſioners of the treaſury, the ſecretary of the ſtate, the regiſters of the meſne conveyances in each diſtrict, attorney general, ſurveyor general, powder receiver, collectors and comptrollers of the cuſtoms, and waiters, be choſen in like manner, by the ſenate, and houſe of repreſentatives, jointly, by ballot, in the houſe of repreſentatives, and commiſſioned by the governor and commander in chief, for two years. That none of the ſaid officers reſpectively, who ſhall have ſerved for four years, ſhall be eligible to ſerve in the ſaid offices, after the expiration of the ſaid term, until the full end and term of four years, but ſhall continue in office until a new choice be made: Provided that nothing herein contained, ſhall extend to the ſeveral perſons appointed to the above offices reſpectively, under the late conſtitution. And that the preſent, and all future commiſſioners of the treaſury, and powder receivers, ſhall each give bond, with approved ſecurity, agreeable to law.

30. That all the officers in the army and navy of this ſtate, of and above the rank of captain, ſhall be choſen by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, jointly, by ballot, in the houſe of repreſentatives, and commiſſioned by the governor and commander in chief; and that all other officers in the army and navy of this ſtate, ſhall be commiſſioned by the governor and commander in chief.

31. That in caſe of vacancy, in any of the offices above directed to be fulfilled by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, the governor and commander in chief, with the advice and conſent of the privy council, may appoint others in their ſtead, until there ſhall be an election by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives to fill thoſe vacancies reſpectively.

32. That the governor and commander in chief, with the advice and conſent of the privy council, may appoint, during pleaſure, until otherwiſe directed by law, all other neceſſary officers, except ſuch as are now by law directed to be otherwiſe choſen.

33. That the governor and commander in chief ſhall have no power to commence war, or conclude peace, or enter into any final treaty, without the conſent of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives.

34. That the reſolutions of the late congreſſes of this ſtate, and all laws now in force here (and not hereby altered) ſhall ſo continue, until altered or repealed by the legiſlature of this ſtate,

ſtate, unleſs where they are temporary, in which caſe they ſhall expire, at the times reſpectively limited for their duration.

35. That the governor and commander in chief for the time being, by and with the advice and conſent of the privy council, may lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time, not exceeding thirty days, in the receſs of the general aſſembly.

36. That all perſons who ſhall be choſen and appointed to any office, or to any place of truſt, civil or military, before entering upon the execution of office, ſhall take the following oath:

I A. B. *do acknowledge the ſtate of South-Carolina to be a free, independent, and ſovereign ſtate, and that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George the Third, king of Great-Britain: And I do renounce, refuſe, and abjure, any allegiance or obedience to him: And I do ſwear, or affirm (as the caſe may be) that I will, to the utmoſt of my power, ſupport, maintain and defend the ſaid ſtate, againſt the ſaid king George the Third, and his heirs and ſucceſſors, and his or their abettors, aſſiſtants and adherents, and will ſerve the ſaid ſtate in the office of with fidelity and honor, and according to the beſt of my ſkill and underſtanding.* So help me God.

37. That adequate yearly ſalaries be allowed to the public officers of this ſtate, and be fixed by law.

38. That all perſons and religious ſocieties, who acknowledge that there is one God, and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, and that God is publickly to be worſhipped, ſhall be freely tolerated. The Chriſtian Proteſtant religion, ſhall be deemed, and is hereby conſtituted and declared to be, the eſtabliſhed religion of this ſtate. That all denominations of Chriſtian Proteſtants in this ſtate, demeaning themſelves peaceably and faithfully, ſhall enjoy equal religious and civil privileges. To accompliſh this deſirable purpoſe, without injury to the religious property of thoſe ſocieties of Chriſtians, which are by law already incorporated, for the purpoſe of religious worſhip: and to put it fully into the power of every ſociety of Chriſtian Proteſtants, either already formed, or hereafter to be formed, to obtain the like incorporation, It is hereby conſtituted, appointed and declared, That the reſpective ſocieties of the church of England, that are already formed in this ſtate, for the purpoſes of religious worſhip, ſhall ſtill continue incorporate, and hold the religious property now in their poſſeſſion. And that, whenever fifteen or more male perſons, not under twenty-one years of age, profeſſing the Chriſtian Proteſtant religion, and agreeing to unite themſelves in a ſociety, for the purpoſes of religious worſhip, they ſhall (on complying with the terms hereinafter mentioned) be, and be conſtituted, a church, and be eſteemed and regarded in law as of the eſtabliſhed religion of the ſtate, and on a petition to the legiſlature, ſhall be intitled to be incorporated, and to enjoy equal privileges. That every

ſociety

ſociety of Chriſtians, ſo formed, ſhall give themſelves a name or denomination, by which they ſhall be called and known in law; and all that aſſociate with them for the purpoſes of worſhip, ſhall be eſteemed as belonging to the ſociety ſo called; But that, previous to the eſtabliſhment and incorporation of the reſpective ſocieties of every denomination as aforeſaid, and in order to intitle them thereto, each ſociety ſo petitioning, ſhall have agreed to, and ſubſcribed, in a book, the following five articles, without which, no agreement or union of men, upon pretence of religion, ſhall intitle them to be incorporated, and eſteemed as a church of the eſtabliſhed religion of this ſtate:

Firſt, *That there is one eternal God, and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments.*

Second, *That God is publickly to be worſhipped.*

Third, *That the Chriſtian religion is the true religion.*

Fourth, *That the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtament, are of divine inſpiration, and are the rule of faith and practice.*

Fifth, *That it is lawful, and the duty of every man, being thereunto called by thoſe that govern, to bear witneſs to truth.*

That every inhabitant of this ſtate, when called to make an appeal to God, as a witneſs to truth, ſhall be permitted to do it in that way which is moſt agreeable to the dictates of his own conſcience. And, that the people of this ſtate may for ever enjoy the right of electing their own paſtors or clergy; and, at the ſame time, that the ſtate may have ſufficient ſecurity, for the due diſcharge of the paſtoral office, by thoſe who ſhall be admitted to be clergymen; no perſon ſhall officiate as miniſter of any eſtabliſhed church, who ſhall not have been choſen by a majority of the ſociety to which he ſhall miniſter, or by perſons appointed by the ſaid majority to chooſe and procure a miniſter for them, nor until the miniſter ſo choſen and appointed, ſhall have made and ſubſcribed to the following declaration, over and above the aforeſaid five articles, viz.

That he is determined, by God's grace, out of the holy ſcriptures, to inſtruct the people committed to his charge, and to teach nothing (as required of neceſſity to eternal ſalvation) but that which he ſhall be perſuaded may be concluded and proved from the ſcripture; that he will uſe both public and private admonitions, as well to the ſick as to the whole, within his care, as need ſhall require and occaſion ſhall be given; and that he will be diligent in prayers, and in reading of the holy ſcriptures, and in ſuch ſtudies as help to the knowledge of the ſame; that he will be diligent to frame and faſhion his own ſelf, and his family, according to the doctrine of Chriſt, and to make both himſelf and them, as much as in him lieth, wholeſome examples and patterns to the flock of Chriſt; that he will maintain and ſet forwards, as much as he can, quietneſs, peace, and love, among all people; and eſpecially among thoſe that are or ſhall be committed to his charge.

No perſon ſhall diſturb or moleſt any religious aſſembly, nor ſhall uſe any reproachful, reviling, or abuſive language, againſt any church; that being the

the certain way of diſturbing the peace, and of hindering the converſion of any to the truth, by engaging them in quarrels and animoſities, to the hatred of the profeſſors, and that profeſſion on which otherwiſe they might be brought to aſſent to. No perſon whatſoever ſhall ſpeak any thing, in their religious aſſembly, irreverently, or ſediciouſly, of the government of this ſtate. No perſon ſhall, by law, be obliged to pay towards the maintenance and ſupport of a religious worſhip that he does not freely join in, or has not voluntarily engaged to ſupport: But the churches, chapels, parſonages, glebes, and all other property, now belonging to any ſocieties of the church of England, or any other religious ſocieties, ſhall remain, and be ſecured to them for ever. The poor ſhall be ſupported, and elections managed, in the accuſtomed manner, until laws ſhall be provided, to adjuſt thoſe matters in the moſt equitable way.

30. That the whole ſtate ſhall, as ſoon as proper laws can be paſſed for thoſe purpoſes, be divided into diſtricts and counties, and county courts eſtabliſhed.

40. That the penal laws, as heretofore uſed, ſhall be reformed, and puniſhments made, in ſome caſes, leſs ſanguinary, and, in general, more proportionate to the crime.

41. That no freeman of this ſtate be taken, or impriſoned, or deſſeized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

42. That the military be ſubordinate to the civil power of the ſtate.

43. That the liberty of the preis be inviolably preſerved.

44. That no part of this conſtitution ſhall be altered without a notice of ninety days, being previouſly given; nor ſhall any part of the ſame be changed without the conſent of a majority of the members of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives.

45. That the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, ſhall not proceed to the election of a governor or lieutenant governor, until there be a majority of both houſes preſent.

In the Council-chamber,
the 19th day of March, 1778.
Aſſented to,

RAWLINS LOWNDES.

THOMAS BEE, Speaker
of the Gen. Aſſembly.

HUGH RUTLEDGE, Speaker
of the Legiſlative Council.

In the General Aſſembly, the 19th day of March, 1778.

Publiſhed by order of the Houſe,

PETER TIMOTHY,
Clerk of Gen. Aſſembly.

Mathematical Queſtion.

How may a meridian line be drawn, on a horizontal plane, from ſolar morning or evening ſhadows, only independent of concentric circles, magnetiſm, hour of day, calculation, or aſtronomy.

The

The Adventures of a Continental Dollar.

(Continued from p. 268.)

CHAP. II.

HERE let me introduce a hellish piece of artifice of my enemies, a truly diabolical scene, and which none but those who really deal with the devil, or are *(ipso facto)* devils themselves, would ever dare, or even think of, and which I must confess hurt me much, that is, by putting me to a vast deal of trouble and expence to furnish myself with new cloathing, but as in the end I surmounted this difficulty, and which proved (contrary to the expectations and wishes of my enemies) of infinite service to me: So the mischief intended me, fell on their own pates, and the pit they had digged for me, they fell into themselves. The affair was this:

There was a couple of worthless rascals (God forgive me, if I am wrong in calling them so) whose names were Howe and Galloway. These fellows procured and introduced another vile scoundrel, of obscure parentage and spurious birth, if it were possible more brazen than themselves, by the name of *Counterfeit Dollar* to personate me, to bastardise me, and come in as true heir of all my estate. They had the assurance to dress him in my cloaths (or others very like mine) and indeed as to his size and features, and in some few other respects, there was a pretty near resemblance (excepting his gallows look) which was as visible, on a close inspection as the mark of Cain.

This slubberdegullion, who always shunned me, and was cautious, like a bat, of appearing abroad in the day-time, often attempted to assassinate me in the dark, and, like the devil (with the assistance of certain commissioners, emphatically called jugglers) could almost transform himself into an angel of light, was continually, with the slyness of the old arch-dragon himself, endeavouring to circumvent me, and, Nicodemus like, by night, would dart almost into every alehouse, a few of whom I sometimes visited, and into every bawdy-house, which (thanks to madam Virtue for it) I never frequented, and pass himself sometimes for me, at other times he would endeavour, with great assiduity, to ruin my character and credit with the ignorant and unwary, insinuating that I was not worth a groat, while the scoundrel knew himself to be worth not a single copper. Thus he went on for some time, unknown to me, with impunity, till my worthy god-fathers (whose eyes were like the eyes of Argus, which Juno transplanted into the peacock's tail, discovered the cheat, and, being confronted with me, poor Counterfeit Dollar was detected, daily put to the torture, and very shortly must suffer the punishment due to such an impious impostor and most attrocious villain; and his abettors Howe and Galloway, with the whole gang of sharpers and juggling commissioners, to their utter confusion and mortification, were obliged precipitately to abscond, and, as I firmly believe, take a final leave

leave of me. Here I congratulate my friends on a good riddance of bad rubbish.

However, to prevent the like infamous practices for the future, my ever watchful guardians convinced me, by the doctrine of the new-birth, that it would add much to my credit, and future happineſs, to be in part born again, and to clothe myſelf anew from head to foot, ſuggeſting withal, that the nearer to perfection I advanced, ſo much the more would be the difficulty to evil-minded perſons to injure, or to perſonate me; they accordingly aſſiſted at the birth, and I was born again, and clothed a-new, not, like Adam, with an apron only, but with a full ſuit, which made a much gayer appearance than the former, the trimmings being in part red.

Thus, you ſee, again, here was matter of triumph, I held my head more erect than formerly, and ſtrutted like a turkey cock, while all my enemies, infinitely below me, waddled out of my way like geeſe, and look'd aſkance at me, like the devil in Milton; and this called to my remembrance, another part of the propheſy of the good old lady reſpecting me.

This was a victory indeed! not Alexander the Great, Julius Cæſar, Charles the twelfth, the king of Pruſſia, or even General Waſhington himſelf, ever gained a victory, which was productive of half the good effects as this of mine, as it was gained over the ſons of Lucifer; and although I am a man of war from my youth, yet I am politively of opinion, that no kind of war is lawful or juſtifiable but a defenſive war, and that mine is of this ſpecies, my moſt implacable enemies themſelves, if they could but for once quit lying, muſt acknowledge.

Having, therefore, as I told you before, gone through all my ſtudies, and was become independent, my venerable god-fathers next care (for I ſtill adviſed with them in all things) was to make theſe ſtudies as beneficial to my country as poſſible, and therefore propoſed, that as I had formerly travelled as a ſcholar for knowledge, I ſhould now take a proper tour of America, as lord of the ſoil, in the character of a travelling gentleman, ſuitable to my birth, obſerving, at the ſame time, it was now become highly expedient for me ſo to do, but not (as they ſhrewdly remarked) as 'ſquire Guinea, 'ſquire Shilling, and the generality of other young Engliſh foplings travel to gain knowledge, and return home greater blockheads than when they firſt ſet out, but to travel with no other view than to communicate knowledge, and ſpread my influence every where; to all which I readily acquieſced.

Accordingly I provided myſelf with an equipage every way ſuitable. I had no carriages of ſtate, no uſeleſs vehicles, no unneceſſary attendants, no valet-de-chambres that did not underſtand a word I ſaid, no retinue, nor unmanly accoutrements. My equipage conſiſted of ſomething more ſubſtantial. I had but two ſervants, the name of the one was *Fortitudo*; and the name of the other *Perſeverando*. With theſe two ſervants, or rather companions, whoſe fidelity I was fully

fully convinced of, and thought myself secure, I prepared to set out.

To the Editor of the United States Magazine.

When I wrote the Retaliation, I had it as much in view to vindicate the ladies, as to censure the gentlemen, and indeed the first will always be a much more pleasing subject than the last for my pen, I am sorry its length prevented its being printed entire, and will be much obliged to you when you can find room, without excluding any thing more deserving of notice, that you would give a place to all that precedes the extract already published.

SYLVIUS.

Sentiments of a Lady on the Defence of the Ladies Head-Dress in the June Magazine.

SAID Clarinda, in a circle where I had the happiness to be present, This gentleman, under pretence of defending, has effectually betrayed the cause he undertook, and has added one more to the list of those who have thought the present method of wearing our hair a subject of sufficient consequence for the display of their wit and ingenuity. For believe me, I am not willing to suppose it proceeds from ill-nature; and yet, methinks, when a lady is possest of sensibility of soul, sweetness of disposition, and gentleness of manners, when improved sense and justice of sentiment flow from her lips in conversation, and the strictest decency and propriety, regulate all her actions (and many such there are among the followers of the present fashion) that gentleman must be capricious indeed, who would make it an objection to her, because she should comb her hair over a cushion four or five inches in height, or who would think it sufficient to tarnish all her good qualities, and cancel her merit even should it be an inch or two higher. If we amuse or please ourselves by it, the subject of our amusement or pleasure is certainly innocent; why then will any of you wish to dash them with the bitterness of sarcasm and satire? I acknowledge where there is not some degree of proportion observed between the height and the magnitude of the head-dress and that of the wearer, it betrays a deficiency of taste; but want of taste, you know, is not an unpardonable crime, else what would become of the greatest part both of your sex and ours, and if touched upon at all, ought rather to be in good-natured and sportive raillery, than in serious censure. Had the author, however, satisfied himself with endeavouring to display the folly of the present mode, had he pointed out the inconveniences resulting from it, had he only laughed at us, as making ourselves ridiculous by adopting it, I should have heard it with no great concern, and wherever I found wit or humour should have been disposed to have joined in the laugh, even though I might perhaps think the wit and humour misapplied. But I must acknowledge it gives me pain to find a gentleman of his abilities, one who sacrifices at the shrine

of the muſes; and in whoſe favour I own myſelf ſtrongly prepoſſeſſed, from the ſpecimen, which in a former number he gave us of his genius for paſtoral poetry *; that he, I ſay, ſhould ſuffer himſelf to be ſo far tranſported with zeal againſt the faſhion of wearing our hair, as upon our conformity thereto to found the cruel charges of our being deſtitute of attachment to our country, inſenſible to its calamities, and devoted to its enemies.

The moſt ſuperficial obſerver of human nature muſt acknowledge that its author in forming the different ſexes, hath impreſſed upon each the deſire of rendering themſelves agreeable to the other, of being approved, admired, and beloved; nor need I conceal from one of your obſervation, that this deſire is generally ſtronger in our ſex than in yours. I will not abſolutely ſay it is naturally ſo; it may be owing to cuſtom, habit, and education.

Attempts to pleaſe in your ſex are authorized, and meet with ſucceſs, which in us are reprobated, and would give diſguſt. We are obliged by cuſtom, that all-powerful arbiter, to wait for your addreſſes. As we are not permitted to advance towards you, we are confined to throw out lures to draw you to us. We may ſometimes be, and no doubt are, as well as yourſelves, miſtaken as to thoſe which would be moſt effectual; but if any of us are more ſollicitous to adorn our bodies than our minds, you ought to make ſome allowance when you conſider how few of you are able to judge of the inſide of our heads, compared to thoſe who can judge of the outſide. And that many of you are capable of admiring fine clothes, and ſplendid ornaments, upon whom a fine underſtanding and a virtuous heart would be entirely loſt.

If, then, all the ornaments of dreſs with which we decorate our perſons, and the variety of faſhions which diſplay themſelves in the whole of our arrangement from our head to our feet, are adopted by us from a motive ſo flattering to your ſex, as that of rendering ourſelves more lovely and attractive in their eyes, it ought at leaſt to intitle us to ſome indulgence from them, even where we moſt manifeſtly err. Believe me there is not a faſhion, perhaps not a folly or foible, we adopt, but we ſhould ſoon lay aſide, could we be convinced it really was diſagreeable in the eyes of your ſex.

Thus, Sir, when we ſee a new faſhion, we inſtantly catch at it, as a new method of being agreeable, and an enlargement of our power to pleaſe; thoſe means which have ſucceeded, or been imagined to have ſucceeded with others, we naturally ſuppoſe will have equal ſucceſs with ourſelves, and we make them our own, without conſidering whether thoſe from whom we borrow them, are our friends or our foes. Look, Sir, at the inhabitants of yon foggy iſland (at the ſame time pointing to a map of Great Britain hanging in the parlour) which, though but a ſpeck in the creation, would fain tyrannize over the world, and bend the

* *The* Invitation, *in the Magazine for May.*

the free-born mind in the galling chains of debaſing ſervitude! Is there a people on the whole ſurface of the globe more proud or more ſelf-conceited? Wrapped up in their own ſelf-aſſumed importance, they affect to look down with contempt on the neighbouring nations! Yet, Sir, all their pride and ſelf conſequence doth not prevent them from being the ſervileſt apes of the faſhions and manners of that gay, ſprightly people, whom from their cradles they profeſs to deſpiſe, and againſt whom their minds are embittered by the animoſities proceeding from a ſtate of almoſt continued hoſtilities. Nay, even the preſent mode of wearing our hair, which is now the ſubject of converſation, is it not alſo of French original, although it may have been tranſplanted into a Britiſh ſoil? Surely then good nature and candour might as eaſily have found in our adopting it, an argument in favour of attachment to the generous and illuſtrious ally of America, as of our love to the cruel and ſavage invader of our country. And ſo far is it from being juſt that our "heads have encreaſed in ſize as greater calamities have deſtroyed the public," that I remember a polite and ingenious foreigner § who has been on the continent almoſt from the beginning of this conteſt, not long ſince declared, on the contrary, that he had particularly attended to this ſubject, and had obſerved the ladies heads to encreaſe with our ſucceſs, and riſe with the genius of America; and that he has frequently amuſed himſelf with calculating to what height they probably will ſoar when Britain ſhall be perfectly humiliated, and the independence of the country eſtabliſhed on a permanent foundation.

§ *C——; D——r.*

On the preſent Money-Dilemma.

"*Nunquam deſperandum de republica.*"

THE learned Mr. Baxter wrote a valuable book entitled an end of doctrinal controverſies, by reconciling explication without much diſputing." It appears to me the ſame might be done in the preſent diſputes about the continental money, committees, ſettling prices, &c.

The nature of money is now well underſtood, as illuſtrated by M. Boizard, profeſſor Hutchinſon, the great Monteſquieu, and others. Though ſome money is ſaid to be real, as gold and ſilver of certain coins really exiſting, as gros, crowns, florins, dollars, guineas, piſtoles, ducats, &c. and ſome imaginary, or money of account, as pounds, livers, marks, purſes, &c. Yet I think it muſt be owned that all money (though real as to its matter) is only ideal or imaginary as to its value, worth, or repreſentation of traffic. It is therefore immaterial whether the money be of gold, ſilver, copper, iron, braſs, tin, lead, ſalt, paper, leather, for all thoſe have been uſed in different countries. Trucking or bartering one goods for another, is the moſt natural trade; but money, whatever is agreed on, is much more commodious and exact. It is therefore an ideal medium of commerce,

merce; the *pretium eminens*, the repreſentation of all goods to be bought and ſold in a country. The merchandiſe alſo in that country repreſents all the money of the ſame country, therefore being equal, that is the whole money; and the whole merchandiſe, to one another, they may be divided and ſubdivided equally into parts of fives, tens, hundreds, thouſands, ten thouſands, millions, &c. &c. theſe ſubdiviſions having the ſame proportion to each other as the whole at firſt. Hence it is plain, that if the half of the merchandiſe were gone, we muſt ſpare half the money, or double the money for every part of it. If the merchandiſe were doubled while the money continues the ſame, then the ſame quantity of money ſhould buy double the ſame quantity of merchandize, as before. Or if the merchandize remain the ſame, but the money in the country is by any ſtrange revolution, ſeven times greater in quantity, it is plain that thus for every article of trade, the buyer muſt pay ſeven times the old price. Hence the Greeks properly called money *nomiſma*, from *nomos* law, i. e. a *common meaſure*, or ſtandard fixt by law, according to which all goods might be eſtimated, neceſſary for commutative juſtice. The Latins called it *pecunia*, from *pecus*, cattle, as their firſt money had the image of a cow upon it, ſhewing that it paſſed current in the room of cattle, their chief wealth, which they uſed to barter before. Monteſquieu obſerves, "That great quantity of gold or ſilver in money gives an allay to their quantity as ſigns, which is chiefly founded on their ſcarcity.

Value, or price of things is not a thing abſolute and certain, but related to the quantity of merchandize, and very mutable. If it be aſked, Can that general rule be right, viz. "*Tanti unum quodque valet quanti vendi poteſt*," That every thing is worth its market price? A. It is perhaps the only rule in common caſes, and certainly right where there is a free and plentiful market, and a ſufficient number of buyers and ſellers. But this rule is not juſt, and cannot apply, in real or ſuppoſed ſcarcity; when ſome affrighted perſon deſpairing of his country, or himſelf, would give almoſt his whole eſtate for a trifle. In theſe caſes monopolizing, foreſtalling, &c. often take place. A vile crime hateful to God and man; againſt this a good ſtatute was made in the reign of James I. to diſſolve all the monopolizer's contracts, and oblige them to pay treble damages, and treble coſts to the informants.

Since money is the meaſure of things, perhaps it were better for all countries in trade to uſe the ſame money; however in the ſame country it ſeems unavoidable to make this common meaſure, viz. Money as determinate and certain as poſſible.

What regulates the market at common times is, that among ſellers there are numbers under as much neceſſity to ſell, as others are to buy. But among ingroſſers, &c. this is not the caſe, therefore they extort the moſt unjuſt and oppreſſive prices at pleaſure. Unhappy was the miſtake of the planters and mechanics indeed, who generally raiſed the prices of the neceſſaries of life, in order to equal the merchants,

who

who monopolizing all trade into a few hands, raised prices according to their avarice! The merchant could not be blamed that he still raised, until his exports might purchase his imports. Heaven as a punishment of our crimes also sent us a scarcity of bread in some degree, which added to the other causes, and made a still greater disproportion between the money and merchandize of this country. In the mean time the Methodists and other enthusiasts, and tories in general, prophesied a dreadful famine just coming on the land (thank God they were false prophets) for the crime of defending our best interests and liberties, though indeed we deserved it, for our ingratitude and heaven-provoking crimes. The army must be supported, grain must be bought up; the commissaries and merchants contended who should bid highest to buy up the necessaries of life; the tories generally hoarded up their crops, which were the best, as they staid at home to save them, while the whigs were in arms defending their country; thus grain, the chief traffic of several states, rose high, and the currency became low, and sunk, it is said, to one twentieth part its usual value.

The quantity of money, every one sees, was unavoidable too; an army and fleet must be raised, fed, cloathed, armed, and all the dreadful apparatus of war must be provided. At first money, and perhaps credit, were wanting. The only plan our venerable Congress could fall on was to borrow from ourselves, to repay it again in time.

They wisely foresaw the difficulties about to arise from the too great quantity of money, and provided against it; but the people did not comply with their salutary provision. The evils hence arising are now severely felt by many: No men who lived on salaries, as many officers civil and military, the clergy, soldiers, &c. can be supported by their old stipends; some widows have suffered; some orphans estates are lost; and men out of business, living on their money are ruined indeed. But what chagrins worst is the blow at public faith, and public credit, and our becoming the derision of our enemies internal and external, who have in the most secret and villainous manner promoted the calamity. And what is worse than all these, the daily, enormous, accumulating debt upon our country. So that if traffic be indeed twenty times the usual price, then this year must be in expence equal to twenty years war. These evils sound great; but in my opinion the want of a standard price; so that no man can either sell or buy with a good conscience, being in perpetual danger of real injustice, either to his neighbour or himself, appears the greatest evil of all After all, it appears to me, that many of these distresses are rather imaginary, like the money that occasions them, than real. What though this year's expence is equal in calculation to twenty years war, at the old price; have we not as much country produce to purchase that money as ever? Indeed all gracious heaven has at least doubled the fruits of the earth, our real wealth; as if he intended to try our gratitude for our plenty, as well as peace, and

our

our deliverances in war; that every induſtrious planter may have as much as he can wiſh? What matter then if our tax be called pounds for ſhillings, when the ſame wheat, corn, &c. in no greater quantity, will pay it? In what then is our country poorer by this expenſive war? But it is a ſcruple with me, whether juſtice does not require that the ſame money or nominal value of things, which contracts the enormous debt, ſhould not remain until it can be paid at the ſame value. And therefore whether this year's debt to the army ſhould not be paid the ſame year, leaſt prices ſhould fall; leaving other debts behind to be paid at leiſure, when prices are reduced accordingly? Since then all the money and all the merchandiſe of our country ſhould exactly ballance each other, and every minute part of one, anſwer to an equal minute part of the other, an exact calculation is all we want; it being no matter, whether any thing be twenty pence or twenty pounds, if the money be in the ſame proportion to the traffic. But without this calculation and proportion, there is no public faith, juſtice, or honeſty at all. Permit me, then, as an impartial ſpectator, who care as little for money as my old ſhoes, to propoſe this eaſy remedy, viz. Let ſome mathematical adepts be called, who are maſters of algebra, fluxions, all geometrical and political calculations (I will mention Dr. Ewing, Profeſſor M'Dowel, and Mr. Rittenhouſe, as the beſt I know of) and let the hon. Congreſs furniſh them with all needful materials, ſuch as the quantity of money current in North-America before the war, the whole in circulation at this time, the exports and imports then and now, the powder and lead blown away, what is on hand, what is taken from the enemy, and what they took from us, &c. &c. Out of an hundred mixt accounts, they will be able to calculate the real *ratio* of money and merchandize now, to money and merchandiſe before the war. Then ſuppoſing the traffic the ſame, and the money be found as ten to one, the Congreſs can ſettle the valuation (every half year as they ſink it) and every one can juſtly and honeſtly buy and ſell at ten prices, and ſo of any other proportion, without any injury to our cauſe or credit, until it gradually ſink to the old ſtandard. Then the preſent town-meetings and committees will be of uſe to ſee that this juſt proportion may not be tranſgreſſed, and diſcover every monopoly, allow merchants according to their riſque, and ſeize any deceitful tory, who may dare to undervalue the money more than its real worth. For had our currency been all gold, the quantity would have produced the ſame effects. However as France beſt deſerves our trade of all nations of the earth, and in juſtice will get the largeſt ſhare, it might be conſidered whether it were not beſt to have one common money with them.

All gold and ſilver mines belong to the whole, and no one ſtate; and therefore Congreſs has the care of them for the good of the whole. Might not then

that

that venerable body open one of them, and set a suitable guard, and coin a sum equal to the expence of the war; for borrowing is not agreeable. This sum might be deposited in bank, much in the same manner as the *banco del giro* at Venice, which seems to be a general and perpetual purse for all merchants and traders, established by a solemn constitutional law of the republic; "That all payments of wholesale merchandize, and bills or letters of exchange, be in bank notes; and that all debtors shall carry their money to the banco, and all creditors receive their payments in banco; so that payments are made by a simple transfer from one to the other, that the parties only change names, without any effective payment being made, &c." However they have since got a small fund for ready money, when in retail foreigners chose to carry off some in specie; or when particular traders choose some stock to negotiate bills of exchange. This liberty of withdrawing money at pleasure in Venice is found to increase the stock. By this bank, without encroaching on the freedom of commerce, and without paying interest, the Venetian state has always five millions of ducats ready in hard money, on any pressing occasion, and secured by the public faith. To this, and more, we hope soon to arrive, and doubt not the remotest Thule, with Fez, Morocco, China and Japan, will be in the circle of our confederacy, friendship, and trade; unless for our sins we are left by heaven to the infatuated rage of internal dissensions.

M. W.

Lewes, Aug. 24, 1779.

To the Editor of the United States Magazine.

Sir,

I AM much pleased with the hint from Pequea of the application of a prophesy in the Apocalypse, and have made an extract of the verses, with some references in the margin to those characters in our time which may be pointed out by them.

I am yours, &c.

NEWMAN,

Bucks County.

Verses from Rev. chap. ix.

2 *And he opened the bottomless pit* (1), *and there arose a smoke out of the pit, as the smoke of a great furnace; and the sun and the air were darkened, by reason of the smoke of the pit.*

3 *And there came out of the smoke locusts* (2) *upon the earth: and unto them was given power, as the scorpions of the earth have power.*

4 *And it was commanded them that they should not hurt the grass of the earth, neither any green thing, neither any tree; but only those men who have not the seal of God in their foreheads.*

4 *And*

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(1) The depths of toryism.

(2) British army; Hessians, Waldeckers, Brunswickers, Anspachers, American refugees, &c.

4 *And to them it was given that they ſhould not kill men, but that they ſhould be tormented* (1) *five months* (2): *and their torment was as the torment of a ſcorpion when he ſtriketh a man.*

5 *And in thoſe days ſhall men ſeek death, and ſhall not find it; and ſhall deſire to die, and death ſhall flee from them* (3).

6 *And the ſhapes of the locuſts were like unto horſes prepared unto battle* (4); *and on their heads were as it were crowns like gold* (5), *and their faces were as the faces of men.*

7 *And they had hair as the hair of women, and their teeth were as the teeth of lions.*

8 *And they had breaſt-plates, as it were breaſt-plates of iron; and the ſound of their wings was as the ſound of chariots of many horſes running to battle.*

9 *And they had tails like unto ſcorpions, and there were ſtings in their tails* (6); *and their power was to hurt men five months.*

10 *And they had a king over them* (7), *which is the angel of the bottomleſs pit, whoſe name is in the Hebrew tongue is Abaddon, but in the Greek tongue hath his name Apollyon* (8.)

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(1) They may plague a while, but they cannot overcome.

(2) In the language of propheſy five years. The war began in April of the year 1775; five years added to this brings it to 1780; which is to be the laſt year that we ſhall receive much damage from them.

(3) The miſerable ſtate of the refugees in New-York.

(4) The Britiſh cavalry.

(5) The Heſſian braſs caps.

(6) Reproachful language of rebels, yankees, &c.

(7) George III.

(8) From the Greek word *Apolluni*, which ſignifies *to deſtroy*, and is deſcriptive of the nature of this prince.

POETICAL ESSAYS,

For SEPTEMBER 1779.

The CORNWALLIAD.

CANTO III.

THE ſouth-way ſun had night's horizon croſt,
And ſcatter'd rays upon the ſilver-froſt;
When o'er the heights Cornwallis fierce came on,
From his deep covert to explore the town.
Mean time in Brunſwick many an aching breaſt,
And viſage lenghtened to an ell at leaſt;

For

For though they ſaw no hunting-ſhirts appear,
And all wore red coats both in front and rear;
Yet, ah! ſaid they, ſly Waſhington in vain
Would circumvent us with his craft again.
We cannot help ourſelves, but yet we know,
This is, alas! the late victorious foe.
Theſe are our comrades coats, we freely own;
But not our comrades which they are upon.
Ah! no; for butchered by the rebel band,
They lie unburied on the ſmoking ſtrand.
Stript of their clothes they lie beneath the air;
And now their red-coats theſe battalions wear.
What can we do? For certainly 'tis vain,
To form for battle on the adjacent plain.
Such are their numbers and collected might
As widely ſcatters the leaſt thought of fight.
Speeches like theſe ran through the multitude,
Averſe in heart to thought of ſhedding blood;
When now Dalhoney of the crooked eye,
Like demagogue in ſome democracy,
Harangues their fears: My gallant countrymen
Beyond a doubt our noble chief is ſlain,
And theſe rude rebels have unclothed the dead,
And to deceive us, put themſelves in red.
What then remains but that we court their grace,
And on our conduct put the faireſt face;
Surrender willingly without a ſhot,
Before we warm their blood, and make them hot;
So that good quarters we may haply get,
And, when the wars are o'er, ſee Scotland yet.
His wholeſome words in every breaſt ſink down,
And ſtraight they move in order from the town,
With firelocks clubed, to give them freely up
To thoſe encamped upon the mountain top.
Meantime Cornwallis had their motions ſpy'd,
With graſs-green ſpectacles, through which he eyed
Their firſt advance ſo orderly, and how
They ſcal'd the hill, and o'er its rocky brow
With ruſh impetuous, and full ſpeed amain,
Pour'd forth their ſquadrons to the embattled plain.
The noble chief hard ſtruggling with his care,
Call'd from his face as much blood as't could ſpare.
To reinforce the ſkirmiſh of his heart;
Nothing in war avails ſo much as art.
Brave lads, ſaid he, attend to what I ſay,
This hour is big with an important day;
You ſee the foe hath occupied the height,
And if we gain the town, we firſt muſt fight.

Perhaps ſome one may urge a ſwift retreat,
As if 'twere better than a ſore defeat.
I own it, Sirs; but in that town below,
Are all our ſtores and magazines you know,
Which if we looſe, we are as ſurely kill'd
By famine here, as on the embattled field.
No other hope can our ſad ſtation give,
Famine or war is the alternative.
Thus ſpoke the chief, and gave the ſignal word
Of the fierce onſet, which by few was heard:
For as that morning he had caught a cough,
His voice was ſcarcely clear and loud enough.
But ſoon the word his aid de camps convey
To either wing, and bade them wheel that way.
The center next ſteps out upon the ſoil,
A goodly corpſe enur'd to much hard toil,
And look'd full well to have much hardſhip braved,
Save that their beards had not been lately ſhaved.
Now in long columns they are moving on,
And with each column there is placed a gun,
When thus the chief: Brave veterans keep your fire,
In full reſerve till we have marched nigher,
But halt one moment till I ſhall apply
My graſs green ſpectacles to either eye.
The hero look'd, and thought he ſaw a row
Of cannon placed upon the bending brow.
His fears deceived him, for they were the crowns
Of ſome poor Scotſmen on the diſtant downs,
Juſt half inclined upon their hams to pray,
And aſk forgiveneſs of their ſins that day;
For in each army every look was ſour,
And many prayed, who never prayed before.
Ah! ſaid the hero, in his labouring thought,
Where mighty fears and apprehenſions wrought;
I ſee the foe---nor can it be denyed
With much artillery hath himſelf ſupplyed,
And heavy metal, if I gueſs aright,
Gives him advantage in the approaching fight.
Again his ſpectacles, the chief apply'd
To either eye, and through the glaſſes ſpy'd,
Saw, as he thought, ſome wheeling to the right
In furious onſet to begin the fight,
And with light infantry in many a rank,
To pierce with columns his unguarded flank.
Again his glaſs falſe images conveys
Or care confuſes its imperfect rays;
For what he ſaw was but five Scottiſh ſwains,
Who ſtep'd aſide upon the bending plains,
In ſocial mood, and great good nature, there
To eaſe themſelves of ſomething elſe than care.

Ah! that manœuvre, ſaid the chief, is good,
And bodes our flank no ſmall expence of blood.
But it behoves us to wheel inward ſwift,
Since we, ſo haply, have perceived their drift.
Now double up your files, and face about,
Or, on that flank, caſt up a ſmall redoubt.
Perhaps, 'twere beſt, as we can ſcarce tell where
They may attack, to form a hollow ſquare.
Mean time deep wond[illegible]eld the oppos'd brigade
In woful panic, thoug[illegible]eir arms were laid
In full ſurrender on the ice-bound ſoil,
Without deceptio[illegible] or the ſhape of guile.
They could not tell why the embodied force,
Of this their foe kept not its onward courſe,
But ſtill manœuv'ring from the front and rear,
Came not one foot, nay ſcarce an inch more near.
At length that noble chief whoſe outward ſight,
Was recompenſed with intellectual light,
Put back the cap that had obſcured his eye,
And mix'd theſe words with many a heavy ſigh:
It ſeems to me, nay I diſpute it not,
That theſe lay for us ſome infernal plot,
To hang us up, or in their vengeful ire,
To ſkin alive, or burn our limbs with fire;
For they have heard, that on St. Lawrence tide,
Some of their brethren were by indians fry'd.
This they reſent, and while the chieftains ſit
In cloſe court-martial, and exhauſt their wit,
The martial ſoldiers, in manœuvres, ſwarm
To ſtir their joints, and keep their members warm;
Thus they conſult, and hatch dire ways of fate,
That on our corps they may retaliate.
But as was hinted in a late diſcourſe,
No way is left to bend or break the force
Of their ſtrong paſſions, but in humble guiſe
To court the grace and favour of their eyes.
'Tis then my judgment that we ſwift move on,
And toſs our caps, and cry out Waſhington.
Thus may we ſoothe the anger of their breaſt,
And put their paſſions and fierce rage to reſt.
To him a Scot in pleaſant Paiſley bred,
Macfee his name, thus oped his mouth and ſaid;
I give my vote---But firſt I would ſuggeſt
A paſſing thought, that it perhaps were beſt,
That Orn Macorn who has the ſecond ſight,
And far excels in ſupernatural light,
Should ſcan their ranks, and each dark viſage there,
Whether for mercy or for wrath they are.

Macorn

Macorn comes forth---A ſwain he was whoſe eye
Could through the diſtant and the future ſpy;
Could ſee a burial paſs along the way,
And candles burning in the face of day;
Could ſee the ſmoke of many a neighbouring town,
And armies warring on the diſtant down.
Such things as theſe he could obſerve before
They came to paſs, an hundred years or more.
I ſee, ſaid he, old Putnam's fiery eye,
And Stirling there, and Waſhington juſt by;
I ſee a coffin paſs along the way,
Sure argument that ſome ſhall die this day:
So that our life's at ſtake unleſs we go
And calm with prayer the anger of the foe.
Ah! ſaid a chief; but let that noble Scot,
The brave Macma who has the proof of ſhot,
Paſs on before, that if the foe ſhould fire,
Our troops may halt, and not approach them nigher,
For he mean time unhurt ſhall feel the ball,
And carry up the flag of truce for all.
Nay, ſaid Macma, I had the proof of ſhot
On Scotland hills, but here I have it not.
The ſpel is broke ſoon as we paſs the ſea,
And all have here the proof as much as me;
It then remains that for himſelf each one
Toſs up his cap, and cry out Waſhington.
Thus may we hope to calm their anger down,
And bring them here in mercy to the town,
All are agreed, and give themſelves amain,
With ſpeed acroſs the intervening plain.
Ah! ſaid Cornwallis, theſe are deadly foes,
And put the circles on his bending noſe.
See with what ſpeed they gather on the ſoil,
And kindle rage as mighty flames do oil;
And what is worſe, I ſee them dreſt in red,
So that, in Brunſwick, all our friends are dead,
Theſe have uncaſed their carcaſes, and wear
The coats of Britons naked left and bare.
Unmerciful! to cut the harmleſs throats
Of fifteen hundred or two thouſand Scots.
They ſhout for battle, Congreſs is the word,
And Waſhington through every rank is heard.
See how their bombs and hand-grenades ariſe,
Flame in the air, and gather on the ſkies.
For ſo the hero had conceived, when high
He ſaw their hats and caps above them fly.
But all concern deep ſmothering in his breaſt,
He cheared his army, and their ranks addreſt:

My

My gallant veterans of diſtinguiſhed worth,
This awful day calls all your mettle forth;
Shrink not for fear, but give your reaſon ſcope,
For in the worſt of cales there is hope.
Should it be ſo that with their numbers vaſt,
They overpower us, we can yield at laſt;
Some fair conditions ſtipulate with them,
And ſave our lives at an expence of fame.
Prepare yourſelves, nor let them come much nigher,
But wave your matches tipt with liquid fire.
Now mighty deeds with which all earth had rung,
And high-winged bards in future times had ſung,
Had on theſe plains been then atchiev'd had not
Cornwallis taken a Kilmarnock Scot,
Who on the left had wandered from his mates.
As he that brought him to the chief relates.
All flock around the priſoner and demand
What were the numbers of the rebel band,
What their artillery, and which cannon was
Field piece of iron, and field piece of braſs?
Who in deſcription can the wonder touch,
When now the priſoner op'd his mouth in Scotch?
Na: faith, ſaid he, there's neither ſword nor gun,
Belonging there to General Waſhington,
Nor yet artillery either great or ſmall,
Nor pointed bayonet is with us at all:
We are the remnant of the Scots brigade,
That lodged at Brunſwick or from Princeton fled.
Rehearſe, O muſe! for how ſhall I explain,
The joy that ruſhed upon the warrior train.
Had I a mouth as friar Bacon's was,
Scooped hollow out in a round bomb of braſs;
Ten iron throats, and juſt ten thouſand tongues,
Loud as ſtreet-watchmen with ben-leather lungs;
I could not number, or in words explain
The many mouths that gaped upon the plain.
No; I myſelf could not one hundredth ſtare
Of each long viſage through the camp declare.
Yet might I call the muſe, the queen of rhime,
To ſet them forth, but that I have not time,
And therefore this and other things ſhall leave
To each man's thought to gueſs at and conceive.
For now Cornwallis led, in many a file,
His Caledonians o'er the watry ſoil.
Their form was goodly as they wheel'd a-down
The bending heights to Brunſwick's diſtant town;
But here and there you might have ſeen to gape
An honeſt Scotſman, looking for his cap.

Soon

Soon in their barracks were the warriors hous'd,
Where they all day, in jovial mood carous'd,
Glad to have 'ſcaped from ſuch dire tides of woe,
As o'er their minds did that ſad morning flow.
On a fair bench exalted ſat the chief,
And with much grog waſhed down departing grief.
Around him lay ſome of the Scots brigade,
Who had in Brunſwick, to defend it, ſtayed.
Their ears were curious to receive the tale,
Of all thoſe things which his ſad march befell,
Of which they had heard at different times a ſketch,
But never yet in one continued ſpeech.
They pray him therefore to rehearſe ot once
The whole adventure, from his firſt advance
Till from the ſtream of diſtant Delaware
He turned about, and homewards brought the war.
What hills he ſaw, and what rough ways he trod,
The ambuſcades and dangers of the road.

The End of the Third Canto.

The unhappy Conſequences of a precipitate Duel.

An Elegy to a Friend.

LET not intruſive friendſhip wiſh to know,
The ſource from whence theſe ceaſeleſs ſorrows riſe;
Why heaves my boſom with the throbs of woe?
Or why for ever tears bedew my eyes?

Alas! thy friendſhip here can nought avail,
To huſh, with ſoothing art, my ſoul to peace;
Of my misfortunes ſuch the dreadful tale!
That only with my life my woes can ceaſe.

Conſcience! for ever muſt I feel thy power?
Why doſt thou ſtill the murderous deed recall?
Why paint each image of the gloomy hour,
When by theſe hands I ſaw my Leſly fall?

Our youthful hearts the tyes of friendſhip knew,
Congenial tempers did our minds engage,
After, more bright the generous paſſion grew,
As wax'd our knowledge and increas'd our age.

Yet firmer that this friendſhip might be ty'd,
Each had a ſiſter whom the other lov'd:
Nor long we courted, nor in vain we ſighed,
For each the brother of her friend approv'd.

Now, who more happy, or than us elate?
Who for much greater bleſs could e're preſume?

Alas!

Alas! one haſty act revers'd our fate,
And 'ſpouſal joy was changed to funeral gloom.

One night our young companions claim'd as due,
To paſs in mirth ere yet the knot was ty'd:
One night to bid the ſingle ſtate adieu,
Ere yet we called each happy ſiſter bride.

Dreadful to me the memory of that night,
Hence the dire ſource, from whence my ſorrows flow;
Since then, my boſom never felt delight,
Since then, I live a monument of woe.

Why ſhould I long your friendly ear detain?
A trifling cavil caus'd the unhappy ſtrife:
When jealous honour ſuffer'd ſuch a ſtain,
As aſk'd to waſh it clean, the blood of life.

The following morn to end that ſtrife was choſe;
What intermediate pangs my ſoul oppreſs'd!
In vain did pride and paſſion interpoſe,
For ling'ring friendſhip ſtruggled in my breaſt.

Yet, to the appointment true, I fought the place,
With ſimilar thoughts the unhappy Leſly came:
Grief and concern was painted in each face,
Yet friendſhip yielded to miſguided fame.

Thrice we would fire, but ſtill in vain eſſay'd,
'Till rous'd, "They fear," we heard our ſeconds ſay;
Precipitant from pride our hands obey'd,
O cruel hands which could that pride obey!

Ah! how ſhall words the racking ſequel tell,
How died a miſtreſs, how a ſiſter rav'd;
When by my crime a huſband, brother fell,
While me curſt fate, to greater mis'ries ſav'd.

O from the book of life for ever tear,
The page which doth the ruthleſs deed contain;
Recording angel, as thou writeſt it there,
Blot it with tears in pity of my pain.

Ah! no; for ever ſtands th' accuſing page,
The eternal witneſs of my dreadful crimes;
While the dire tale of my miſguided rage,
Shall prove a beacon to ſucceeding times.

From theſe blood-ſpotted hands doſt thou not dread,
A ſimilar fortune ſhould await on you?
Then fly the wretch, whom, though together bred,
The friend of youth, the promis'd brother ſlew:

What ſhrieks of woe ſtill vibrate in my ear?
Whoſe voice is that which ſtill repeats the tale?

Brackenridge, Hugh Henry. The United States magazine. Printed and sold by F. Bailey, 1779. Sabin Americana: History of the Americas, 1500-1926, link.gale.com/apps/doc/CY0102715935/SABN?u=ucriverside&sid=bookmark-SABN&pg=48. Accessed 28 Aug. 2023.

Alas! my ſiſter's ravings ſtill I hear,
Her mournful accents load each paſſing gale.
Nor think that ſuperſtition doth infeſt
The ſad receſſes of a broken heart,
Where never in my happier days, a gueſt,
The vengeful fiend could claim the ſmalleſt part.
And yet when day's laſt ling'ring light is fled,
And nature ſeeks its wonted reſt in vain;
The murder'd Leſly haunts my thorny bed,
With lovely Leonora in his train.
Why mournful viſions thus before my eyes,
Nightly do ſtill your much lov'd forms appear.
Needs there ought elſe to ſwell my riſing ſighs,
Can faſter flow the ſad repentant tear?
For gay in ſprightly youth's delightful bloom,
When theſe curſt hands the friend, the brother ſlew;
Nor cank'ring griefs that withering youth conſume,
And long, Oh long, I've bid all joy adieu!
Then, Oh! if ever by diſaſtrous fate,
Such dreadful difference ſhould on you attend,
To the mad world my hapleſs tale relate,
It may forgive, and you not ſlay your friend.

Pſal. cxxxvii. *Imitated.*

By PHILIP FRENEAU §.

BY Babel's ſtreams we ſat and wept,
When Sion bade our ſorrows flow,
Our harps on lofty willows ſlept,
That nigh the limpid waters grow.
The willows high, the waters clear,
Behold our toils and ſorrows there.
The cruel foe that captive led
Our nation from their native ſoil,
The tyrant foe by whom we bled,
Requir'd a ſong as well as toil.
Come with a ſong your ſorrows cheer,
A ſong that Sion loves to hear.
How ſhall we, cruel tyrant, raiſe,
A ſong on ſuch a diſtant ſhore?
If I forget my Zion's praiſe,
May my right hand be doom'd no more
To ſtrike the ſilver-ſounding ſtring,
And thence the ſlumb'ring muſic bring.

My

§ *A young Gentleman to whom in the courſe of this Work, we are greatly indebted.*

If I forget that happy home,
My perjur'd tongue forbear to move,
My eyes go out in endleſs gloom,
My joy, my rapture, and my love.
No rival grief my mind can ſhare,
For thou ſhalt reign unrivalled there.

Remember, Lord, that hated for:,
When conquer'd Sion droop'd her head,
Who laughing at our deepeſt woe,
Thus to our tears and ſorrows ſaid,
From its proud height debaſe her wall,
Deſtroy her tow'rs, and ruin all.

Thou Babel's offspring, hated race,
May ſome avenging monſter ſeize,
And daſh thy venom in thy face,
For crimes and cruelties like theſe,
And proof to pity's melting tear,
With infant blood your walls beſmear.

Monmouth, September 10, 1779.

Epigram refering to a former §.

CLARA has ſenſe pellucid as the rill,
Good nature, pleaſant, mild, and affable.
Her wit expreſs'd with every charm like theſe,
Why did I think it ever ſhould not pleaſe?

§ *On the ſevere raillery of a young Lady.*

Remarks on the Magazine for Auguſt, in a converſation of Ladies, &c.

By a Correſpondent.

CONFINED to bed with ſickneſs and pain, I had the honour of a viſit one evening by a number of the whig ladies of this town *, who, it is well known here, are as much addicted to reading, and as much to reaſoning too, with greater vivacity, but with ſhorter tranſitions, than the gentlemen. After the uſual formalities and interrogatories of friendſhip, their converſation turned on the United States Magazine for Auguſt, which they had juſt read, and which in general had given them great pleaſure. They dwelt long on the beauties of ——, which they read over again in company, often making ſtops, and remarks on almoſt every brilliant, and every pathetic ſentence, every poetic flight of lively imagination, and muſical period, where they never failed to give new praiſes to the author; only lamenting that the greatneſs of the ſubject could not permit a more minute enquiry into ſome moving particulars, which they related in a very feeling manner. They next proceeded to remark on the *Hint to the Publiſher* reſpecting the brave

* *In a neighbouring State.*

brave Captain Anderſon, and greatly wiſhed ſome able poet to deſcribe the horrible ſcene, each adding ſome remarkable circumſtance, as the exploſion ſetting Capt. Hammond and his crew for once to their prayers, breaking their cabin windows, breaking all their windows in the lighthouſe, the earthquake ſhaking all the houſes in Somerſet and Vienna, perhaps 60 and 80 miles off. Some thought it cruel in Capt. Hammond to fire the laſt broadſide, when they were nearly in his power. Others however owned Capt. Hammond the moſt humane and generous enemy ever on our coaſt; that he was a gentleman, and diſdained the low and cruel barbarities of the other Engliſh, &c.

A chair or two rattling by, and ſome chit-chat about theſe having paſſed as uſual, the Magazine was reſumed; when one of the ladies became very warm and ſevere againſt the fragment on the *Cauſe of Bluſhing*, (p. 342.) The paſſage was produced, and keenly animadverted on. They eſteemed it a general and unprovoked ſlander of the whole ſex. Is bluſhing then always a crime? Does it only proceed from vanity? We were always taught that bluſhing and modeſty were akin, that bluſhing is the face of virtue. I then interpoſed modeſtly in favour of the author, and alledged from my experience, I was moſt oppreſt with baſhfulneſs where I was known, and where I knew people expected more of me than they would find, and that this was like vanity. The lady replied, Even that is not properly vanity, but a modeſt conſciouſneſs of imperfection. But why does the writer in the Magazine call it, "A light airy vaporous affection of the mind, vanity, &c. Young women, who believe they are thought handſome, are moſt ſubject to it." What vile affront to, at leaſt, one half of the human race? If bluſhing is a crime, why are the men ſo fond of it, and always celebrating it in their ſongs, &c. Do not very young maidens bluſh moſt, who neither know nor care whether they are handſome or not? She deſired me to read the beautiful deſcription of bluſhing in Mr. Fordyce's ſermons; but it was not in my library.

Bluſhing therefore is, as all generations have allowed, a virtue or guard of virtue, a modeſty and humility of ſoul, that fears the appearance of evil, occaſioned, I added, from a conſent or ſympathy of nerves. The fame fifth pair extending branches to the eye, ear, lips, cheeks, palate, tongue, and noſe. Hence the very fear of evil, or ſhame, forces the blood into the face, &c.

Another interruption happened by ſome children at play meeting with ſome cuſtomary miſchances. Mean time I was accomodated with doſes and drinks, &c. But after a while the Magazine was picked up, and another fragment read, (p. 352.) *Thoughts on Quotations*, &c. At the third paragraph a ſtop was made; a-l aſſerted, this is new doctrine indeed. One declared ſhe always liked the quotations beſt, as being ſome very fine thought or ſublime paſſage, the beſt of the whole; it kept up her attention, and made the deepeſt impreſſion on her memory. She would commonly retain the quotation, though

ſhe

ſhe forgot all before and after it. What does the man mean ſays another, "The people of America are not fond of quotations." He that can aſſert this may aſſert any thing. But, ſays a third, in p. 353 He becomes quite ungenteel. Men who uſe quotations he ſpeaks of as "men of no reflection, and of no judgment of their own, as thoſe of the weakeſt parts, &c." This is inſufferable! We were always taught that the Guardians, Tatlers, and Spectators in Engliſh, and Rollin's Belles Lettres in French, were ſtandards of ſtyle and polite learning, and theſe do very much abound in quotations. And their quotations we will always remember when the diſſertations are loſt. They appealed to me, if quotations always prove an author a blockhead. I anſwered, that the moſt uſeful books in all languages, in all arts and ſciences, in philoſophy, hiſtory, law, phyſic, and divinity, and even the ſacred oracles of the New Teſtament itſelf, are all full of quotations. I added, that the learned were ſo determined in this point, that they made teſtimony or quotations, one of the parts of every ſchool-boy's theme, or rhetorician's oration, &c.

By this time we were interrupted by ſetting the coffee-table. Then one of the ladies read the reſt of that fragment, "We are a plain people, &c." ſaid ſhe, it is true, but we do not therefore deſire to lay aſide learning and books. They are at preſent dear, and no wonder, as we uſed to have them from the ladies barbarians of England; but we can make paper, we can get printers, and we hope to ſee as neat volumes done here, and Bibles too, as thoſe of the Univerſity printers of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh or Glaſgow. We are a plain people, but we do not deſire to degenerate into the darkneſs of Gothic barbarity. We hope yet to ſee colleges and academies flouriſh, and learning and every ſcience riſe to perfection here.

Another lady replied, but what do you ſay to his excepted caſe, he allows points of law are determined by caſes and authorities, *i. e.* quotations? It is well he allows even this, ſaid an elderly matron, for what would lawyers have to ſay, without their quotations from the books of their reports? I anſwered, Madam, the moſt celebrated orators of the Grecian ſtates, and the Roman republic, reaſoned from their own laws, the laws of other nations, the laws of nature, and quoted all the ſublime ſparkling beauties of the moraliſts, philoſophers, poets, and hiſtorians, in favour of virtue, and in diſpraiſe of the hateful monſter vice. If our courts were ſo entertaining, ſaid a pious lady, it would be worth our while to go to hear the lawyers plead. Their diſcourſes would be almoſt like ſome ſermons, ſhewing the beauties of virtue, peace, and liberty, &c. Then a lawyer, inſtructed in a various reading, would be no longer conſidered as a quirk maker, but the moſt uſeful member of ſociety. Thus ſaid I, the law quotations would greatly improve the world, by all the collected beauties of all ages, laws, ſcience, and philoſophy, of Chaldea, Babylon, Greece, Rome, England, France, and America.

"This

"To the press and pen we mortals owe
All we believe, and almost all we know."

Here several ladies at once exclaimed against gentlemen of the law for undertaking to defend dirty causes, even the most vicious and injurious to their country. One of them recollected judge Hale's father, who quited the practice of the law, giving this reason, "Because the usual pleadings were as warm in defending what is false, as what is true, to the perverting of justice, &c." I subjoined, that even Pagan lawyers condemned promiscuous pleading: Thus Pericles, a very celebrated orator at Athens, when requested to plead an ill cause for his friend, nobly replied, "I am your friend, but not beyond the altar," i. e. He could not go with them beyond the line of virtue or religion. I recollect another instance at Rome of an honest lawyer, who died a martyr to this truth. The emperor Caracalla had put his brother Geta to death, and requested the famous orator Papinian to plead his cause. But the lawyer, gloriously virtuous, replied, "it is easier to commit the fratricide than defend it. You may dispatch me, as you have done your brother, but it is not in your great power to make me plead such a cause as yours." Thus the nobly virtuous orator submitted to death rather than debauch his conscience.

Other interruptions, and other remarks were made. I only mention one more; they wished the author of the *House of Night* would go on and employ his poetic and descriptive vein, in like manner, on the *prison-ship* at New-York.

Corpore Ægrotus.

We have taken the freedom to omit some things in the above remarks, as they seem to have been mentioned from a mistake of the case, in supposing the juries have to do with points of law, which alone lie before the judges. The province of the jury is fact, not law.

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whether it may not be very well to do with them as is proposed to do, that is, to gather them all together, and to drive them to New-York, like a flock of wild geese; or to put them into a prison-ship in the river, and to set fire to it, and to burn them up at once.

There are a number of good people who are engaged in this matter, and having instituted the law martial, they will proceed to try delinquents by the steady process of their courts. No one here will escape by favour or affection, or by the subtilty and chicanery of the greedy ravens of the law. Those will be first tried against whom there are already some depositions and who have been noted as obnoxious. Let Mrs. —— and others who were held up at the town-meeting take care of themselves.

Note to our Correspondent M. W.

We have received a very modest apology from this gentleman for the length of his pieces; but we have to say, that though rather long for a publication of this kind, yet the variety and excellence of them has made it eligible for us to insert them.

For the Monthly Intelligence, we must refer to our next.

THE

United States Magazine,

REPOSITORY

OF

History, Politics, and Literature.

FOR OCTOBER, 1779.

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PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by FRANCIS BAILEY, in Market-Street.

A Circular Letter from the Congreſs of the United States of America to their Conſtituents.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

IN governments, raiſed on the generous principles of equal liberty, where the rulers of the ſtate are the ſervants of the people, and not the maſters of theſe from whom they derive authority, it is their duty to inform their fellow-citizens of the ſtate of their affairs, and by evincing the propriety of public meaſures, lead them to unite the influence of inclination to the force of legal obligation in rendering them ſucceſsful. This duty ceaſes not, even in times of the moſt perfect peace, order and tranquility, when the ſafety of the common-wealth is neither endangered by force or ſeduction from abroad, or by faction, treachery, or miſguided ambition from within. At this ſeaſon, therefore, we find ourſelves in a particular manner impreſſed with a ſenſe of it, and can no longer forbear calling your attention to a ſubject much miſrepreſented, and reſpecting which dangerous as well as erroneous opinions have been held and propogated; we mean your finances.

The ungrateful deſpotiſm and inordinate luſt of domination which marked the unnatural deſigns of the Britiſh king and his venal parliament to enſlave the people of America, reduced you to the neceſſity of either aſſerting your rights by arms, or inglorioufly paſſing under the yoke. You nobly preferred war. Armies were then to be raiſed, paid and ſupplied: Money became neceſſary for theſe purpoſes. Of your own there was but little; and of no nation in the world could you then borrow. The little that was ſpread among you could be collected only by taxes, and to this end regular governments were eſſential; of theſe you were alſo deſtitute. So circumſtanced, you had no other reſource but the natural value and wealth of your fertile country. Bills were iſſued on the credit of this bank, and your faith pledged for their redemption. After a conſiderable number of theſe had circulated, loans were ſolicited, and offices for the purpoſe eſtabliſhed. Thus a national debt was unavoidably created, and the amount of it as follows:

Bills emitted and circulating, 159,948,880 dollars.

Monies borrowed before the 1ſt of March 1778, the intereſt of which is payable in France, 7,545,169 dollars, 67-90ths of a dollar.

Monies borrowed ſince the 1ſt of March 1778, the intereſt of which is payable here, 26,188,909 dollars.

Money due abroad, not exactly known, the ballances not having been tranſmitted, ſuppoſed to be about 4,000,000 of dollars.

For your farther ſatisfaction we ſhall order a particular account of the ſeveral emiſſions, with the times limited for their redemption, and alſo of the ſeveral loans, the intereſt allowed on each, and the terms aſſigned for their payment, to be prepared and publiſhed.

The taxes have as yet brought into the treaſury no more than

3,027,560

3,027,560, so that all the monies supplied to Congress by the people of America, amount to no more than 36,761,665 dollars, and 67-90ths, that being the sum of loans and taxes received. Judge then of the necessity of emissions, and learn from whom and from whence that necessity arose.

We are also to inform you, that on the first day of September instant we resolved, "That we would on no account whatever emit more bills of credit than to make the whole amount of such bills 200,000,000 dollars, and as the sum emitted and in circulation amounted to 159,948,880 dollars, and the sum of 40,051,120 dollars remained to compleat the 200,000,000 above mentioned, we on the third day of September instant farther resolved, that we would emit such part only of the said sum of 40,051,120 dollars as should be absolutely necessary for public exigencies before adequate supplies could otherwise be obtained, relying for such supplies on the exertions of the several states."

Exclusive of the great and ordinary expences incident to the war, the depreciation of the currency has so swelled the prices of every necessary article, and of consequence made such additions to the usual amount of expenditures, that very considerable supplies must be immediately provided by loans and taxes; and we unanimously declare it to be essential to the welfare of these states, that the taxes already called for be paid into the continental treasury by the time recommended for that purpose. It is also highly proper that you should extend your views beyond that period, and prepare in season as well for bringing your respective quotas of troops into the field early next campaign, as for providing the supplies necessary in the course of it. We shall take care to apprize you from time to time of the state of the treasury, and to recommend the proper measures for supplying it. To keep your battalions full, to encourage loans, and to assess your taxes with prudence, collect them with firmness, and pay them with punctuality, is all that will be requisite on your part. Further ways and means of providing for the public exigencies are now under consideration, and will be soon laid before you.

Having thus given you a short and plain state of your debt, and pointed out the necessity of punctuality in furnishing the supplies already required, we shall proceed to make a few remarks on the depreciation of the currency, to which we entreat your attention.

The depreciation of bills of credit is always either natural or artificial, or both. The latter is our case. The moment the sum in circulation exceeded what was necessary as a medium in commerce, it began and continued to depreciate in proportion as the amount of the surplus encreased; and that proportion would hold good until the sum emitted should become so great as nearly to equal the value of the capital or stock, on the credit of which the bills were issued. Supposing, therefore,

that

that 30,000,000 was neceſſary for a circulating medium, and that 160,000,000 had iſſued, the natural depreciation is but little more than as five to one: But the actual depreciation exceeds that proportion, and that exceſs is artificial. The natural depreciation is to be removed only by leſſening the quantity of money in circulation. It will regain its primitive value whenever it ſhall be reduced to the ſum neceſſary for a medium of commerce. This is only to be effected by loans and taxes.

The artificial depreciation is a more ſerious ſubject, and merits minute inveſtigation. A diſtruſt (however occaſioned) entertained by the maſs of the people either in the *ability* or *inclination* of the United States to redeem their bills is the cauſe of it. Let us enquire, how far reaſon will juſtify a diſtruſt in the *ability* of the United States.

The ability of the United States muſt depend on two things; firſt, the ſucceſs of the preſent revolution; and, ſecondly, on the ſufficiency of the natural wealth, value, and reſources of the country.

That the time has been when honeſt men might, without being chargeable with timidity, have doubted the ſucceſs of the preſent revolution, we admit; but that period is paſſed. The independance of America is now as fixed as fate, and the petulant efforts of Britain to break it down are as vain and fruitleſs as the raging of the waves which beat againſt their cliffs. Let thoſe who are ſtill afflicted with theſe doubts conſider the character and condition of our enemies. Let them remember that we are contending againſt a kingdom crumbling into pieces; a nation without public virtue; and a people ſold to and betrayed by their own repreſentatives; againſt a prince governed by his paſſions, and a miniſtry without confidence or wiſdom; againſt armies half paid, and generals half truſted; againſt a government equal only to plans of plunder, conflagration and murder----a government, by the moſt impious violations of the rights of religion, juſtice, humanity and mankind, courting the vengeance of heaven, and revolting from the protection of providence. Againſt the fury of theſe enemies you made ſucceſsful reſiſtance when ſingle, alone, and friendleſs, in the days of weakneſs and infancy, before your hands had been taught to war, or your fingers to fight. And can there be any reaſon to apprehend that the Divine diſpoſer of human events, after having ſeparated us from the houſe of bondage, and led us ſafe thro' a ſea of blood towards the land of liberty and promiſe, will leave the work of our political redemption unfiniſhed, and either permit us to periſh in a wilderneſs of difficulties, or ſuffer us to be carried back in chains to that country of oppreſſion, from whoſe tyranny he hath mercifully delivered us with a ſtretched out arm?

In cloſe alliance with one of the moſt powerful nations in Europe, which has generouſly made our cauſe her own, in amity with many others, and enjoying the good-will of all, what danger have we to fear from Britain? Inſtead of

(*Turn to page* 436.)

THE

THE

United States Magazine,

FOR OCTOBER, 1779.

Some remarks on the nature, cauſes, *dangerous* Errors, *and infectious* ſpread *of the preſent religious* Enthuſiaſm *in America.*

" *Mundus ſeneſcens patitur phan-*
" *taſias.*" Gerſon.

i. e. *The old age of the world is afflicted with enthuſiaſm.*

DEISM, Libertiniſm, and Irreligion, have ſo long prevailed among all the faſhionable people in Europe and America, that few ſuſpected the danger of a contrary extreme. Yet the contrary extreme of wild enthuſiaſm is now rapidly ſpreading through the United States, not only to the endangering of our *political liberty* §, but alſo of all true religion, which is juſt middle line between both extremes. This line has not yet been ſo well aſcertained by philoſophers and divines as it ought to have been. I can here only throw out ſome hints, which others may more happily purſue. One thing here is certain, that true Chriſtianity can bear the teſt of juſt reaſoning, founded on the demonſtrated ſacred oracles, and fears no enemies but the ſtupid and unthinking, viz. The irrational libertine, and blind enthuſiaſt. Theſe oppoſite wide extremes, though it may ſeem a paradox, do in fact produce each other. Hence a gentleman who has a ſmatter of learning, and ſome wit and genius, as he cannot fail to ſee the abſurdities of religious enthuſiaſm, naturally runs into the other extreme of deiſm, and laughs at all religion. Another who thinks ſeriouſly of his immortality, beholding the abſurd error of the libertine, throws himſelf into errors, nearly as dangerous, and becomes Methodiſt, Rogerene, &c. &c.

It would be difficult indeed to give an account of the varieties of enthuſiaſm. How ſhall we have clear ideas of it? No one

Sect

§ *How far the Engliſh Miniſtry make war upon us by means of the Methodiſt Preachers, and what ſucceſs they may have in the other ſtates, I do not at preſent undertake to explain; but I am juſt informed that a lieutenant and forty-ſix men in one company only, in this county, have, on turning Methodiſts, all laid down their arms. If this were univerſal, enthuſiaſm would ſubdue the liberties of our ſtates, more than all the mighty fleets and armies of Britain.*

Sect can have clear ideas of their own oddities. They are divided to infinity, and cannot underſtand themſelves. There is perhaps not a country in Europe where it does not obtain under one or more denominations.

Lord Littleton, in his Obſervations on the Converſion of St. Paul (a pamphlet which, by ſolid reaſon, would convince any rational man of the truth of the Chriſtian religion) proving that the Apoſtle was neither an impoſtor, nor Enthuſiaſt, gives us the true ingredients of the latter, viz. 1. Great heat of temper. 2. Melancholly. 3. Ignorance. 4. Credulity, and 5. Vanity. Theſe, eſpecially the laſt, are the true characteriſtics of all Enthuſiaſts, whereby they think themſelves ſo much more devout than all others, that they obtain ſome ſpecial regard of heaven; and hence they expect illuminations, impulſes, extacies, revelations, calls, &c. So Montanus, Santa Tereſa, St. Catherine of Sienna, Madam Bourignon, St. Francis Loyola; ſo Muncer, David George, John of Lyden, fifth monarchy men, George Fox, Naylor, the firſt Quakers, Rice Evans, Monks of la Trape, Moravians, Methodiſts, Rogerenes, Nicholites, &c.

Their inſpirations are evidently ſprung from ſelf-conceit working with the vapours of melancholly on a warm fancy. From the ſame cauſe it becomes very contagious among weak and ill-taught minds. They too, from natural vanity, expect extraordinary gifts to themſelves as well as thoſe whom they hear hold forth, as being of equal merit.

Mr. Locke, (the greateſt of reaſoners) obſerves, that enthuſiaſm with ſome men has the ſame authority as either faith or reaſon; ſo that they lay by reaſon, and ſet up divine impulſe without it; *i. e.* They deſtroy both faith and reaſon, and ſet up the ungrounded fancies of their own overheated imagination without it, for the rule of their faith and practice. He obſerves that immediate revelation is a much eaſier way to eſtabliſh their belief and practice, than the tedious labour of ſtrict reaſoning. Hence in all ages men of melancholly mixt with devotion, whoſe conceit of themſelves has raiſed them to a familiarity with God beyond others, have flattered themſelves into an intercourſe with the Deity, and frequent movements of the Holy Spirit. He tells us, "It is totally uſeleſs to reaſon with ſuch men. Reaſon is loſt upon them. They pretend they ſee the light bright as ſun-ſhine; they want no other proof." Quere, Ought not our clergy, under the characters of Shepherds and Watchmen, to recal their ſtraying flocks, and warn them againſt ſuch dangerous enemies of their ſouls, and their country.

Their authority to preach or hold forth, they aſcribe to an impulſe or internal call; on which the very pious and great divine Mr. Baxter, remarks, "The Scripture hath yet ſhewn us no other way to the internal call, but by the external," *Rom.* x. 14. "To affirm that the Spirit calls or teaches without the

the Word and rational evidence, is only groundless fiction and Enthusiasm. The work of the Spirit is not to perfect Scripture, or to add any thing to its discovery; or to be instead of Scripture, where it is wanted, much less where men have the Bible." "Formerly, indeed, there were prophets to give a *new* revelation (confirmed by uncontrolled miracles, and sure prophecies which are yet accomplishing, of the most contingent actions of men, which were the confirming seals of every divine mission) to write the scriptures for us." Now Revelation is complete, and God teaches no new lesson, nor the old without book. "He now only illuminates and sanctifies what he teaches by Scripture, Reason and Providence." Nor can we know his influences from the operations of our minds, while present, but only by their tendency and after fruits, in strengthening those religious exercises of our renewed minds, which we call the *Christian Graces*, as *faith*, *repentance*, *supreme love* to God, *zeal*, *fear*, *hope*, &c. &c. "The asserting any more is wild enthusiasm." "Were the Holy Spirit to teach without the sacred scriptures, surely millions of blind Heathens would soon become Christians." Read *Heb.* v. 11---14. Instead of immediate inspiration, God now requires the improvement of all the powers of our minds, and to proceed by painful study from one truth to another.

Though Moses was called by miracles in the Wilderness, yet when he comes to the people he must shew new miracles to prove the Lord had sent him. Until these new prophets can shew us they raise the dead, or some other miracles, no man of sense will receive them.

Objection. "Beware you do not oppose these holy men, for they are labouring to reform the world; they preach Christ with great zeal; and their disciples are remarkably amended already."

Answer. With all my soul, I pray and long for a reformation, and rejoice if any good is done, even by these self-constituted, illiterate, mushrooms of a night. God can bring order out of their confusion, and light from their darkness. But if their notions and preachments, respecting both faith and morals, be unscriptural, unsound, and absurd, I cannot hope that they can do any service to the souls of men.

1. As to morals, our present Enthusiasts perhaps never insist upon them. Nay, they assert that those who do, do not rightly apprehend the nature of the gospel. Have they a real design to disparage the laws of God, and conformity to them? Do they oppose the necessity of sanctification, by which only we can know our justification? This prejudice of theirs overturns the foundations of morality. This is the height of extravagant enthusiasm, to set up faith against morality. Their disparaging morality in their harangues, and saying that the urging it is a mark of the ungodly, shews that they are ungodly. This is false, rash, and scandalous. Can it be a mark of heresy to insist on

that

that morality, good works, ſanctification, or holineſs, which is to follow Chriſt; the image of God on the ſoul; the genuine fruit of the Spirit; the divine temper begun in the ſoul in regeneration; the only thing our Saviour recommended in his ſermon on the mount, *Mat.* v, &c. &c. which the Apoſtles urge in every epiſtle; which they declare is the end of our whole religion; which diſcriminates the children of God from the children of the devil; without which no man ſhall enter into the kingdom of heaven; according to which Chriſt will judge the world. The only mark to judge whether faith and love be really true and ſincere, &c.

2. Again their doctrine of faith ſeems as erroneous and dangerous as their morality. When they every day deſcribe their notion of faith, will it not amount to this; "that any man or woman, or child, that is thoroughly affrighted § by the terrific yells, ſhouting, and unnatural contortions and grimaces of a Methodiſt preacher, *dealing damnation round the whole country* on all but the Methodiſts, and ſhall appear confounded, and fall down raving, convulſed and demented, totally diſqualified for any act of reaſon, or to underſtand the ſcriptures; and then, on the Methodiſt's commanding him firmly to believe that Chriſt died for him, declares a ſtrong confidence that Chriſt has ſaved him, ſhall be *ipſo facto* ſpardoned, aſſured of ſalvation, and can ſin no more, but is perfect; though he believes no perſeverance of ſaints." Strange abſurd inconſiſtency! This, I think, muſt be owned a juſt repreſentation of their doctrine. Thus all their faith, by which they are ſure of ſalvation, is only a groundleſs confidence, preſumption and ſecurity. Surely the divine written law and common reaſon will teach that all ſuch confidence, not attended with the ſoul's knowing and conſenting to the goſpel terms, or entering ſincerely and deliberately into the ſacred and gracious covenant, with a great and univerſal change of heart and life, and perſevering in a life of ſincere piety and virtue, and love to God and man, cannot be true religion. A bare perſuaſion that I ſhall be ſaved, can never give me a right to ſalvation, and as little can my being demented with legal fears and terrors.

This is vile Antinomian ſtuff long ſince exploded by all our good old divines. How can this confidence be the whole of religion, which a man may be a good Chriſtian without. Surely a man may be a child of God, and yet want confidence, as is abundantly evident in David and Aſaph, who ſeem, in the holy book of pſalms, to be ſometimes on the borders of diſpair. On the contrary it often happens that a bad man may be animated with a falſe confidence, while melancholy, want of knowledge, or ſome diſorder of body

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§ *They ſeem to ſuppoſe that every man's converſion muſt be on the model of St. Paul's, though he was evidently one of the greateſt miracles of that age of miracles.*

body may render holy ſouls very comfortleſs.

I am far from charging all the methodiſts, and other itenerant preachers, with hypocriſy and impiety, or knowingly preaching theſe errors. I doubt not but there may be ſome good men among them, not ſenſible of their errors, which, without malice, they hold through want of learning, weakneſs of knowledge, and prepoſſeſſion in favour of their leaders, whom they idolize.

Nay, I would add this farther apology for them, viz. if Britain had not been ſo generally and incurably corrupted, the Methodiſts had perhaps not ariſen, or at leaſt would not have increaſed to the numbers they often boaſt of. How prodigious the decay of all piety and virtue there, which provoked God to leave them to the late infatuation, which occaſioned the great American revolution; our glory, and their endleſs diſgrace, if not ruin! Wickedneſs, when the divine patience bears no longer, demoliſhes, in their turns, all the great empires of the world. "O Lucifer, how art thou fallen!" O that American gratitude to heaven for ſo great ſalvations, with true repentance and amendment of life, may ſecure, through the great Redeemer, all the bleſſings and more than Britain loſt!

In Britain, I ſay, the Methodiſts prevail'd where the clergy and people were very ignorant and ſuperſtitious, their whole religion conſiſting in the forms, ceremonies, and liturgy, pure externals, and their lives a deluge of immorality. And where theſe abuſes were not ſo groſs, there was a remarkable lukewarmneſs, and little true piety. Godly diſcipline only prayed for, not enjoyed. Men lived as they pleaſed. Sacraments prophaned. Charity and honeſty baniſhed. The clergy minding only tithes and ſecular affairs. What advice in this caſe would we have given to Britain, to deliver the people from enthuſiaſm and methodiſm? Doubtleſs to reform the clergy and people, and in proportion as the nation ſhould be better inſtructed, blind error would decline. Let us then take the advice we would have given, and perhaps we may happily get rid of this methodiſtic jargon.

Were this granted, on the other hand, it muſt be owned that enthuſiaſm opens a wide gap to licentiouſneſs. Myſtic piety is a large fountain of deluſions, leads to endleſs errors, turns all religion aſide, and is often the bane of civil ſociety. Hence it ſpreads like the moſt infectious plague; multitudes are enraptured by their pretended piety and zeal, take all their harangues for divine inſpiration, and by and by take the wanderings of their own hearts for the call or direction of the Spirit, &c.

I do not deny that many enthuſiaſts read the ſcriptures, nay pretend to make them the rule of their faith and practice: But unhappily they pervert them from the plain and common ſenſe, like the ancient Gnoſtics, and all enthuſiaſts ſince, to figurative, parabolical, and allegorical ſenſes, ſo as totally to miſunderſtand them, and thereby confirm their errors. They ſcarce ever affix the ſame ideas to words as other men; forſake the literal, and run into the

the myſtic meanings: For inſtance, the good Samaritan in the parable (according to them) is Chriſt the Saviour, the man among thieves, one in conviction by the methodiſt preaching, the prieſt and levite paſſing by, the learned, orthodox, and hireling preachers, &c. Thus they make the Bible a noſe of wax, which they ſet on any ſide as they pleaſe.

We have ſeen they are very erroneous in the two great heads of divinity, faith and morality, which include the whole; but to deſcend to particulars, their wild extravagant errors would fill volumes, which we cannot attempt.

It is not wonderful they ſhould deny the divine councils; a conſiſtent idea of which would require more learning and ſtudy than they can uſe; though it is ſaid the caſt of a lot determined their leader to the doctrines of Arminius, after he had been a Calviniſt.

They declare againſt the perſeverance of ſaints *, while they pretend that they enjoy a full aſſurance, nay a ſinleſs perfection here, contrary to expreſs ſcriptures, as 1 Kings viii. 46. 1 John i. 8. James iii. 2. Rom. vii. 18. &c. &c.

Though they pretend to charity and peace, and pray for all denominations, they are the greateſt ſchiſmatics, and heretics, in the ſcripture ſenſe of theſe words, dividing the viſible churches by unhappy rents, and families too, as huſbands and wives.

They diſregard the ſacraments, which our Lord has poſitively inſtituted, and enjoined on all men; but a mock ſacrament, they call a *love feaſt*, they attend with ſeeming ſolemnity. *Quere*, Is not this altogether as abſurd, as any thing complained of in the papacy? If they have a right to appoint one ceremony, which Chriſt has not appointed, why not two? why not a thouſand? And then tranſubſtantiation, ſeven ſacraments, pennance, and purgatory, &c. are all right. They are as little breaches of the ſecond command, as their love-feaſt.

So their church-government is all human ſuperſtition too, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men; as their claſſes, confeſſions, narration of experiences, &c. alſo are. Theſe ought to be deſpiſed by all who take their religion only from the ſacred word of God. But their conſequence is horrible. What lying to the Holy Ghoſt is introduced by declaring (as they ſpeak) what God has done for their ſoul? Hence it is not ſtrange that they have generally ſoon become infamous for vices they deny, and I will not affirm. However the head of the churches will never bleſs thoſe human inventions, which are ſet up in oppoſition to his own worſhip.

They go into regular churches, and preach at any diſatisfied perſons houſe, without acquainting the paſtor, and declaim againſt hirelings (though none are more hired than themſelves, and Chriſt ſays, *The labourer is worthy of his hire*; ſome ſay they are hired by the Britiſh miniſtry to make tories among us.) They aſk, "What ſouls have your miniſters

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* *See perſeverance candidly and judiciouſly diſputed on both ſides, in Dr. Doddridge's theological lectures. But enthuſiaſts boldly aſſert they know not what.*

miniſters converted? How ſhall the queſtion be anſwered? God was not in the earthquake, ſtorm, or whirlwind, but in the ſtill ſmall voice. *Quere*, Is not 150 or 200 communicants of exemplary lives, more like ſucceſsful preaching, than perhaps a dozen infamous characters, crying and ſprawling on the ground, on hearing the loud bellowing of an ignorant methodiſt?

Being in age a cotemporary of the methodiſt religion, I can remember Mr. James Davenport, who excelled perhaps all the methodiſts, and was followed by crouds crying, roaring, kicking, tumbling of both ſexes, in real or pretended convulſions; the preacher and people ſeemed all demented together, over ſeveral ſtates. But after two or three years, it pleaſed God to bring this enthuſiaſtic preacher to his reaſon, when at Boſton he made a public confeſſion of his faults, and retraction, which was printed; where he honeſtly confeſſes "he was led aſtray by following impulſes, &c. bewails his hearkning to them, whether they came with or without a text. He warns the towns and country no longer to encourage private perſons, in their taking upon them an authoritative manner of exhorting, which has been a ſnare of the devil to many, &c."

One of the moſt unhappy flights of enthuſiaſm, that I recollect, happened to one Lewis (I think) in Cheſter county, who baſely murdered his wife, by one of theſe impulſes with a text of ſcripture. I have ſeen his dying ſpeech. A woman in Suſſex narrowly eſcaped (almoſt killed) by a company of Nicolites, by hiding in a ſwamp. They were alſo bound over in a civil court for following this dangerous tumult. Her deluded huſband was one who attempted to ſacrifice his wife with the reſt. So juſtly reaſoned the great philoſopher Plato, in his Phedrus, aſſerting and proving that enthuſiaſm and madneſs were the ſame thing, even at the time that the heathens generally ſpoke of every ſpecies of enthuſiaſm with the higheſt veneration, as ſix Greek names, and five Latin, imply a real divine poſſeſſion or afflation. The difference of the ſpeeches of madmen and enthuſiaſts only ſeem to lie in this, that while both are ſomewhat ſublime and ſurprizing, the enthuſiaſt ſpeaks things alſo probable, but the madman not. The ſybils and prieſteſſes of the oracles and heathen gods, were not inferior to the enthuſiaſts now, in grimace and wonderous contortions of their bodies.

Our modern enthuſiaſts are more abſurd than the pythian and corybantic, in ſhewing a greater hatred to knowledge, and all means of it. They rail againſt orthodoxy and philoſophy, ſciences, colleges, academies, learning in general, and all improvements of the mind. They rarely give any other reaſon for their belief or conduct, but their inward feelings, light, call, or impulſe, within them, &c. They ſpeak of other Chriſtians as carnal, and yet in darkneſs, but of themſelves as poſſeſſed of a clear ſpiritual light. According to them, illiterate woman, and the moſt untutor'd mechanic, may underſtand the ſcriptures better than the moſt learned doctors, &c.

I ſhall

I ſhall only mention one more of their errors, reſpecting their daily doctrine of converſion. They ſpeak of a principle of ſpiritual life, infuſed into the ſoul, antecedent to all exerciſes of life; which may exiſt there, without any act or exerciſe, and lie dormant, until a proper object be applied, &c. This is a wild hypotheſis of which I can form no idea. What ſort of being is this? Is it another ſoul, or what elſe? No wonder if their ſuperſtructure is unintelligible on ſuch a baſis. This principle is a wild dream. If it may exiſt one moment, it may a minute, an hour, a day, a year, nay through all life, and men be damned at laſt with this inactive principle.

But in truth, according to ſcripture and reaſon, regeneration is only the firſt act of a ſeries of acts, ſucceeding each other thro' the whole life, which the Holy Spirit cauſes the ſoul to act or exert, which conſtitute the divine life. It is the actual ſubmiſſion of the ſoul to God, denoting a moral effect of the ſpirit of God. The principle and manner of its communication are not in themſelves immediately perceptible, John iii. 8. This principle is not antecedent to every act of holineſs, but includes them all in it. Grace is an active principle indeed. This includes a new view in the mind, and a new determination of the will, Eph. v. 8. Pſal. cx. 3, &c. It is an experimental and practical knowledge of God, a love to God and man. This is not, according to enthuſiaſts, by inſpirations, calls, and impulſes, but the Holy Spirit uſes the written word as the means of regeneration. "His word converts the ſoul." And the various graces are only the exerciſes of the heart, our own work aſſiſted by the Spirit, as faith, repentance, zeal, joy, watchfulneſs, &c. The whole of regeneration is called, *inſcribing God's law on the heart*, Jer. xxxi. 33. Theſe enthuſiaſts confuſe the ſubject, by reſtraining this great change to faith only, which by a fatal miſtake, they repreſent as conſiſting only in confidence, as before. Though the ſcripture commonly uſes the word *lambanountes* (as John i. 12, &c.) implying an *entering into a covenant*, which is the compleat work of faith, uniting to Chriſt in a kind of marriage union. In this covenant the real Chriſtian perſeveres to death, whatever the methodiſts pretend; for though he fall into ſin (which they ſtupidly deny) he never diſclaims his Lord, totally renounces his allegiance, or repenteth of or recalls his covenant of grace (tho' his covenant of duties be often broke) while faith continues the condition of it, as is plain, Heb. x. 29. Mat. xxiv. 13. Rev. ii. 26, 27. and iii. 11, 12. John xv. 4, 6. viii. 31. and xv. 9. Col. i. 23. Rom. xii. 22, &c.

Theſe methodiſts alſo ſend all to hell, who cannot tell them the time and place and manner of their converſion. Would they damn Jeremiah and John the Baptiſt, who were ſanctified from the womb. Every good divine, as Mr. Baxter and Dr. Doddridge §, declares againſt this mark.

§ *I mention Dr. Doddridge as the greateſt of modern divines, whoſe theological lectures every clergyman ſhould learn.*

mark, as having much uncertainty and miſtake in it, and deſire only to enquire after the work itſelf. Theſe enthuſiaſts alſo, with the ancient Antinomians, boaſt of living without correction and ſin, though God's word declares the contrary expreſly every where, as If. lxiv. 5. Eph. iv. 30. Pſal. viii. 9. Rev. ii. 1, 4. Pſal. lxxix. 31, 32. 1 Cor. xi. 30.

But leſt I weary the reader with their dangerous errors, ſome of which I have only mentioned for the ſake of tender conſciences in danger of ruin by them, I ſhall only add ſome cauſes of their rapid ſpread among us; where I need not repeat the general corruption and ignorance of the people at large, and the mixture of the ſtupidly attached to the cauſe of Britain among us, for the methodiſts are chiefly careſſed among the tories, the enemies of our country.

1. An affected kind of oratory, a dangerous enemy to truth, is a principal cauſe. All antient and modern innovators in religion have deceived others and ſometimes themſelves, by indulging a rapturous, myſtic, unintelligible way of ſpeaking. Deceivers always differ in their language from other men, and affect to differ, dealing much in tropes and figures, as metaphors, ſimilies, apoſtrophes, proſopopoeias, &c. They affect ſplendid words, and diſguiſe, yea confound the truth.

It is truly remarkable, that by oratory or rhetoric the three greateſt errors of the papacy were introduced, I mean the ſupremacy of the pope, invocation of ſaints, and tranſubſtantiation. The firſt by the hyperbolical eulogies given to St. Peter by ſome of the fathers, as Jerom, Cyril, Cyprian, and eſpecially Chryſoſtom, who affected a plauſible and enthuſiaſtic, rather than a true and ſerious way of ſpeaking. They were exceſſively laviſh in praiſing the biſhop of Rome, extolling his juriſdiction, giving him too high titles, and complimenting in too high ſtrains, or fanciful flaſhes of rhetoric. What they ſaid only as orators, was taken for plain truth, and thus the ſupremacy of the pope was fixed on the ſtupid world.

Thus alſo the invocation of ſaints was introduced, by the rhetorical high-ſoaring flights of the fathers in their apoſtrophe's to deceaſed ſaints, as Jerome to the lady Paula, Gregory Nazienzen to his ſiſter Gorgonia, Auguſtine to his mother Monica, &c. Theſe figurative flouriſhes were thought by the people, a praying to the dead.

In the very ſame way was tranſubſtantiation at firſt introduced into the world, viz. by the high rhetorical expreſſions of the fathers, reſpecting the elements in the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper. This was deſigned to excite awe in the communicants, but cauſed great idolatry.

On ſuch reviews, it would certainly admit of ſome diſputation, whether oratory has not done more miſchief than good in the world? whether it ſhould not be rather diſcouraged among lovers of truth? whether it has not often taken away your eſtates at the lawyers bar, and now endangers the ſoul in the raving, affected, wild, enthuſiaſtic oratory of methodiſts.

2. A fond affectation of obſcurities and myſteries, alſo allures the ignorant people. It is true the New Teſtament ſpeaks of many things in the Old, as types of the great Meſſiah. But theſe men would throw darkneſs on the New alſo, and affect new conſtructions and myſtic meanings; though a gracious God gave it for the good of all men, and declares it plain and full.

Let us never affect to amuſe ourſelves or others with darkneſs, which has in all ages been the practice of heretics and falſe teachers, as the Gnoſticks, (againſt whom ſome apoſtles wrote) ſpoke an unintelligible gibberiſh of their eons, and their ſeveral conjugations, &c. Of whom the ingenious Dr. Edwards remarks, "These dark writers, like the cuttle-fiſh, love to hide themſelves in their own ink."

Thus the Cabbaliſts, Behmeniſts, Mr. Law, old Quakers, Moravians, Methodiſts, Quietiſts, &c. &c. all affect a myſtic language, a dark kind of canting, while they ſpeak of new lights, calls, leading, impulſes, beaming, ſhinings, &c. They talk much of a *light within them.* This phraſe ſerves at all turns, inſtead of common ſenſe, argument, and ſcripture. Light is itſelf a very ſubtle fluid matter belonging only to bodies. It is only by metaphor applied to ſpirits, therefore not fit to clear up what they lay the ſtreſs of their whole religion on. But what is this light? Read Barclay, Keith, and Penn. They ſay it is, "A divine fire; the birth of Chriſt; the life of Chriſt; the meaſure of life and grace; the divine air; the ſpiritual leaven; the alarum; the vehicle of God; the ſpiritual body of Chriſt; the celeſtial light and life. The light or ſpirit within us is not the proper eſſence of God; not the ſpirit or divine power, but different from it, for the ſpirit influenceth on man by this ſeed." They tell us again, "It is a ſpiritual ſubſtance, not an accident; a diſtinct ſeparate thing from man's ſoul, and all the faculties of it; *vehiculum Dei*, or the ſpiritual body of Chriſt, which came down from heaven; this light is a ſubſtance compoſed of body and ſpirit; its body the veſſel of its ſpirit, which ſpirit is a meaſure of the ſpirit or ſoul of Chriſt, the heavenly man." Whoever ſhall reconcile all theſe, muſt be an Oedippus indeed. This is a proper inſtance of myſtic enthuſiaſm, with which they are all tainted. Every reader muſt pronounce this light to be darkneſs. Beware of theſe bold allegorizers, dark as the Delphic oracles, in hard Greek, without points, not tranſlated. Beware of all who think their wild cant to be ſeraphic notions. Let none perſuade you that nonſenſe and raving are ſacred.

3. But the greateſt cauſe of all, why this blind fanaticiſm ſpreads, is their pretence to inſpiration. Not contented with their high-flights of affected oratory, they pretend to an immediate converſe with God. There are great numbers of people, who are ready to receive any thing, the moſt abſurd and even wicked, if it comes with an affected ſublimity and great warmth, from one who gives out that he receives it from God. Poor creatures, they do not conſider, that what they eſteem as a divine inſpiration,

ſpiration, is only an over-heated imagination, an ungovernable fancy, from a diſtempered brain! Hence their ſtrange motions, odd geſtures, raptures, tranſports, and extacies. Hence wrong conceptions, and erroneous impreſſions on their minds, which will not ſuffer truth to ſettle there.

Let our readers at leaſt remember this remark, "That ſuch intollerable blunders and errors as we have briefly mentioned, can never preſume to be from the all-wiſe and moſt gracious God."

If we would keep the path of truth and ſober religion, we muſt be on our guard againſt irregular flights of imagination; and learn to diſtinguiſh between ſolid argument and viſionary conceits. Truth is ſimple, naked yet radiant, but falſhood is diſguiſed with various coloured cloaths.

Fools alſo are common, who look chiefly on words, but regard not the nature of things. Men too often impoſe on their ſouls, by judging of things according to the force or weakneſs, elegance or ſublimity of the words that expreſs them. "Things themſelves lie at the mercy of orators."

Let us alſo beware of having *itching ears*, i. e. of being tickled with novelty, of their warm harangues. Let us always ſuſpect thoſe men who are againſt cloſe reaſoning and arguing. What dreams, phantoms, ſpectres, hobgoblins, utopian ſchemes, legendary conceits, and wild fictions, are embraced by poor wild enthuſiaſts of every denomination, as though they were goſpel truths. Let us adopt no opinion, becauſe it comes recommended by a flouriſh of words, and pleaſes our warmeſt fancy, until it is long and well weighed in the balance of reaſon, and (if religious) compared with the ſtandard of the holy ſcripture, the ſober Chriſtians only rule.

PHILO-ALETHEIAS.

Lewes, March 5 1779.

The Conſtitution or Form of Government, agreed to and reſolved upon, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the State of North-Carolina, elected and choſen for that particular Purpoſe, in Congreſs aſſembled, at Halifax, Dec. 18, 1776.

A Declaration of Rights, &c.

1. THAT all political power is veſted in, and derived from, the people only.

2. That the people of this ſtate ought to have the ſole and excluſive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

3. That no man, or ſet of men are intitled to excluſive or ſeparate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in conſideration of public ſervices.

4. That the legiſlative, executive, and ſupreme judicial powers of government, ought to be for ever ſeparate and diſtinct from eachother.

4. That all powers of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without conſent of the repreſentatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exerciſed.

6. That elections of members,

to

to ſerve as repreſentatives in general aſſembly, ought to be free.

7. That in all criminal proſecutions every man has a right to be informed of the acculation againſt him, and to confront the accuſers and witneſſes with other teſtimony, and ſhall not be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf.

8. That no freeman ſhall be put to anſwer any criminal charge but by indictment, preſentment, or impeachment.

9. That no freeman ſhall be convicted of any crime, but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, in open court, as heretofore uſed.

10. That exceſſive bail ſhould not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel or unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

11. That general warrants, whereby an officer or meſſenger may be commanded to ſearch ſuſpected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to ſeize any perſon or perſons not named, whoſe offences are not particularly deſcribed and ſupported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

12. That no freeman ought to be taken, impriſoned, or diſſeized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed and exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

13. That every freeman reſtrained of his liberty, is intitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulneſs thereof, and to remove the ſame if unlawful, and that ſuch remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

14. That in all controverſies at law reſpecting property the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the beſt ſecurities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain ſacred and inviolable.

15. That the freedom of the preſs is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be reſtrained.

16. That the people of this ſtate ought not to be taxed, or made ſubject to the payment of any impoſt or duty, without the conſent of themſelves, or their repreſentatives in general aſſembly freely given.

17. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of the ſtate; and as ſtanding armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and that the military ſhould be kept under ſtrict ſubordination to, and be governed by the civil power.

18. That the people have a right to aſſemble together, to conſult for their common good, to inſtruct their repreſentatives, and to apply to the legiſlature for redreſs of grievances.

19. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worſhip Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own conſcience.

20. That for redreſs of grievances, and for amending and ſtrengthening the laws, elections ought to be often held.

21. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve the bleſſings of liberty.

22. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honours, ought to be granted or conferred in this ſtate.

23.

23. That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genuis of a free ſtate, and ought not to be allowed.

24. That retroſpective laws, puniſhing facts committed before the exiſtence of ſuch laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppreſſive, unjuſt, and incompatible with liberty, wherefore no *ex poſt facto* law ought to be made.

25. The property of the ſoil in a free government being one of the eſſential rights of the collective body of the people, it is neceſſary, in order to avoid future diſputes, that the limits of the ſtate ſhould be aſcertained with preciſion; and as the former temporary line between North and South-Carolina was confirmed and extended by commiſſioners, appointed by the legiſlatures of the two ſtates, agreeable to the order of the late king George II. in council, that line, and that only, ſhould be eſteemed the ſouthern boundary of this ſtate, that is to ſay, beginning on the ſea ſide at a cedar ſtake, at or near the mouth of Little river (being the ſouthern extremity of Brunſwic county), and running from thence a north-weſt courſe through the boundary houſe, which ſtands in thirty three degrees fifty ſix minutes to thirty five degrees north latitude, and from thence a weſt courſe, ſo far as is mentioned in the charter of of king Charles II. to the late proprietors of Carolina: Therefore all the territory, ſeas, waters, and harbours, with their appurtenances, lying between the line above deſcribed, and the ſouthern line of the ſtate of Virginia, which begins on the ſea ſhore, in thirty ſix degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and from thence runs weſt, agreeable to the ſaid charter of king Charles, are the right and property of the people of this ſtate, to be held by them in ſovereignty; any partial line, without the conſent of the legiſlature of this ſtate, at any time thereafter directed, or laid out in anywiſe notwithſtanding. *Provided always*, That this declaration of right ſhall not prejudice any nation or nations of indians, from enjoying ſuch hunting grounds as may have been, or hereafter ſhall be ſecured to them, by any former or future legiſlature of this ſtate. *And provided alſo*, That it ſhall not be conſtrued ſo as to prevent the eſtabliſhment of one or more governments weſtward of this ſtate, by conſent of the legiſlature. *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained ſhall affect the titles or poſſeſſions of individuals, holding or claiming under the laws heretofore in force, or grants heretofore made by the late king George III. or his predeceſſors, or the late lords proprietors, or any of them.

The Conſtitution or Form of Government, &c.

WHEREAS allegiance and protection are in their nature reciprocal, and the one ſhould of right be refuſed when the other is withdrawn; and whereas George the Third, king of Great Britain, and late ſovereign of the Britiſh American colonies, hath not only withdrawn from them his protection, but by an act of the Britiſh legiſlature declared the inhabitants of

of theſe ſtates out of the protection of the Britiſh crown, and all their property found upon the high ſeas liable to be ſeized and confiſcated to the uſes mentioned in the ſaid act; and the ſaid George the Third has alſo ſent fleets and armies to proſecute a cruel war againſt them, for the purpoſe of reducing the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies to a ſtate of abject ſlavery, in conſequence whereof, all government under the ſaid king within the ſaid colonies hath ceaſed, and a total diſſolution of government in many of them have taken place. And whereas the Continental Congreſs, having conſidered the premiſes, and other previous violations of the rights of the good people of America, have therefore declared, that the Thirteen United Colonies are of right wholly abſolved from all allegiance to the Britiſh crown, or any other foreign juriſdiction whatſoever; and that the ſaid colonies now are, and for ever ſhall be, free and independent ſtates: Wherefore, in our preſent ſtate, in order to prevent anarchy and confuſion, it becomes neceſſary that government ſhould be eſtabliſhed in this ſtate; therefore we, the repreſentatives of the freemen of North-Carolina, choſen and aſſembled in Congreſs, for the expreſs purpoſe of framing a conſtitution, under the authority of the people, moſt conducive to their happineſs and proſperity, do declare, that a government for this ſtate ſhall be eſtabliſhed in manner and form following, *to wit*,

1. That the legiſlative authority ſhall be veſted in two diſtinct branches, both dependent on the people, *to wit*, a ſenate and houſe of commons.

2. That the ſenate ſhall be compoſed of repreſentatives annually choſen by ballot, one for each county in the ſtate.

3. That the houſe of commons ſhall be compoſed of repreſentatives annually choſen by ballot, two for each county, and one for each of the towns of Edentown, Newbern, Wilmington, Saliſbury, Hillſborough, and Halifax.

4. That the ſenate and houſe of commons, aſſembled for the purpoſe of legiſlation, ſhall be denominated the General Aſſembly.

5. That each member of the ſenate ſhall have uſually reſided in the county in which he is choſen for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the ſame time ſhall have poſſeſſed, and continue to poſſeſs, in the county which he repreſents, not leſs than three hundred acres of land in fee.

6. That each member of the houſe of commons ſhall have uſually reſided in the county in which he is choſen for one year immediately preceeding his election, and for ſix months ſhall have poſſeſſed, and continue to poſſeſs, in the county which he repreſents, not leſs than one hundred acres of land in fee, for the term of his own life.

7. That all freemen of the age of twenty one years, who have been inhabitants of any one county within the ſtate twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, and poſſeſſed of a freehold within the ſame county of fifty acres of land for ſix months next before, and at the day of election,

election, ſhall be entitled to vote for a member of the ſenate.

8. That all freemen of the age of twenty one years, who have been inhabitants of any county within the ſtate twelve months immediately preceeding the day of any election, and ſhall have paid public taxes, ſhall be entitled to vote for members of the houſe of commons for the county in which he reſides.

9. That all perſons poſſeſſed of a freehold in any town in this ſtate, having a right of repreſentation, and alſo all freemen who have been inhabitants of any ſuch town twelve months next before, and at the day of election, and ſhall have paid public taxes, ſhall be entitled to vote for a member to repreſent ſuch town in the houſe of commons. *Provided always*, That this ſection ſhall not entitle any inhabitant of ſuch town to vote for members of the houſe of commons for the county in which he may reſide, nor any freeholder in ſuch county who reſides without, or beyond the limits of ſuch town, to vote for a member for ſaid town.

10. That the ſenate and houſe of commons, when met, ſhall each have power to chooſe a ſpeaker, and other their officers, be judges of the qualifications and elections of their own members; ſit upon their own adjournments from day to day; and prepare bills to be paſſed into laws. The two houſes ſhall direct writs of election for ſupplying intermediate vacancies, and ſhall alſo jointly, by ballot, adjourn themſelves to any future day and place.

11. That all bills ſhall be read three times in each houſe before they paſs into laws, and be ſigned by the ſpeaker of both houſes.

12. That every perſon who ſhall be choſen a member of the ſenate or houſe of commons, or appointed to any office or place of truſt, before taking his ſeat, or entering upon the execution of his office, ſhall take an oath to the ſtate, and all officers ſhall alſo take an oath of office.

13. That the general aſſembly ſhall, by joint ballot of both houſes, appoint judges of the ſupreme courts of law and equity, judges of admiralty, and attorney general, who ſhall be commiſſioned by the governor, and hold their offices during good behaviour.

14. That the ſenate and houſe of commons ſhall have power to appoint the generals and field officers of the militia, and all officers of the regular army of this ſtate.

15. That the ſenate and houſe of commons, jointly, at their firſt meeting after each annual election, ſhall by ballot elect a governor for one year, who ſhall not be eligible to that office longer than three years in ſix ſucceſſive years. That no perſon under thirty years of age, and who has not been a reſident in this ſtate above five years, and having in the ſtate a freehold in lands and tenements above the value of one thouſand pounds, ſhall be eligible as a governor.

16. That the ſenate and houſe of commons, jointly, at their firſt meeting after each annual election, ſhall by ballot elect ſeven perſons to be a council of ſtate for one year, who ſhall adviſe the governor in the execution of his office, and that four

members

members ſhall be a quorum; their advice and proceedings ſhall be entered in a journal to be kept for that purpoſe only, and ſigned by the members preſent, to any part of which any member preſent may enter his diſſent. And ſuch journal ſhall be laid before the general aſſembly, when called for by them.

17. That there ſhall be a ſeal of this ſtate, which ſhall be kept by the governor, and uſed by him as occaſion may require; and ſhall be called, *The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina*, and be affixed to all grants and commiſſions.

18. The governor for the time being, ſhall be captain general and commander in chief of the militia; and in the receſs of the general aſſembly ſhall have power, by and with the advice of the council of ſtate, to embody the militia for the public ſafety.

19. That the governor for the time being, ſhall have power to draw for, and apply, ſuch ſums of money as ſhall be voted by the general aſſembly for the contingencies of government, and be accountable to them for the ſame. He alſo may, by and with the advice of the council of ſtate, lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any term not exceeding thirty days at any one time, in the receſs of the general aſſembly; and ſhall have the power of granting pardons and reprieves, except where the proſecution ſhall be carried on by the general aſſembly, or the law ſhall otherwiſe direct; in which caſe he may, in the receſs, grant a reprieve until the next ſitting of the general aſſembly; and may exerciſe all the other executive powers of government, limited and reſtrained, as by this conſtitution is mentioned, and according to the laws of the ſtate. And on his death, inability, or abſence from the ſtate, the ſpeaker of the ſenate for the time being; and in caſe of his death, inability, or abſence from the ſtate, the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons ſhall exerciſe the powers of government, after ſuch death, or during ſuch abſence or inability, of the governor, or ſpeaker of the ſenate, or until a new nomination is made by the general aſſembly.

20. That in every caſe where any officer, the right of whoſe appointment is by this conſtitution veſted in the general aſſembly, ſhall during their receſs die, or his office by other means become vacant, the governor ſhall have power, with the advice of the council of the ſtate, to fill up ſuch vacancy by granting a temporary commiſſion, which ſhall expire at the end of the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly.

21. That the governor, judges of the ſupreme court of law and equity, judges of admiralty, and attorney general, ſhall have adequate ſalaries, during their continuance in office.

22. That the general aſſembly ſhall, by joint ballot of both houſes, annually appoint a treaſurer or treaſurers for this ſtate.

23. That the governor, and other officers, offending againſt the ſtate, by violating any part of this conſtitution, mal-adminiſtration, or corruption, may be proſecuted on the impeachment of the general aſſembly, or preſentment of the grand jury of any

court

court of ſupreme juriſdiction in this ſtate.

25. That no perſons, who heretofore have been, or hereafter may be receivers of public monies, ſhall have a ſeat in either houſe of general aſſembly, or be eligible to any office in this ſtate, until ſuch perſon ſhall have fully accounted for, and paid into the treaſury, all ſums for which they may be accountable and liable.

26. That no treaſurer ſhall have a ſeat either in ſenate, houſe of commons, or council of ſtate, during his continuance in that office, or before he ſhall have finally ſettled his accounts with the public, for all the monies which may be in his hands, at the expiration of his office, belonging to the ſtate, and hath paid the ſame into the hands of the ſucceeding treaſurer.

27. That no officer in the regular army or navy, in the ſervice and pay of the United States, of this or any other ſtate, nor any contractor or agent for ſupplying ſuch army or navy with clothing or proviſions, ſhall have a ſeat in either the ſenate, houſe of commons, or council of ſtate, or be eligible thereto; and any member of the ſenate, houſe of commons, or council of ſtate, being appointed to, and accepting ſuch office, ſhall thereby vacate his ſeat.

28. That no member of the council of ſtate ſhall have a ſeat either in the ſenate or houſe of commons.

29. That no judge of the ſupreme court of law or equity, or judge of admiralty, ſhall have a ſeat in the ſenate, houſe of commons, or council of ſtate.

30. That no ſecretary of this ſtate, attorney general, or clerk of any court of record, ſhall have a ſeat in the ſenate, houſe of commons, or council of ſtate.

31. That no clergyman or preacher of the goſpel, of any denomination, ſhall be capable of being a member of either the ſenate, houſe of commons, or council of ſtate, while he continues in the exerciſe of the paſtoral function.

32. That no perſon who ſhall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Proteſtant religion, or the divine authority either of the Old or New Teſtament, or who ſhall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and ſafety of the ſtate, ſhall be capable of holding any office, or place of truſt or profit in the civil department within this ſtate.

33. That the juſtices of the peace within their reſpective counties in this ſtate, ſhall in future be recommended to the governor, for the time being, by the repreſentatives in general aſſembly, and the governor ſhall commiſſion them accordingly; and the juſtices, when ſo commiſſioned, ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour, and ſhall not be removed from office by the general aſſembly, unleſs for miſbehaviour, abſence, or inability.

34. That there ſhall be no eſtabliſhment of any one religious church or denomination in this ſtate in preference to any other, neither ſhall any perſon, on any pretence whatſoever, be compelled to attend any place of worſhip contrary to his own faith or judgment, nor be o-

bliged to pay for the purchaſe of any glebe, or the building of any houſe of worſhip, or for the maintenance of any miniſter or miniſtry, contrary to what he believes right, or has voluntarily and perſonally engaged to perform; but all perſons ſhall be at liberty to exerciſe their own mode of worſhip. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtructed to exempt preachers of treaſonable or ſeditious diſcourſes from legal trial and puniſhment.

35. That no perſon in the ſtate ſhall hold more than one lucrative office at one time. *Provided*, That no appointment in the militia, or the office of a juſtice of the peace, ſhall be conſidered as a lucrative office.

36. That all commiſſions and grants ſhall run in the name of the ſtate of North-Carolina, and bear teſt, and be ſigned by the governor. All writs ſhall run in the ſame manner, and bear teſt, and be ſigned by the clerks of the reſpective courts. Indictments ſhall conclude, *Againſt the peace and dignity of the ſtate.*

37. That the delegates for this ſtate to the Continental Congreſs, while neceſſary, ſhall be choſen annually by the general aſſembly, by ballot, but may be ſuperſeded in the mean time in the ſame manner, and no perſon ſhall be elected to ſerve in that capacity for more than three years ſucceſſively.

31. That there ſhall be a ſheriff, coroner, or coroners, and conſtables, in each county within this ſtate.

39. That the perſon of a debtor, where there is not a ſtrong preſumption of fraud, ſhall not be continued in priſon, after delivering up, *bona fide*, all his eſtate, real and perſonal, for the uſe of his creditors, in ſuch manner as ſhall be hereafter regulated by law. All priſoners ſhall be bailable by ſufficient ſureties, unleſs for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or the preſumption great.

40. That every foreigner who comes to ſettle in this ſtate, having firſt taken an oath of allegiance to the ſame, may purchaſe, or by other juſt means acquire, hold, and transfer land, or other real eſtate; and after one year's reſidence, ſhall be deemed a free citizen.

41. That a ſchool or ſchools ſhall be eſtabliſhed by the legiſlature, for the convenient inſtruction of youth, with ſuch ſalaries to the maſters, paid by the public, as may enable them to inſtruct at low prices; and all uſeful learning ſhall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more univerſities.

42. That no purchaſe of lands ſhall be made of the indian natives, but on behalf of the public, by authority of the general aſſembly.

43. That the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall regulate intails in ſuch manner as to prevent perpetuities.

44. That the declaration of the rights is hereby declared to be part of the conſtitution of this ſtate, and ought never to be violated, on any pretence whatſoever.

45. That any member of either houſe of general aſſembly ſhall have liberty to diſſent from, and proteſt againſt, any act or reſolve which he may think injurious

jurious to the public, or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journals.

46. That neither house of the general assembly proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members of such house are actually present; and that upon a motion made and seconded, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered on the journals; and that the journals of the proceedings of both houses of the general assembly shall be printed, and made public, immediately after their adjournment.

RICHARD CASWELL,
President.

Sermon on the combat of the Duel. By the Rev. William Macfee, *a Chaplain of the army. Preached at the Camp at Valley-Forge, Feb.* 1778.

Two men of the Hebrews strove together *.

THE sacred book abounds with several instances of duels. The first that we read of is, that of Cain and Abel; where the elder brother sent a challenge to the younger, because his sacrifice had been more acceptable to the Lord. They met, and Abel fell, having received the end of a club, as it is generally supposed, some where above his right temple.

The second instance of which we read, is that in the text; where two young Hebrews had met, with their seconds, to decide a small difference, but what it was has perplexed all commentators. Moses, like a young man as he was, endeavoured to quiet their resentment to each other, or to overcome it, by putting them in mind that they were brethren. The conduct of the young man was indiscreet, and he received a proper check by the rebuke of the two bricklayers.

The next instance that we read of, is, that when a young officer of a bear sent a challenge to young David, who reported that he was fond of eating sheep; which calumny, true or false, it behoved him, as a bear of honour, to resent. David met him, and having discharged their pistols they took to the points, and in the scuffle, while the bear had thrown himself too far forward in attempting a lunge, David caught him by the beard, and smote him through the body.

Having given these few instances from scripture, I shall go on to shew the necessity of the duel, and then to press it a little on my audience.

It is necessary. For it is not every man that has the command of his passions; and these, unless they are suffered to evaporate in some manner, will burst out into robberies, and burglaries, and do damage to society. The passion of pride is one of the most troublesome amongst men, and to this there is nothing so powerful an antidote as fear, which never fails to be excited when the challenge comes to hand. The duel is like an electrical conductor to all evil passions. The man who this moment was boil-

ing

* *Exodus* i.

ing hot, with pride and every haughty paſſion, is now calm and moderate, for ſomebody has ſent him a challenge. It is the only misfortune that this very principle of fear prevents the certainty of the execution; for by giving a trembling to the hand, it comes to paſs that very few are wounded, and ſtill fewer fall in the combat. To remedy this I would propoſe, that the duelliſts ſhould ſtand nearer, and put their noſes into each others barrels, while the piſtols are diſcharged. Swift ſays, "He ſhould be ſorry to ſee the legiſlatures make any more laws againſt duelling, for if villains and raſcals will diſpatch one another, it is for the good of the community." But the misfortune is, they will not diſpatch one another, but this principle of fear, and the diſtance at which they ſtand, prevents any ſhot being effectual.

The philoſophers of the former time, and the eccleſiaſtics of the preſent, are againſt duelling; forſooth, becauſe by ſtudy and thinking, their warm paſſions are rendered tame, and they have no need of blood-letting; but they do not conſider, that there are many others, who, if they were not ſuffered to give themſelves vent this way, would rage and roar like mad bears, and ſet the world on fire.

Having now ſeen the neceſſity of this exerciſe, it remains that I preſs it a little on my audience. Who is there amongſt you that did not praiſe the corporal the other day, who having obſerved ſomething like a ſmile on the countenance of his neighbour, and not being able to aſſign the cauſe of it, ſent him a challenge. The corporal it is true, received a ball through the rim of his belly, and was buried that evening; but it is his conſolation that he is now, with the angel Michael in Abraham's boſom.

When I mention the angel Michael it brings to my mind the circumſtance of the Devil ſending him a challenge. But, according to the apoſtle Jude, he (that is Michael) durſt not accept of it, or, as it is in the tranſlation, "bring a railing accuſation, but ſaid, the Lord rebuke thee." I do not know what to ſay for Michael, for certainly it muſt be granted that, in this inſtance, he acted not like an angel of honour.

The only objection that I know of againſt the practice of the duel, and with an anſwer to which I ſhall conclude, is, that in the New Teſtament it is conſiderably diſcouraged by the ſpirit of forbearance inculcated in theſe words, "If any man ſmite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other alſo." But to this it is to be ſaid, that the "the pilot of the Galilean lake," as Milton calls him, (for I know my buſineſs better than to ſpeak plainly out, and to ſay *Chriſt* in an army) the pilot of the Galilean lake, I ſay, and his apoſtles, among whoſe diſcourſes and writings ſentiments like theſe are found, were not what we call men of honour. Bred up about the ſea of Tiberias, they had not the beſt opportunity, by travelling, to become acquainted with the world. Nay our Saviour himſelf plainly tells you ſo, "Verily I ſay unto you, My kingdom is not of this world." Now, as men of honour never propoſe

propoſe to go into his kingdom, why ſhall they frame themſelves agreeable to its cuſtoms? It is abſurd; and while they live in this world, let them live as becomes men that know the world; and when they go to the devil, let them ſend challenges as he has done, and fight duels according to his dictates.

POETICAL ESSAYS,

For OCTOBER 1779.

The CORNWALLIAD.

CANTO IV.

ALL were attentive to the warlike man,
When from his lofty bench he thus began:
Great chiefs what you command me to relate,
Renews the ſad remembrance of my fate,
The heavy ſhocks and rubs that came to paſs,
All which I ſaw, and part of which I was.
What rifle man in all that ſhirted band
Led oft againſt us by fierce Colonel Hand;
Or what elſe rebel 'mongſt our rudeſt foes,
Could hear unmov'd the ſtory of our woes.
Nay Mifflin's ſelf, hot Mifflin's ſelf could ſcarce
Refrain from tears while I the tale rehearſe.
But ſee the golden lamp of day the ſun,
Slopes gently downward from his higheſt noon,
And ſoon the ſhades of evening ſhall prevail,
And bring the clouds of night upon my tale
E're it is finiſh'd; ſo immenſe and long
Are all thoſe things which dwell upon my tongue.
But though it gives a melancholy heart
To recollect them, yet receive a part.
Now had the capture of the Heſſian band,
In that ſmall town which ſhades the Delaware ſtrand,
Reach'd our ſad ears, and touch'd us with ſurpriſe,
And bade ſtreams flow from every warrior's eyes;
When from the village where encamp'd we lay,
To Trenton's plains we took our wintry way,
With full revenge our minds to ſatiate,
And on the rebels bring an equal fate.
Each veteran ſoldier bore a large knapſack
With change of raiment on his weary back,
But I, unhappy, this misfortune had,
My ſhoes were clouted, and my breeches bad.

For

For as to you it is already known,
Sometime laſt autumn I had ſwap'd my own
For that rent pair which Peter Parker wore,
When a ſad ball unbreech'd the commodore.
The angry cannon gave his life releaſe,
But off the trunnions knock'd his mortar piece.
'I'were long to tell what colds I underwent,
'Till near by Trenton I had pitch'd my tent.
But there with numbers and collected ſtrength,
Our veteran army had arrived at length.
Yet did we not on the embattled plain,
Long unmoleſted of the foe remain.
The place, I think, was ſirnam'd Maidenhead,
Where we were met by colonel Hand's brigade,
Which with ſharp rifles in the adjacent wood,
Took from our flanks full many an ounce of blood;
Until we drove them from each ſteep and hill,
To Trenton bridge, and the adjacent mill.
Ah! here what troops were ranged upon the height,
And by their chiefs encouraged to the fight.
You've heard of Xerxes who with bayonet point,
Forc'd his rough way acroſs the Helleſpont,
And pour'd a million through the mountains gates
Of Rhodope and the Thermop'læ ſtraights:
Yet what were Xerxes and his mighty hoſt,
To that militia which the Delaware croſt;
Nay, what were thoſe of conquering Tamerlane,
Or flaming Bagazet, or Jengiſcan,
To thoſe fell numbers which we ſaw that day,
Drawn up in order to oppoſe our way.
It ſeem'd to me, collect they whence or where,
The whole inhabitants of earth were there.
No wonder, then, I ſent full time enough
My order down, to draw our regiments off:
I needed not; for they themſelves in flight,
Were ſwift advancing to evade the fight.
Advancing backwards, as a man may ſay,
To ſave their knapſacks and eſcape the fray.
Yet it were painful to enumerate
What we ſuſtained in this ſame ſwift retreat,
For many a Heſſian loſt that day his ſpeech,
And many a Scot was wounded in the breech.
But now encamp'd, what time the ſun retires
To weſtern hills, we ſtruck our evening fires,
Plac'd diſtant guards, and watchful ſentries thick
Hard by the bridge, and on the Sandpink creek;
Then on the ſoil beneath our members preſt,
Compos'd our eyes and weary limbs to reſt.

In vain, for yet the rude ſcenes of the day,
Did o'er our warm imaginations play,
And oft as ſlumber on our eye-lids crept
We thought the foe had ſtabb'd us while wē ſlept,
And ſtarting up, ſcreamed out with utmoſt breath,
For ſome ſkill'd ſurgeon, or we bleed to death;
But all we got of medicine or help
From ſome one more awake, was, D--m the whelp.
I once myſelf in dreary viſion ſaw
The raging Miffin his fierce bayonet draw,
And as he puſh'd at my poſterior thigh,
I felt my heart and fainting ſpirits die;
But what the fluſh and pleaſure of the ſoul
When I awoke, and felt my backſide whole.
Thus paſs'd the night, but when the morning roſe,
And ting'd the plain where had encamp'd our foes,
They had encamp'd, but now no veſtige there
At all remained, for every height was bare.
Yet ſtill our cavalry and troops diſmayed
Of Waſhington in ſome ſly ambuſcade,
Did not adventure to the hoſtile camp,
Or penetrate the eaſt-way bending ſwamp.
And it remained a paradox to tell,
With what dark art or black infernal ſpel
The foe had blinded every centinels eyes,
While they drew off without a word of noiſe,
And how their fires reſplendent through the night,
Late kindled up, gave an encreaſing light,
And to the firſt riſe of the orient day
Continued burning, they themſelves away.
Some had conceived that the whole ſhew was vain,
An empty viſion of the troubled brain,
Which Satan brings upon the careleſs mind,
When for ſome end he circumvents mankind.
This was the opinion of an aged Scot,
But others doubted who had felt the ſhot.
Mean time in diſmal and afflicted plight,
Cold, lean, and ſhiv'ring from the damps of night,
Is brought a tory who had roam'd for food
Three days and nights in the adjacent wood;
His beard was long, and lanthron like his jaws,
With nails grown out, and ſharp as eagle's claws.
His voice—— *The reſt is wanting.*

The forſaken Lover.

BY yonder ſtream I built a bower,
And deckt it o'er with many a flower,
The primroſe and the violet gay;

The

The daiſies ſprung and roſes blew,
And lofty trees to ſhade me, grew,
From Sol's meridian ray.

Thrice happy they, too ſoon I ſaid
Who flee the ſun to ſeek the ſhade
And dwell in ſoft abodes below;
To feed their flocks and with the ſwains
In moonlight eves to walk the plains
Remote from care and woe.

'Tis their's the conſtant bliſs to find
That ſprings from eaſe and peace of mind,
But times alas are changed to me:
Clarinda, late a lovely dame
A fatal faithleſs beauty, came
My flow'ry greves to ſee.

From yonder hills ſhe held her way,
'Twas on the ſweeteſt morn of May,
All nature ſmil'd as ſhe came by:
She came, alas! too nigh my cot,
Her eyes their keeneſt arrows ſhot,
And left me there to die.

Yet, pitying me, a-while ſhe ſtaid
To heal the wounds that love had made,
And ſmil'd my cares and pains away;
She prais'd the brook and prais'd the bower,
And deckt it round with many a flower;
So paſs'd the flying day.

When eve came on, ſaid I, fair laſs,
With me this night I hope you'll paſs,
The evening air may prove unkind----
Aſſent ſhe gave, yet let me know,
She muſt at peep of morning go
Her wandering flock to find.

Alas, ſaid I, my goddeſs, they
Perhaps for love are gone aſtray;
Still let them rove the hills and dales,
Neglect your ſheep and live with me,
And damon ſhall with rapture flee
To ſeek them in the vales.

'Tis not for nymphs like you to rove
The thicket or the lonely grove,
To ſeek the herd or hunt the deer:
O'er yonder mountains would you go,
With breaſt as cold, as white as ſnow,
And leave your Damon here?

She left me at the dawn of light,
And promis'd to be back at night,
To meet at yonder myrtle tree.
But whether ſhe the way miſtook
Or wandered to ſome other brook,
She came no more to me.

The Sea-Voyage.

FROM a gay iſland green and fair,
With gentle blaſts of ſouthern air,
Acroſs the deep we held our way,
Around our barque ſmooth waters played,
No envious clouds obſcur'd the day,
Serene came on the evening ſhade.

Still farther to the north we drew,
And Porto Rico's mountains blue,
Were juſt decaying on the eye,
When from the main aroſe the ſun;
Before his ray the ſhadows fly,
As we before the breezes run.

Now northward of the tropic paſs'd,
The fickle ſkies grew black at laſt,
The ruffian winds began to roar,
The ſea obey'd their tyrant force,
And we, alas! too far from ſhore,
Muſt now forſake our deſtin'd courſe.

The ſtud[illegible]ſails at laſt to hand,
The vent[illegible] captain gave command;
But ſcarcely to the taſk went they
When a vaſt billow o'er us broke,
And tore the ſheets and tacks away,
Nor could the booms ſuſtain the ſtroke.

Still vaſter roſe the angry main,
The winds through every ſhroud complain;
The topſails we could ſpread no more,
Though doubly reef'd the furious blaſt
Away the fluttering canvas bore,
And vow'd deſtruction to the maſt.

When now the northern ſtorm was quell'd,
A calm enſued---but ocean ſwell'd
Beyond the towering mountains height,
Till from the ſouth new winds aroſe;
Our ſails we ſpread at dead of night,
And fair, though fierce, the tempeſt blows.

When morning roſe, the ſkies were clear
The gentle breezes warm and fair,
Convey'd us o'er the wat'ry road;
ſhip o'ertook us on the way,
Her thouſand ſails were ſpread abroad,
And flutter'd in the face of day.

At length, through many a climate paſs'd,
Cæſaria's hills we ſaw at laſt,
And reach'd the land of lovely dames;
My charming Cælia there I found,
Tis ſhe my warmeſt friendſhip claims,
The faireſt maid that treads the ground.

Continuation of the Circular Letter, from page 410.

of acquiring acceſſions of territory by conqueſt, the limits of her empire daily contract? her fleets no longer rule the ocean, nor are her armies invincible by land. How many of her ſtandards, wreſted from the hands of her champions, are among your trophies, and have graced the triumphs of your troops? and how great is the number of thoſe who, ſent to bind you in fetters, have become your captives, and received their lives from your hands? In ſhort, whoever conſiders that theſe ſtates are daily encreaſing in power; that their armies have become veteran; that their governments, founded in freedom, are eſtabliſhed; that their fertile country and their affectionate ally furniſh them with ample ſupplies; that the Spaniſh monarch, well prepared for war, with fleets and armies ready for combat, and a treaſury overflowing with wealth, has entered the liſts againſt Britain; that the other European nations, often inſulted by her pride, and alarmed by the ſtrides of her ambition, have left her to her fate; that Ireland, wearied with her oppreſſions, is panting for liberty, and even Scotland diſpleaſed and uneaſy at her edicts: Whoever conſiders theſe things, inſtead of doubting the iſſue of the war, will rejoice in the glorious, the ſure and certain proſpect of ſucceſs.

This point being eſtabliſhed, the next queſtion is whether the natural wealth, value, and reſource of the country will be equal to the payment of the debt?

Let us ſuppoſe, for the ſake of argument, that at the concluſion of the war, the emiſſions ſhould amount to 200,000,000, that excluſive of ſupplies from taxes, which will not be inconſiderable, the loans ſhould amount to 100,000,000, then the whole national debt of the United States would be 300,000,000. There are at preſent 3,000,000 of inhabitants in the thirteen ſtates: three hundred million of dollars divided among three millio of people, would give to each perſon one hundred dollars; and is there an individual in America unable in the courſe of eighteen or twenty years to pay it again? Suppoſe the whole debt aſſeſſed, as it ought to be, on the inhabi-

tants

tants in proportion to their eſtates, what would then be the ſhare of the poorer people? Perhaps not ten dollars. Beſides, as this debt will not be payable immediately, but probably twenty years alloted for it, the number of inhabitants by that time in America will be far more than double their preſent amount It is well known that the inhabitants of this country encreaſed almoſt in the ratio of compound intereſt. By natural population they doubled every twenty years, and how great may be the hoſt of emigrants from other countries cannot be aſcertained. We have the higheſt reaſon to believe the number will be immenſe. Suppoſe that only ten thouſand ſhould arrive the firſt year after the war, what will thoſe ten thouſand with their families count in twenty years time?----probably double the number. This obſervation applies with proportionable force to the emigrants of every ſucceſſive year. Thus you ſee great part of your debt will be payable not meerly by the preſent number of inhabitants, but by that number ſwelled and encreaſed by the natural population of the preſent inhabitants, by multitudes of emigrants daily arriving from other countries, and by the natural population of thoſe ſucceſſive emigrants, ſo that every perſon's ſhare of the debt will be conſtantly diminiſhing, by others coming in to pay a proportion of it.

Theſe are advantages which none but young countries enjoy. The number of inhabitants in every country in Europe remains nearly the ſame from one century to another. No country will produce more pe[illegible]n it can ſubſiſt, and eve[illegible] try, if free and cultiva[illegible] produce as many as it c[illegible]n-tain. Hence we may form ſome idea of the future population of theſe ſtates. Extenſive wilderneſſes, now ſcarcely known or explored, remain yet to be cultivated, and vaſt lakes and rivers, whoſe waters have for ages rolled in ſilence and obſcurity to the ocean, are yet to hear the din of induſtry, become ſubſervient to commerce, and boaſt delightful villas, gilded ſpires, and ſpacious cities riſing on their banks.

Thus much for the number of perſons to pay the debt. The next point is their *ability*. They who enquire how many millions of acres are contained only in the ſettled part of North-America, and how much each acre is worth, will acquire very enlarged and yet very inadequate ideas of the value of this country. But thoſe who will carry their enquiries further, and learn that we heretofore paid an annual tax to Britain of three millions ſterling in the way of trade, and ſtill grew rich; that our commerce was then confined to her; that we were obliged to carry our commodities to her market, and conſequently to ſell them at her price; that we were compelled to purchaſe foreign commodities at her ſtores, and on her terms, and were forbid to eſtabliſh any manufactories incompatible with her views of gain; that in future the whole world will be open to us, and we ſhall be at liberty to purchaſe from thoſe who will ſell on the beſt terms, and to ſell to thoſe who will give the beſt prices; that as the country en-

creaſes

creaſes in number of inhabitants and cultivation, the productions of the earth will be proportionably increaſed, and the riches of the whole proportionably greater: Whoever examines the force of theſe and ſimilar obſervations, muſt ſmile at the ignorance of thoſe who doubt the ability of the United States to redeem their bills.

Let it alſo be remembered that paper money is the only kind of money which cannot "make to itſelf wings and fly away." It remains with us, it will not forſake us, it is always ready and at hand for the purpoſe of commerce or of taxes, and every induſtrious man can find it. On the contrary, ſhould Britain like Nineveh (and for the ſame reaſon) yet find mercy, and eſcape the ſtorm ready to burſt upon her, ſhe will find her national debt in a very different ſituation. Her territory diminiſhed, her people waſted, her commerce ruined, her monopolies gone, ſhe muſt provide for the diſcharge of her immenſe debt by taxes to be paid in ſpecie, in gold or ſilver, perhaps now buried in the mines of Mexico or Peru, or ſtill concealed in the brooks or rivulets of Africa or Indoſtan.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

Epitome of Foreign and Domeſtic Affairs.

ON the 26th of June, a Declaration was publiſhed by the King of Spain, ſetting forth, That the conduct of the Britiſh court towards him had been ſuch, as to oblige him to take an active part in the war againſt that nation.

In conſequence of this declaration the Spaniſh fleet has joined that of France.

The expedition againſt Penobſcut has miſcarried; a very ſuperior Britiſh fleet being ſent to that quarter. Our troops retreated by land, after having deſtroyed their veſſels.

On the 18th of Auguſt, Major Lee, with a party of continental troops, ſurprized the garriſon of Powles-Hook, brought off 150 priſoners, and, through many difficulties, made a ſafe retreat. For the gallantry of this action Congreſs have voted their thanks to Major Lee, and ordered a golden medal, commemorative of this enterprize, to be preſented to him.

Gen. Sullivan came up with the main body of the Indians and Tories at Newtown, on the 29th of Auguſt, where he defeated them. He afterwards marched through the Indian country, deſtroyed all their corn, and burnt all their towns, leaving but one ſettlement in the country of the five nations, and not an indian on this ſide of Niagara.

Col. Broadhead marched from from fort Pitt on the 11th of Aug. on an expedition againſt the Seneca and Muncy tribes, in which he burnt eight of their towns, and all their corn.

The enemy evacuated South-Carolina about the beginning of September, and retired to the ſeaport towns of Georgia; and intelligence is juſt received that Count D'Eſtaing, with a powerful fleet, has arrived off Savannah to co-operate with General Lincoln in the reduction of the Britiſh forces in that quarter.

The Britiſh have evacuated their poſts on the North River, and retired to New-York.

THE

United States Magazine,

A

REPOSITORY

OF

History, Politics, and Literature.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1779.

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PHILADELPHIA:

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Circular Letter from the Congreſs, &c.

Continued from p. 438.

HAVING ſhewn that there is no reaſon to doubt the ability of the United States to pay their debt, let us next enquire whether as much can be ſaid for their inclination.

Under this head three things are to be attended to:

1ſt. Whether and in what manner the faith of the United States has been pledged for the redemption of their bills?

2d. Whether they have put themſelves in a political capacity to redeem them; and

3d. Whether, admitting the two former propoſitions, there is any reaſon to apprehend a wanton violation of the public faith.

1ſt. It muſt be evident to every man who reads the journals of Congreſs, or looks at the face of one of their bills, that Congreſs have pledged the faith of their conſtituents for the redemption of them. And it muſt be equally evident, not only that they had authority to do ſo, but that their conſtituents have actually ratified their acts, by receiving their bills, paſſing laws eſtabliſhing their currency, and puniſhing thoſe who counterfeit them. So that it may with truth be ſaid, that the people have pledged their faith for the redemption of them not only collectively by their repreſentatives, but individually.

2d. Whether the United States have put themſelves in a political capacity to redeem their bills, is a queſtion which calls for more full diſcuſſion.

Our enemies, as well foreign as domeſtic, have laboured to raiſe doubts on this head. They argue that the confederation of the ſtates remains yet to be perfected; that the union may be diſſolved; Congreſs be aboliſhed; and each ſtate reſuming its delegated powers proceed in future to hold and exerciſe all the rights of ſovereignty appertaining to an independent ſtate. In ſuch an event, ſay they, the continental bills of credit, created and ſupported by the union, would die with it. This poſition being aſſumed, they next proceed to aſſert this event to be probable, and in proof of it urge our diviſions, our parties, our ſeparate intereſts, diſtinct manners, former prejudices, and many other arguments, equally plauſible, and equally fallacious. Examine this matter.

For every purpoſe eſſential to the defence of theſe ſtates in the progreſs of the preſent war, and neceſſary to the attainment of the objects of it, theſe ſtates now are as fully, legally, and abſolutely confederated, as it is poſſible for them to be. Read the credentials of the different delegates who compoſed the Congreſs in 1774, 1775, and part of 1776. You will find that they eſtabliſh an union for the expreſs purpoſe of oppoſing the oppreſſions of Britain, and obtaining redreſs of grievances. On the 4th of July 1776, your repreſentatives in Congreſs, perceiving that nothing leſs than unconditional ſubmiſſion would ſatisfy our enemies, did in the name of the people of the Thirteen

teen United Colonies declare them to be free and independent ſtates, and "for the SUPPORT of that declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, did mutually pledge to each other their LIVES, their FORTUNES, and their SACRED HONOUR." Was ever confederation more formal, more ſolemn or explicit? It has been expreſly aſſented to, and ratified by every ſtate in the union. Accordingly for the direct SUPPORT of this declaration, that is for the ſupport of the independence of theſe ſtates, armies have been raiſed, and bills of credit emitted, and loans made to pay and ſupply them. The redemption therefore of theſe bills, the payment of theſe debts, and the ſettlement of the accounts of the ſeveral ſtates for expenditures or ſervices for the common benefit and in this common cauſe, are among the objects of this confederation; and conſequently, while all or any of its objects remain unattained, it cannot, ſo far as it may reſpect ſuch objects, be diſſolved, conſiſtent with the laws of God or man.

But we are perſuaded, and our enemies will find, that our union is not to end here. They are miſtaken when they ſuppoſe us kept together only by a ſenſe of preſent danger. It is a fact which they only will diſpute, that the people of theſe ſtates were never ſo cordially united as at this day. By having been obliged to mix with each other, former prejudices have worn off, and their ſeveral manners become blended. A ſenſe of common permanent intereſt, mutual affection (having been brethren in affliction,) the ties of conſanguinity daily extending, conſtant reciprocity of good offices, ſimilraity in language, in governments, and therefore in manners, the importance, weight, and ſplendor of the union, all conſpire in forming a ſtrong chain of connection, which muſt for ever bind us together. The United Provinces of the Netherlands, and the United Cantons of Switzeriand became free and independent under circumſtances very like ours: their independence has been long eſtabliſhed, and yet their confederacies remain in full vigour. What reaſon can be aſſigned why our union ſhould be leſs laſting? or why ſhould the people of theſe ſtates be ſuppoſed leſs wiſe than the inhabitants of thoſe? You are not uninformed that a plan for a perpetual confederation has been prepared, and that twelve of the thirteen ſtates have already acceded to it. But enough has been ſaid to ſhew, that for every purpoſe of the preſent war, and all things incident to it, there does at preſent exiſt a perfect ſolemn confederation; and therefore that the ſtates now are, and always will be in political capacity to redeem their bills, pay their debts, and ſettle their accounts.

3d. Whether, admitting the ability and political capacity of the United States to redeem their bills, there is any reaſon to apprehend a wanton violation of the public faith?

It is with great regret and reluctance that we can prevail upon

upon ourſelves to take the leaſt notice of a queſtion, which involves in it a doubt ſo injurious to the honour and dignity of America.

The enemy, aware that the ſtrength of America lay in the union of her citizens, and the wiſdom and integrity of thoſe to whom they committed the direction of their affairs, have taken unwearied pains to diſunite and alarm the people, to depreciate the abilities and virtue of their rulers, and to impair the confidence repoſed in them by their conſtituents. To this end repeated attempts have been made to draw an abſurd and fanciful line of diſtinction between the Congreſs and the People, and to create an opinion and a belief that their intereſts and views were different and oppoſed. Hence the ridiculous tales, the invidious inſinuations, and the whimſical ſuſpicions that have been forged and propagated by diſguiſed emiſſaries, and traitors in the garb of patriots. Hence has proceeded the notable diſcovery that as the Congreſs has made the money, they alſo can deſtroy it, and that it will exiſt no longer than they find it convenient to permit it. It is not ſurprizing that in a free country, where the tongues and pens of ſuch people are and muſt be licenſed, ſuch political hereſies ſhould be inculcated and diffuſed, but it is really aſtoniſhing that the mind of a ſingle virtuous citizen in America ſhould be influenced by them. It certainly cannot be neceſſary to remind you that your repreſentatives here are choſen from among yourſelves; that you are or ought to be acquainted with their ſeveral characters; that they are ſent here to ſpeak your ſentiments, and that it is conſtantly in your power to remove ſuch as do not. You ſurely are convinced that it is no more in their power to annihilate your money than your independence, and that any act of theirs for either of thoſe purpoſes would be null and void.

We ſhould pay an ill compliment to the underſtanding and honour of every true American, were we to adduce many arguments to ſhew the baſeneſs or bad policy of violating our national faith, or omitting to purſue the meaſures neceſſary to preſerve it. A bankrupt faithleſs republic would be a novelty in the political world, and appear among reputable nations, like a common proſtitute among chaſte and reſpectable matrons. The pride of America revolts from the idea; her citizens know for what purpoſes theſe emiſſions were made, and have repeatedly plighted their faith for the redemption of them; they are to be found in every man's poſſeſſion, and every man is intereſted in their being redeemed; they muſt therefore entertain a high opinion of American credulity, who ſuppoſe the people capable of believing, on due reflection, that all America will, againſt the faith, the honour and the intereſt of all America, be ever prevailed upon to countenance, ſupport, or permit ſo ruinous, ſo diſgraceful a meaſure. We are convinced that

(*Turn to page* 477.)

THE

THE

United States Magazine,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1779.

The Conſtitution or Form of Government, agreed to and reſolved upon by the Delegates and Repreſentatives of the ſeveral counties and corporations of Virginia. In a general Convention held at Williamſburgh, on the 6th of May, and continued by adjournment, to the 5th of July, 1776.

WE, the delegates and repreſentatives of the good people of Virginia, do declare the future form of government of Virginia to be as followeth:

The legiſlative, executive, and judiciary department, ſhall be ſeparate and diſtinct, ſo that neither exerciſe the powers properly belonging to the other; nor ſhall any perſon exerciſe the powers of more than one of them at the ſame time, except that the juſtices of the county courts ſhall be eligible to either houſe of aſſembly.

The legiſlative ſhall be formed of two diſtinct branches, who, together, ſhall be a complete legiaſlture. They ſhall meet once, or oftener, every year, and ſhall be called, *The General Aſſembly of Virginia.*

One of theſe ſhall be called the houſe of delegates, and conſiſt of two repreſentatives to be choſen for each county, and for the diſtrict of Weſt-Auguſta, annually, of ſuch men as actually reſide in and are freeholders of the ſame, or duly qualified according to law, and alſo of one delegate or repreſentative to be choſen annually for the city of Williamſburgh, and one for the borough of Norfolk, and a repreſentative for each of ſuch other cities and boroughs as may hereafter be allowed particular repreſentation by the legiſlature; but when any city or borough ſhall ſo decreaſe, as that the number of perſons having right of ſuffrage therein, ſhall have been for the ſpace of ſeven years ſucceſſively, leſs than half the number of voters in ſome one county in Virginia, ſuch city or borough thenceforward ſhall ceaſe to ſend a delegate or repreſentative to the aſſembly.

The other ſhall be called the ſenate, and conſiſt of twenty four members, of whom thirteen ſhall conſtitute a houſe to proceed on buſineſs, for whoſe election the different counties ſhall be divided into twenty four diſtricts, and each county of the reſpective diſtrict, at the time of the election of its delegates, ſhall vote for one ſenator, who is actually a reſident and freeholder within

the diſtrict, or duly qualified according to law, and is upwards of twenty five years of age; and the ſheriffs of each county, within five days at fartheſt, after the laſt county election in the diſtrict, ſhall meet at ſome convenient place, and from the poll ſo taken in their reſpective counties, return as a ſenator the man who ſhall have the greateſt number of votes in the whole diſtrict. To keep up this aſſembly by rotation, the diſtricts ſhall be equally divided into four claſſes, and numbered by lot. At the end of one year after the general election, the ſix members elected by the firſt diviſion ſhall be diſplaced, and the vacancies thereby occaſioned ſupplied from ſuch claſs or diviſion, by new election, in the manner aforeſaid. This rotation ſhall be applied to each diviſion according to its number, and continued in due order annually.

The right of ſuffrage in the election of members for both houſes, ſhall remain as exerciſed at preſent, and each houſe ſhall chooſe its own ſpeaker, appoint its own officers, ſettle its own rules of proceeding, and direct writs of election for the ſupplying intermediate vacancies.

All laws ſhall originate in the houſe of delegates, to be approved of or rejected by the ſenate, or to be amended with conſent of the houſe of delegates; except money-bills, which in no inſtance ſhall be altered by the ſenate, but wholly approved or rejected.

A governor, or chief magiſtrate ſhall be choſen annually, by joint ballot of both houſes, to be taken in each houſe reſpectively, depoſited in the conference room, the boxes examined jointly by a committee of each houſe, and the numbers ſeverally reported to them, that the appointments may be entered (which ſhall be the mode of taking the joint ballot of both houſes in all caſes) who ſhall not continue in that office longer than three years ſucceſſively, nor be eligible until the expiration of four years after he ſhall have been out of that office. An adequate, but moderate ſalary ſhall be ſettled on him during his continuance in office; and he ſhall, with the advice of a council of ſtate, exerciſe the executive powers of government, according to the laws of this commonwealth; and ſhall not, under any pretence, exerciſe any power or prerogative by virtue of any law, ſtatute, or cuſtom of England: But he ſhall, with the advice of the council of ſtate, have the power of granting reprieves or pardons, except where the proſecution ſhall have been carried on by the houſe of delegates, or the law ſhall otherwiſe particularly direct; in which caſes no reprieve or pardon ſhall be granted, but by reſolve of the houſe of delegates.

Either houſe of the general aſſembly may adjourn themſelves reſpectively. The governor ſhall not prorogue or adjourn the aſſembly during their ſitting, nor diſſolve them at any time, but he ſhall, if neceſſary, either by advice of the council of ſtate, or on application of a majority of the houſe of delegates, call them before the time to which they ſhall ſtand prorogued or adjourned.

A privy council, or council of ſtate, conſiſting of eight members

bers, ſhall be choſen by joint ballot of both houſes of aſſembly, either from their own members or the people at large, to aſſiſt in the adminiſtration of government. They ſhall annually chooſe out of their own members a preſident, who, in caſe of death, inability, or abſence of the governor from the government, ſhall act as lieutenant governor. Four members ſhall be ſufficient to act, and their advice and proceedings ſhall be entered on record, and ſigned by the members preſent (to any part whereof any member may enter his diſſent) to be laid before the general aſſembly, when called for by them. This council may appoint their own clerk, who ſhall have a ſalary ſettled by law, and take an oath of ſecrecy in ſuch matters as he ſhall be directed by the board to conceal. A ſum of money appropriated to that purpoſe, ſhall be divided annually among the members, in proportion to their attendance; and they ſhall be incapable, during their continuance in office, of ſitting in either houſe of aſſembly. Two members ſhall be removed by joint ballot of both houſes of aſſembly, at the end of every three years, and be ineligible for the three next years. Theſe vacancies, as well as thoſe occaſioned by death or incapacity, ſhall be ſupplied by new elections in the ſame manner.

The delegates for Virginia to the Continental Congreſs ſhall be choſen annually, or ſuperſeded in the mean time by joint ballot of both houſes of aſſembly.

The preſent militia officers ſhall be continued, and vacancies ſupplied by appointment of the governor, with the advice of the privy council, on recommendations from the reſpective county courts; but the governor and council ſhall have a power of ſuſpending any officer, and ordering a court martial on complaint of miſbehaviour or inability, or to ſupply vacancies of officers happening when in actual ſervice. The governor may embody the militia, with the advice of the privy council; and, when embodied, ſhall alone have the direction of the militia under the laws of the country.

The two houſes of aſſembly ſhall, by joint ballot, appoint judges of the ſupreme court of appeals, and general court, judges in chancery, judges of admiralty, ſecretary, and the attorney general, to be commiſſioned by the governor, and continue in office during good behaviour. In caſe of death, incapacity or reſignation, the governor, with the advice of the privy council, ſhall appoint perſons to ſucceed in office, to be approved or diſplaced by both houſes. Theſe officers ſhall have fixed and adequate ſalaries, and, together with all others holding lucrative offices, and all miniſters of the goſpel of every denomination, be incapable of being elected members of either houſe of aſſembly, or the privy council.

The governor, with the advice of the privy council, ſhall appoint juſtices of the peace for the counties; and in caſe of

of vacancies, or a neceſſity of increaſing the number hereafter, ſuch appointments to be made upon the recommendation of the reſpective county courts. The preſent acting ſecretary in Virginia, and clerks of all the county courts, ſhall continue in office. In caſe of vacancies, either by death, incapacity, or reſignation, a ſecretary ſhall be appointed as before directed, and the clerks by the reſpective courts. The preſent and future clerks ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour, to be judged of and determined in the general court. The ſheriffs and coroners ſhall be nominated by the reſpective courts, approved by the governor with the advice of the privy council, and commiſſioned by the governor. The juſtices ſhall appoint conſtables, and all fees of the aforeſaid officers be regulated by law.

The governor, when he is out of office, and others offending againſt the ſtate, either by mal-adminiſtration, corruption, or other means, by which the ſafety of the ſtate may be endangered, ſhall be impeachable by the houſe of delegates. Such impeachment to be proſecuted by the attorney general, or ſuch other perſon or perſons as the houſe may appoint, in the general court, according to the laws of the land. If found guilty, he or they ſhall be either for ever diſabled to hold any office under government, or be removed from ſuch office *pro tempore*, or ſubjected to ſuch pains or penalties as the law ſhall direct.

If all or any of the judges of the general court ſhould, on good grounds (to be judged of by the houſe of delegates) be accuſed of any of the crimes or offences above mentioned, ſuch houſe of delegates may in like manner impeach the judge or judges ſo accuſed, to be proſecuted in the court of appeals; and he or they, if found guilty, ſhall be puniſhed in the ſame manner as is preſcribed in the preceding clauſe.

Commiſſions and grants ſhall run, *In the name of the commonwealth of Virginia,*" and bear teſt by the governor, with the ſeal of the commonwealth annexed. Writs ſhall run in the ſame manner, and bear teſt by the clerks of the ſeveral courts. Indictments ſhall conclude, *Againſt the peace and dignity of the commonwealth.*

A treaſurer ſhall be appointed annually, by joint ballot of both houſes.

All eſcheats, penalties, and forfeitures, heretofore going to the king, ſhall go to the commonwealth, ſave only ſuch as the legiſlature may aboliſh, or otherwiſe provide for.

The territories contained within the charters erecting the colonies of Maryland, Pennſylvania, North and South-Carolina, are hereby ceded, releaſed, and for ever confirmed to the people of theſe colonies reſpectively, with all the rights of property, juriſdiction and government, and all other rights whatſoever, which might at any time heretofore have been claimed by Virginia, except the free navigation and uſe of the rivers

Potomaque

Potomaque and Pokomoke, with the property of the Virginia ſhores and ſtrands bordering on either of the ſaid rivers, and all improvements which have been or ſhall be made thereon. The weſtern and northern extent of Virginia ſhall in all other reſpects ſtand as fixed by the charter of king James I. in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and nine, and by the public treaty of peace between the courts of Britain and France in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty three; unleſs, by act of this legiſlature, one or more governments eſtabliſhed weſtward of the Allegheny mountains. And no purchaſes of lands ſhall be made of the indian natives but on behalf of the public, by authority of the general aſſembly.

A Declaration of Rights, and the Conſtitution and Form of Government, agreed to by the Delegates of Maryland, in free and full Convention aſſembled.

A Declaration of Rights, &c.

THE parliament of Great-Britain, by a declaratory act, having aſſumed a right to make laws to bind the colonies in all caſes whatſoever, and in purſuance of ſuch claim endeavoured by force of arms to ſubjugate the United Colonies to an unconditional ſubmiſſion to their will and power, and having at length conſtrained them to declare themſelves independent ſtates, and to aſſume government under the authority of the people. Therefore, we, the delegates of Maryland, in free and full convention aſſembled, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the beſt means of eſtabliſhing a good conſtitution in this ſtate, for the ſure foundation and more permanent ſecurity thereof, declare,

1. That all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and inſtituted ſolely for the good of the whole.

2. That the people of this ſtate ought to have the ſole and excluſive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

3. That the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by jury, according to the courſe of that law, and to the benefit of ſuch of the Engliſh ſtatutes, as exiſted at the time of their firſt emigration, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumſtances, and of ſuch others as have been ſince made in England, or Great-Britain, and have been introduced, uſed, and practiſed, by the courts of law or equity; and alſo to all acts of aſſembly in force on the firſt of June ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy four, except ſuch as may have ſince expired, or have been, or may be altered by acts of convention, or this declaration of rights, ſubject nevertheleſs to the reviſion of, and amendment or repeal by, the legiſlature of this ſtate; and the inhabitants of Maryland are alſo entitled to all

all property derived to them from or under the charter granted by his majeſty Charles I. to Cæcilius Calvert baron of Baltimore.

4. That all perſons inveſted with the legiſlative or executive powers of government, are the truſtees of the public, and as ſuch accountable for their conduct; wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifeſtly endangered, and all other means of redreſs are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old or eſtabliſh a new government; the doctrine of non-reſiſtance againſt arbitrary power and oppreſſion, is abſurd, ſlaviſh, and deſtructive of the good and happineſs of mankind

5. That the right in the people to participate in the legiſlature is the beſt ſecurity of liberty, and the foundation of all free government; for this purpoſe, elections ought to be free and frequent, and every man, having property in, a common intereſt with, and attachment to the community, ought to have a right of ſuffrage.

6. That the legiſlative, executive, and judicial powers of government, ought to be for ever ſeparate and diſtinct from each other.

7. That no power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws, unleſs by, or derived from the legiſlature, ought to be exerciſed or allowed.

8. That freedom of ſpeech, and debates, or proceedings in the legiſlature, ought not to be impeached in any other court or judicature.

9. That a place for the meeting of the legiſlature ought to be fixed, the moſt convenient to the members thereof, and to the depoſitory of public records, and the legiſlature ought not to be convened or held at any other place, but from evident neceſſity.

10. That for redreſs of grievances, and for amending, ſtrengthening, and preſerving the laws, the legiſlature ought to be frequently convened.

11. That every man hath a right to petition the legiſlature for the redreſs of grievances, in a peaceable and orderly manner.

12. That no aid, charge, tax, fee or fees, ought to be ſet, rated, or levied, under any pretence, without conſent of the legiſlature.

13. That the levying taxes by the poll is grievous and oppreſſive, and ought to be aboliſhed; that paupers ought not to be aſſeſſed for the ſupport of government, but every other perſon in the ſtate ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the ſupport of government, according to his actual worth in real or perſonal property within the ſtate; yet fines, duties, or taxes, may properly and juſtly be impoſed or laid with a political view for the good government and benefit of the community.

14. That ſanguinary laws ought to be avoided, as far as is conſiſtent with the ſafety of the ſtate; and no law to inflict cruel and unuſual pains and penalties ought to be made, in any caſe, or at any time hereafter.

15. That retroſpective laws, puniſhing

puniſhing facts committed before the exiſtence of ſuch laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppreſſive, unjuſt, and incompatible with liberty; wherefore no *ex poſt facto* law ought to be made.

16. That no law to attaint particular perſons of treaſon or felony ought to be made in any caſe, or at any time hereafter.

17. That every freeman for any injury done to him in his perſon or property, ought to have remedy by the courſe of of the law of the land, and ought to have juſtice and right, freely without ſale, fully without any denial, and ſpeedily without delay, according to the law of the land.

18. That the trial of facts where they ariſe, is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtates of the people.

19. That in all criminal proſecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accuſation againſt him, to have a copy of the indictment or charge in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence, to be allowed counſel, to be confronted with the witneſſes againſt him, to have proceſs for his witneſſes, to examine the witneſſes for and againſt him on oath, and to a ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury, without whoſe unanimous conſent he ought not to be found guilty.

20. That no man ought to be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf in a common court of law, or in any other court, but in ſuch caſes as have been uſually practiſed in this ſtate, or may hereafter be directed by the legiſlature.

21. That no freeman ought to be taken, or impriſoned, or diſſeiſed of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

22. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel or unuſual puniſhments inflicted by the courts of law.

23. That all warrants without oath or affirmation, to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to ſeize any perſon or property, are grievous and oppreſſive; and all general warrants to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to apprehend ſuſpected perſons, without naming or deſcribing the place, or the perſon in ſpecial, are illegal, and ought not to be granted.

24. That there ought to be no forfeiture of any part of the eſtate of any perſon for any crime, except murder, or treaſon againſt the ſtate, and then only on conviction and attainder.

25. That a well regulated militia is the proper and natural defence of a free government.

26. That ſtanding armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raiſed up or kept without conſent of the legiſlature.

27. That in all caſes and at all times the military ought to to be under ſtrict ſubordination to, and controul of the civil power.

28. That no ſoldier ought to be quartered in any houſe in time of peace, without the conſent of the owner; and, in time of war, in ſuch manner only as the legiſlature ſhall direct.

29.

29. That no perſon, except regular ſoldiers, mariners and marines in the ſervice of this ſtate, or militia when in actual ſervice, ought in any caſe to be ſubject to, or puniſhable by, martial law.

30. That the independency and uprightneſs of judges are eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and a great ſecurity to the rights and liberties of the people; wherefore the chancellor and all judges ought to hold commiſſions during good behaviour, and the ſaid chancellor and judges ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs. That ſalaries liberal but not profuſe ought to be ſecured to the chancellor and the judges during the continuance of their commiſſions, in ſuch manner and at ſuch times as the legiſlature ſhall hereafter direct, upon conſideration of the circumſtances of this ſtate: No chancellor or judge ought to hold any other office, civil or military, or receive fees or perquiſites of any kind.

31. That a long continuance in the firſt executive departments of power or truſt is dangerous to liberty, a rotation therefore in thoſe departments is one of the beſt ſecurities of permanent freedom.

32. That no perſon ought to hold at the ſame time more than one office of profit, nor ought any perſon in public truſt to receive any preſent from any foreign prince or ſtate, or from the United States or any of them, without the approbation of this ſtate.

33. That as it is the duty of every man to worſhip God in ſuch manner as he thinks moſt acceptable to him, all perſons profeſſing the chriſtian religion are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty; wherefore no perſon ought by any law to be moleſted in his perſon or eſtate on account of his religious perſuaſion or profeſſion, or for his religious practice, unleſs under colour of religion any man ſhall diſturb the good order, peace, or ſafety of the ſtate, or ſhall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil, or religious rights; nor ought any perſon to be compelled to frequent, or maintain, or contribute, unleſs on contract, to maintain any particular place of worſhip, or any particular miniſtry; yet the legiſlature may in their diſcretion lay a general and equal tax for the ſupport of the Chriſtian religion; leaving to each individual the power of appointing the payment over of the money collected from him, to the ſupport of any particular place of worſhip or miniſter, or for the benefit of the poor of his own denomination, or the poor in geral of any particular county; but the churches, chapels, glebes, and all other property now belonging to the church of England, ought to remain to the church of England for ever. And all acts of aſſembly lately paſſed for collecting monies for building or repairing particular churches or chapels of eaſe ſhall continue in force and be executed, unleſs

unleſs the legiſlature ſhall by act ſupercede or repeal the ſame; but no county court ſhall aſſeſs any quantity of tobacco or ſum of money hereafter on the application of any veſtrymen or churchwardens: and every incumbent of the church of England who hath remained in his pariſh, and performed his duty, ſhall be entitled to receive the proviſion and ſupport eſtabliſhed by the act, entitled, "An act for the ſupport of the clergy of the church of England in this province," till the November court of this preſent year, to be held for the county in which his pariſh ſhall lie, or partly lie, or for ſuch time as he hath remained in his pariſh and performed his duty.

34. That every gift, ſale, or devise of lands to any miniſter, public teacher or preacher of the goſpel, as ſuch, or to any religious ſect, order, or denomination, or to, or for the ſupport, uſe or benefit of, or in truſt for, any miniſter, public teacher, or preacher of the goſpel, as ſuch, or any religious ſect, order, or denomination; and every gift or ſale of goods or chattels to go in ſucceſſion, or to take place after the death of the ſeller or donor, or to or for ſuch ſupport, uſe or benefit; and alſo every deviſe of goods or chattels to, or for the ſupport, uſe, or benefit of any miniſter, public teacher, or preacher of the goſpel, as ſuch, or any religious ſect, order, or denomination, without the leave of the legiſlature, ſhall be void; except always any ſale, gift, leaſe or deviſe of any quantity of land not exceeding two acres, for a church, meeting, or other houſe of worſhip, and for a burying ground, which ſhall be improved, enjoyed, or uſed only for ſuch purpoſe, or ſuch ſale, gift, leaſe, or deviſe, ſhall be void.

35. That no other teſt or qualification ought to be required on admiſſion to any office of truſt or profit, than ſuch oath of ſupport and fidelity to this ſtate, and ſuch oath of office as ſhall be directed by this convention, or the legiſlature of this ſtate, and a declaration of a belief in the chriſtian religion.

36. That the manner of adminiſtering an oath to any perſon, ought to be ſuch as thoſe of the religious perſuaſion, profeſſion, or denomination, of which ſuch perſon is one, generally eſteem the moſt effectual confirmation by the atteſtation of the divine being. And that the people called Quakers, thoſe called Dunkers, and thoſe called Menoniſts, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occaſion, ought to be allowed to make their ſolemn affirmation in the manner that Quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, and to be of the ſame avail as an oath in all ſuch caſes as the affirmation of Quakers hath been allowed and accepted within this ſtate inſtead of an oath. And further, on ſuch affirmation warrants to ſearch for ſtolen goods, or the apprehenſion or commitment of offenders, ought to be granted, or ſecurity for the peace awarded, and Quakers, Dunkers, or Menoniſts, ought alſo, on their ſolemn affirmation as aforeſaid, to be admitted as witneſſes in all criminal caſes not capital.

37. That the city of Annapolis ought to have all its rights, privileges, and benefits, agreeable

to its charter and the acts of aſſembly confirming and regulating the ſame, ſubject, nevertheleſs to ſuch alterations as may be made by this convention or any future legiſlature.

38. That the liberty of the preſs ought to be inviolably preſerved.

39. That monopolies are odious, contrary to the ſpirit of a free government, and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be ſuffered.

40. That no title of nobility or hereditary honours ought to be granted in this ſtate.

41. That the ſubſiſting reſolves of this and the ſeveral conventions held for this colony ought to be in force as laws, unleſs altered by this convention or the legiſlature of this ſtate.

42. That this declaration of rights, or the form of government to be eſtabliſhed by this convention, or any part of either of them, ought not to be altered, changed or abolished by the legiſlature of this ſtate, but in ſuch manner as this convention ſhall preſcribe and direct.

This declaration of rights was aſſented to and paſſed in convention of the delegates of the freemen of Maryland, begun and held at Annapolis the 14th day of Auguſt, *A. D.* 1776.

By order of the Convention,

MAT. TILGHMAN,
Preſident.

The Conſtitution and Form of Government, &c.

1. THAT the legiſlature conſiſt of two diſtinct branches, a ſenate, and a houſe of delegates, which ſhall be ſtiled the General Aſſembly of Maryland.

2. That the houſe of delegates ſhall be choſen in the following manner: All freemen above twenty-one years of age, having a freehold of fifty acres of land in the county in which they offer to vote, and reſiding therein; and all freemen having property in this ſtate above the value of thirty pounds current money, and having reſided in the county in which they offer to vote one whole year next preceding the election, ſhall have a right of ſuffrage in the election of delegates for ſuch county; and all freemen ſo qualified ſhall, on the firſt Monday of October, ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, and on the ſame day in every year thereafter, aſſemble in the counties in which they are reſpectively qualified to vote, at the court-houſe in the ſaid counties, or at ſuch other place as the legiſlature ſhall direct, and when aſſembled they ſhall proceed to elect, *viva voce*, four delegates for their reſpective counties, of the moſt wiſe, ſenſible, and diſcreet of the people, reſidents in the county where they are to be choſen one whole year next preceding the election, above twenty-one years of age, and having in the ſtate real or perſonal property above the value of five hundred pounds current money, and upon the final caſting of the polls the four perſons who ſhall appear to have the greateſt number of legal votes, ſhall be declared and returned duly elected for their reſpective county.

3. That the ſheriff of each county,

county, or in caſe of ſickneſs, his deputy (ſummoning two juſtices of the county, who are required to attend for the preſervation of the peace) ſhall be the judges of the election, and may adjourn from day to day, if neceſſary, till the ſame be finiſhed, ſo that the whole election ſhall be concluded in four days; and ſhall make his return thereof, under his hand, to the chancellor of this ſtate for the time being.

4. That all perſons, qualified by the charter of the city of Annapolis to vote for Burgeſſes, ſhall, on the ſame firſt Monday of October ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, and on the ſame day in every year for ever thereafter, elect *viva voce*, by a majority of votes, two delegates, qualified agreeable to the ſaid charter; that the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the ſaid city, or any three of them, be judges of the election, appoint the place in the ſaid city for holding the ſame, and may adjourn from day to day as aforeſaid, and ſhall make return thereof as aforeſaid; but the inhabitants of the ſaid city ſhall not be entitled to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county, unleſs they have a freehold of fifty acres of land in the county, diſtinct from the city.

5. That all perſons, inhabitants of Baltimore town, and having the ſame qualifications as electors in the county, ſhall, on the ſame firſt Monday of October ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, and on the ſame day in every year for ever thereafter, at ſuch place in the ſaid town as the judges ſhall appoint, elect *viva voce*, by a majority of votes, two delegates, qualified as aforeſaid; but if the ſaid inhabitants of the town ſhall ſo decreaſe, as that the number of perſons having right of ſuffrage therein ſhall have been for the ſpace of ſeven years ſucceſſively leſs than one half the number of voters in ſome one county in this ſtate, ſuch town thenceforward ſhall ceaſe to ſend two delegates or repreſentatives to the houſe of delegates, until the ſaid town ſhall have one half of the number of voters in ſome one county in this ſtate.

6. That the commiſſioners of the ſaid town, or any three or more of them, for the time being, ſhall be judges of the ſaid election, and may adjourn as aforeſaid, and ſhall make return thereof as aforeſaid; but the inhabitants of the ſaid town ſhall not be entitled to vote for, or be elected delegates for, Baltimore county, neither ſhall the inhabitants of Baltimore county, out of the limits of Baltimore town, be entitled to vote for, or be elected delegates for, the ſaid town.

7. That on refuſal, death, diſqualification, reſignation, or removal out of this ſtate, of any delegate, or on his becoming governor, or member of the council, a warrant of election ſhall iſſue by the ſpeaker, for the election of another in his place, of which ten days notice at leaſt, excluding the day of notice and the day of election, ſhall be given.

8. That not leſs than a majority of the delegates, with their ſpeaker (to be choſen by them by ballot) conſtitute an houſe

for

for the tranſaction any buſineſs, other than that of adjourning.

9. That the houſe of delegates ſhall judge of the elections and qualifications of delegates.

10. That the houſe of delegates may originate all money bills, propoſe bills to the ſenate or receive thoſe offered by that body, and aſſent, diſſent, or propoſe amendments; that they may inquire, on the oath of witneſſes, into all complaints, grievances, and offences, as the grand inqueſt of this ſtate, and may commit any perſon for any crime to the public jail, there to remain till he be diſcharged by due courſe of law; they may expel any member for a great miſdemeanor, but not a ſecond time for the ſame cauſe; they may examine and paſs all accounts of the ſtate, relating either to the collection or expenditure of the revenue, or appoint auditors to ſtate and adjuſt the ſame; they may call for all public or official papers and records, and ſend for perſons, whom they may judge neceſſary, in the courſe of their inquiries, concerning affairs relating to the public intereſt, and may direct all office bonds (which ſhall be made payable to the ſtate) to be ſued for any breach of duty.

11. That the ſenate may be at full and perfect liberty to exerciſe their judgment in paſſing laws, and that they may not be compelled by the houſe of delegates either to reject a money bill which the emergency of affairs may require, or to aſſent to ſome other act of legiſlation, in their conſcience and judgment injurious to the public welfare; the houſe of delegates ſhall not on any occaſion, or under any pretence, annex to, or blend with a money bill, any matter, clauſe, or thing, not immediately relating to, and neceſſary for the impoſing, aſſeſſing, levying, or applying the taxes or ſupplies, to be raiſed for the ſupport of government, or the current expences of the ſtate; and to prevent altercation about ſuch bills, it is declared, that no bill impoſing duties or cuſtoms for the mere regulation of commerce, or inflicting fines for the reformation of morals, or to enforce the execution of the laws, by which an incidental revenue may ariſe, ſhall be accounted a money bill; but every bill aſſeſſing, levying or applying taxes or ſupplies for the ſupport of government, or the current expences of the ſtate, or appropriating money in the treaſury, ſhall be deemed a money bill.

12. That the houſe of delegates may puniſh, by impriſonment, any perſon who ſhall be guilty of a contempt in their view, by any diſorderly or riotous behaviour, or by threats to or abuſe of their members, or by any obſtruction to their proceedings; they may alſo puniſh, by impriſonment, any perſon who ſhall be guilty of a breach of privilege, by arreſting on civil proceſs, or by aſſaulting any of their members, during their ſitting, or on their way to or return from the houſe of delegates, or by any aſſault of, or obſtruction to their officers, in the execution of any order or proceſs, or by aſſaulting or obſtructing any witneſs,

neſs, or any other perſon, attending on, or on their way to or from the houſe, or by reſcuing any perſon committed by the houſe; and the ſenate may exerciſe the ſame power, in ſimilar caſes.

13. That the treaſurers (one for the weſtern and another for the eaſtern ſhore) and the commiſſioners of the loan office may be appointed by the houſe of delegates during their pleaſure, and in caſe of refuſal, death, reſignations, diſqualification, or removal, out of the ſtate of any of the ſaid commiſſioners or treaſurers, in the receſs of the general aſſembly, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commiſſion a fit and proper perſon to ſuch vacant office, to hold the ſame until the meeting of the next general aſſembly.

14. That the ſenate be choſen in the following manner: All perſons, qualified as aforeſaid to vote for county delegates, ſhall, on the firſt day of September 1781, and on the ſame day in every fifth year for ever thereafter, elect *viva voce*, by a majority of votes. two perſons for their reſpective counties, qualified as aforeſaid to be elected county delegates, to be electors of the ſenate; and the ſheriff of each county, or in caſe of ſickneſs his deputy (ſummoning two juſtices of the county who are required to attend for the preſervation of the peace) ſhall hold and be judge of the ſaid election, and make return thereof as aforeſaid. And all perſons qualified as aforeſaid to vote for delegates for the city of Annapolis and Baltimore town, ſhall on the ſame firſt Monday of September 1781, and on the ſame day in every fifth year for ever thereafter, elect *viva voce*, by a majority of votes, one perſon for the ſaid city and town reſpectively, qualified as aforeſaid to be elected a delegate for the ſaid city and town reſpectively; the ſaid election to be held in the ſame manner as the election of delegates for the ſaid city and town, the right to elect the ſaid elector with reſpect to Baltimore town to continue as long as the right to elect delegates for the ſaid town.

15. That the ſaid electors of the ſenate meet at the city of Annapolis, or ſuch other place as ſhall be appointed for convening the legiſlature, on the third Monday in September 1781, and on the ſame day in every fifth year for ever thereafter, and they, or any twenty-four of them ſo met, ſhall proceed to elect, by ballot, either out of their own body, or the people at large, fifteen ſenators (nine of whom to be reſidents on the weſtern, and ſix to be reſidents on the eaſtern ſhore) men of the moſt wiſdom, experience and virtue, above twenty-five years of age, reſidents of the ſtate above three whole years next preceding the election, and having real and perſonal property above the value of one thouſand pounds current money.

16. That the ſenators ſhall be balloted for at one and the ſame time, and out of the gentlemen reſidents of the weſtern ſhore, who ſhall be propoſed as ſenators, the nine who ſhall, on ſtriking the ballots, appear to have the greateſt numbers in their favour, ſhall be accordingly declared and returned duty elected; and out of

of the gentlemen, reſidents of the eaſtern ſhore, who ſhall be propoſed as ſenators, the ſix who ſhall, on ſtriking the ballots, appear to have the greateſt numbers in their favour, ſhall be accordingly declared and returned duly elected; and if two or more, on the ſame ſhore, ſhall have an equal number of ballots in their favour, by which the choice ſhall not be determined on the firſt ballot, then the electors ſhall again ballot before they ſeparate, in which they ſhall be confined to the perſons who on the firſt ballot ſhall have had an equal number; and they who ſhall have the greateſt number in their favour on the ſecond ballot, ſhall be accordingly declared and returned duly elected; and if the whole number ſhould not thus be made up, becauſe of an equal number on the ſecond ballot ſtill being in favour of two or more perſons, then the election ſhall be determined by lot, between thoſe who have equal numbers; which proceedings of the electors ſhall be certified under their hands, and returned to the chancellor for the time being.

17. That the electors of ſenators ſhall judge of the qualifications and elections of members of their body, and on a conteſted election ſhall admit to a ſeat, as an elector, ſuch qualified perſon as ſhall appear to them to have the greateſt number of legal votes in his favour.

18. That the electors immediately on their meeting, and before they proceed to the election of ſenators, take ſuch oath of ſupport and fidelity to this ſtate, as this convention or the legiſlature ſhall direct, and alſo an oath "to elect, without favour, affection, partiality, or prejudice, ſuch perſons for ſenators as they, in their judgment and conſcience, believe beſt qualified for the office."

19. That in caſe of refuſal, death, reſignation, diſqualification, or removal out of this ſtate, of any ſenator, or on his becoming governor, or a member of the council, the ſenate ſhall immediately thereupon, or at their next meeting thereafter, elect by ballot, in the ſame manner as the electors are above directed to chuſe ſenators, another perſon in his place, for the reſidue of the ſaid term of five years.

20. That not leſs than a majority of the ſenate, with their preſident (to be choſen by them by ballot) ſhall conſtitute an houſe for the tranſacting any buſineſs, other than that of adjourning.

21. That the ſenate ſhall judge of the elections and qualification of ſenators.

22. That the ſenate may originate any other, except money bills, to which their aſſent or diſſent only ſhall be given, and may receive any other bills from the houſe of delegates, and aſſent, diſſent or propoſe amendments.

23. That the general aſſembly meet annually, on the firſt Monday of November, and if neceſſary oftener.

24. That each houſe ſhall appoint its own officers, and ſettle its own rules of proceeding

25. That a perſon of wiſdom, experience and virtue, ſhall be choſen governor, on the ſecond Monday of November, 1777, and

and on the ſecond Monday in every year for ever thereafter, by the joint ballot of both houſes, to be be taken in each houſe reſpectively, depoſited in a conference room; the boxes to be examined by a joint committee of both houſes, and the numbers ſeverally reported, that the appointment may be entered; which mode of taking the joint ballot of both houſes ſhall be adopted in all caſes. But if two or more ſhall have an equal number of ballots in their favour, by which the choice ſhall not be determined on the firſt ballot, then a ſecond ballot ſhall be taken, which ſhall be confined to the perſons who on the firſt ballot ſhall have had an equal number; and if the ballots ſhould again be equal between two or more perſons, then the election of the governor ſhall be determined by lot, between thoſe who have equal numbers; and if the perſon choſen governor ſhall die, reſign, remove out of the ſtate, or refuſe to act (ſitting the general aſſembly,) the ſenate and houſe of delegates ſhall immediately thereupon proceed to a new choice in manner aforeſaid.

26. That the ſenator and delegates, on the ſecond Tueſday of November, 1777, and annually on the ſecond Tueſday of November for ever thereafter, elect by joint ballot, in the ſame manner as ſenators are directed to be choſen, five of the moſt ſenſible, diſcreet, and experienced men, above twenty-five years of age, reſidents in the ſtate above three years next preceding the election, and having therein a freehold of lands and tenements, above the value of one thouſand pounds current money, to be the council to the governor, whoſe proceedings ſhall be always entered on record, to any part whereof any member may enter his diſſent, and their advice, if ſo required by the governor, or any member of the council, ſhall be given in writing, and ſigned by the members giving the ſame reſpectively; which proceedings of the council ſhall be laid before the ſenate, or houſe of delegates, when called for by them, or either of them. The council may appoint their own clerk, who ſhall take ſuch oath of ſupport and fidelity to this ſtate as this convention or the legiſlature ſhall direct, and of ſecrecy, in ſuch matters as he ſhall be directed by the board to keep ſecret.

27. That the delegates to congreſs from this ſtate ſhall be choſen annually, or ſuperceded in the mean time by the joint ballot of both houſes of aſſembly, and that there be a rotation in ſuch manner that at leaſt two of the number be annually changed, and no perſon ſhall be capable of being a delegate to congreſs for more than three in any term of ſix years; and no perſon who holds any office of profit in the gift of congreſs ſhall be eligible to ſit in congreſs, but if appointed to any ſuch office his ſeat ſhall be thereby vacated: That no perſon, unleſs above twenty years of age, and a reſident in the ſtate more than five years next preceding the election, and having real and perſonal eſtate in this ſtate above the value of one thouſand pounds current money, ſhall be eligible to ſit in congreſs.

28. That

28. That the ſenators and delegates, immediately on their annual meeting, and before they proceed to any buſineſs, and every perſon hereafter elected a ſenator or delegate, before he acts as ſuch, ſhall take an oath of ſupport and fidelity to this ſtate as aforeſaid; and before the election of a governor, or members of the council, ſhall take an oath, "to elect without favour, affection, partiality, or prejudice, ſuch perſon as governor, or member of the council, as they in their judgment and conſcience believe beſt qualified for the office."

29. That the ſenate and delegates may adjourn themſelves reſpectively: but if the two houſes ſhould not agree on the ſame time, but adjourn to different days, then ſhall the governor appoint and notify one of thoſe days or ſome day between, and the aſſembly ſhall then meet and be held accordingly; and he ſhall, if neceſſary, by advice of the council, call them before the time to which they ſhall in any manner be adjourned, on giving not leſs than ten days notice thereof, but the governor ſhall not adjourn the aſſembly otherwiſe than as aforeſaid, nor prorogue or diſſolve it at any time.

30. That no perſon, unleſs above twenty five years of age, a reſident in this ſtate above five years next preceding the election; and having in the ſtate real and perſonal property above the value of five thouſand pounds current money, one thouſand pounds whereof at leaſt to be freehold eſtate, ſhall be eligible as governor.

31. That the governor ſhall not continue in that office longer than three years ſucceſſively, nor be eligible as governor until the expiration of four years after he ſhall have been out of that office.

32. That upon the death, reſignation, or removal out of this ſtate of the governor, the firſt named of the council, for the time being, ſhall act as governor, and quality in the ſame manner, and ſhall immediately call a meeting of the general aſſembly, giving not leſs than fourteen days notice of the meeting, at which meeting a governor ſhall be appointed, in manner aforeſaid, for the reſidue of the year.

33. That the governor, by and with the advice and conſent of the council, may embody the militia, and when embodied ſhall alone have the direction thereof, and ſhall alſo have the direction of all the regular land and ſea forces under the laws of this ſtate, but he ſhall not command in perſon unleſs advited thereto by the council, and then only ſo long as they ſhall approve thereof, and may alone exercite all other the executive powers of government, where the concurrence of the council is not required, according to the laws of this ſtate, and grant reprieves or pardons for any crime, except in ſuch caſes where the law ſhall otherwiſe direct; and may, during the recels of the general aſſembly, lay embargoes to prevent the departure of any ſhipping, or the exportation of any commodities, for any time not exceeding thirty days in any one year,

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summoning the general assembly to meet within the time of the continuance of such embargo, and may also order and compel any vessel to ride quarantine, if such vessel, or the port from which she may have come, shall, on strong grounds, be suspected to be infected with the plague; but the governor shall not, under any pretence, exercise any power or prerogative by virtue of any law, statute, or custom, of England or Great-Britain.

34. That the members of the council, or any three or more of them, when convened, shall constitute a board for the transacting of business; that the governor for the time being shall preside in the council, and be intit'.d to a vote on all questions in hich the council shall be divided in opinion; and in the absence of the governor the first named of the council shall preside, and as such shall also vote in all cases where the other members disagree in their opinion.

35. That in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the state, by any person chosen a member of the council, the members thereof, immediately thereupon, or at their next meeting thereafter, shall elect, by ballot, another person qualified as aforesaid, in his place, for the residue of the year.

36. That the council shall have power to make the great seal of this state, which shall be kept by the chancellor for the time being, and affixed to all laws, commissions, grants, and other public testimonials, as has been heretofore practised in this state.

37. That no senator, delegate of assembly, or member of the council, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit, or receive the profits of any office exercised by any other person, during the time for which he shall be elected; nor shall any governor be capable of holding any other office of profit in this state while he acts as such, and no person holding a place of profit, or receiving any part of the profits thereof, or receiving the profits or any part of the profits arising on any agency for the supply of cloathing or provisions for the army or navy, or holding any office under the United States, or any of them, or a minister or preacher of the gospel of any denomination, or any person employed in the regular land service, or marine, of this or the United States, shall have a seat in the general assembly or the council of this state.

38. That every governor, senator, delegate to congress or assembly, and member of the council, before he acts as such, shall take an oath, "That he will not receive, directly or indirectly, at any time, any part of the profits of any office held by any other person during his acting in his office of governor, senator, delegate to congress, or assembly, or member of the council, or the profits, or any part of the profits arising on any agency, for the supply of cloathing or provisions for the army or navy."

39. That

39. That if any ſenator, delegate to congreſs or aſſembly, or member of the council, ſhall hold or execute any office of profit, or receive, directly or indirectly, at any time, the profits, or any part of the profits, of any office exerciſed by any other perſon, during his acting as ſenator, delegate to congreſs or aſſembly, or member of the council, his ſeat, on conviction in a court of law, by the oath of two credible witneſſes, ſhall be void, and he ſhall ſuffer the puniſhment for wilful and corrupt perjury, or be baniſhed this ſtate for ever, or diſqualified for ever from holding any office or place of truſt or profit, as the court may judge.

40. That the chancellor, all judges, the attorney-general, clerks of the general court, the clerks of the county courts, the regiſters of the land office, and the regiſters of wills, ſhall hold their commiſſions during good behaviour, removable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law.

41. That there be a regiſter of wills appointed for each county, who ſhall be commiſſioned by the governor, on the joint recommendation of the ſenate and houſe of delegates, and that upon the death, reſignation, diſqualification, or removal out of the county, by any regiſter of wills in the receſs of the general aſſembly, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commiſſion a fit and proper perſon to ſuch vacant office, to hold the ſame until the meeting of the general aſſembly.

42. That ſheriffs ſhall be elected in each county, by ballot, every third year, that is to ſay, two perſons for the office of ſheriff for each county, the one of whom having the majority of votes, or if both have an equal number, either of them, at the diſcretion of the governor, to be commiſſioned by the governor for the ſaid office, and having ſerved for three years, ſuch perſon ſhall be ineligible for the four years next ſucceeding, bond with ſecurity to be taken every year as uſual, and no ſheriff ſhall be qualified to act before the ſame is given. In caſe of death, refuſal, reſignation, diſqualification, or removal out of the county, before the expiration of the three years, the other perſon, choſen as aforeſaid, ſhall be commiſſioned by the governor to execute the ſaid office for the reſidue of the ſaid three years, the ſaid perſon giving bond with ſecurity as aforeſaid, and in caſe of his death, refuſal, reſignation, diſqualification, or removal out of the county, before the expiration of the ſaid three years, the governor, with the advice of the council, may nominate and commiſſion a fit and proper perſon to execute the ſaid office for the reſidue of the ſaid three years, the ſaid perſon giving bond and ſecurity as aforeſaid; the election ſhall be held at the ſame time and place appointed for the election of delegates, and the juſtices there ſummoned to attend for the preſervation of the peace ſhall be judges thereof, and of the qualification of candidates, who ſhall appoint a clerk to take the bal-

ballots: all freemen above the age of twenty one years, having a freehold of fifty acres of land in the county in which they offer to ballot, and reſiding therein, and all freemen above the age of twenty one years, and having property in the ſtate above the value of thirty pounds current money, and having reſided in the county in which they offer to ballot, one whole year next preceding the election, ſhall have a right of ſuffrage; no perſon to be eligible to the office of ſheriff for a county, but an inhabitant of the ſaid county, above the age of twenty one years, and having real and perſonal property in the ſtate above the value of one thouſand pounds current money: the juſtices aforeſaid ſhall examine the ballots, and the two candidates properly qualified, having in each county the majority of legal ballots, ſhall be declared duly elected for the office of ſheriff for ſuch county, and returned to the governor and council, with a certificate of the number of ballots for each of them.

43. That every perſon who ſhall offer to vote for delegates, or for the election of the ſenate, or for the ſheriff, ſhall (if required by any three perſons qualified to vote) before he be admitted to poll, take ſuch oath or affirmation of ſupport and fidelity to this ſtate, as this convention or the legiſlature ſhall direct.

44. That a juſtice of the peace may be eligible as a ſenator, delegate, or member of the council, and may continue to act as a juſtice of the peace.

45. That no field officer of the militia be eligible as a ſenator, delegate, or member of the council.

46. That all civil officers hereafter to be appointed for the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, ſhall have been reſidents of the county reſpectively for which they ſhall be appointed, ſix months next before their appointment, and ſhall continue reſidents of their county reſpectively, during their continuance in office.

47. That the judges of the general court, and juſtices of the county courts may appoint the clerks of their reſpective courts, and in caſe of the reſpective courts, and in caſe of refuſal, death, reſignation, diſqualification, or removal out of the ſtate, or from their reſpective ſhores, of the clerks of the general court, or either of them, in the vacation of the ſaid court; and in caſe of the refuſal, death, reſignation, diſqualification, or removal out of the county of any of the ſaid county clerks in the vacation of the county court of which he is clerk, the governor with the advice of the council may appoint and commiſſion a fit and proper perſon to ſuch vacant office reſpectively, to hold the ſame until the meeting of the next general court, or county court, as the caſe may be.

48. That the governor for the time being, with the advice and conſent of the council, may appoint the chancellor, and all judges and juſtices, the attorney-general, naval officers, officers in the regular land and ſea ſervice, officers of the militia, regiſters of the land office, ſurveyors, and all other civil officers of government (aſſeſſors, conſtables and overſeers of the roads only

only excepted) and may also suspend or remove any civil officer who has not a commission during good behaviour, and may suspend any militia officer for one month, and may also suspend or remove any regular officer in the land or sea service; and the governor may remove or suspend any militia officer in pursuance of the judgment of a court martial.

49. That all civil officers of the appointment of the governor and council, who do not hold commissions during good behaviour, shall be appointed annually in the third week of November, but if any of them shall be re-appointed they may continue to act without any new commission or qualification; and every officer, though not re-appointed, shall continue to act until the person who shall be appointed and commissioned in his stead shall be qualified.

50. That the governor, every member of the council, and every judge and justice, before they act as such, shall respectively take an oath, "That he will not, through favour, affection, or partiality, vote for any person to office, and that he will vote for such person as in his judgment and conscience he believes most fit and best qualified for the office, and that he has not made, nor will make, any promise or engagement to give his vote or interest in favour of any person."

51. That there be two registers of the land office, one upon the western, and one upon the eastern shore; that short extracts of the grants and certificates of the land on the western and eastern shores respectively be made in separate books, at the public expence, and deposited in the offices of the said registers in such manner as shall hereafter be provided by the general assembly.

52. That every chancellor, judge, register of wills, commissioner of the loan office, attorney general, sheriff, treasurer, naval officer, register of the land office, register of the chancery court, and every clerk of the common law courts, surveyor, and auditor of the public accounts, before he acts as such, shall take an oath "that he will not directly or indirectly receive any fee or reward for doing his office of but what is or shall be allowed by law, nor will directly or indirectly receive the profits or any part of the profits of any office held by any other person, and that he does not hold the same office in trust or for the benefit of any other person."

53. That if any governor, chancellor, judge, register of wills, attorney general, register of the land office, register of the chancery court, or any clerk of the common law courts, treasurer, naval officer, sheriff, surveyor, or auditor of public accounts, shall receive directly or indirectly at at any time, the profits or any part of the profits of any office, held by any other person, during his acting in the office to which he is appointed; his election, appointment, and commission, on conviction in a court of law, by oath of two creditable witnesses, shall be void, and he shall suffer the punishment for wilful and corrupt perjury, or be banished this state for ever, or disqualified for ever, from holding any office or place of trust

truſt or profit, as the court may adjudge.

54. That if any perſon ſhall give any bribe, preſent, or reward, or any promiſe, or any ſecurity for the payment or delivery of any money, or any other thing, to obtain or procure a vote, to be governor, ſenator, delegate to Congreſs, or aſſembly, member of the council, or judge, or to be appointed to any of the ſaid offices, or to any office of profit or truſt, now created or hereafter to be created in this ſtate, the perſon giving, and the perſon receiving the ſame, on conviction in a court of law, ſhall be for ever diſqualified to hold any office of truſt or profit in this ſtate.

55. That every perſon appointed to any office of profit or truſt ſhall, before he enters on the execution thereof, take the following oath, to wit, "I, A. B. do ſwear, That I do not hold myſelf bound in allegiance to the king of Great-Britain, and that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the ſtate of Maryland," and ſhall alſo ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the chriſtian religion.

56. That there be a court of appeals, compoſed of perſons of integrity and ſound judgment in the law, whoſe judgment ſhall be final and concluſive in all caſes of appeal, from the general court, court of chancery, and court of admiralty: That one perſon of integrity and ſound judgment in the law, be appointed chancellor: That three perſons of integrity and ſound judgment in the law, be appointed judges of the court now called the provincial court; and that the ſame court be hereafter called and known by the name of *the general court*; which court ſhall ſit on the weſtern and eaſtern ſhores for tranſacting and determining the buſineſs of the reſpective ſhores, at ſuch times and places as the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

57. That the ſtile of all laws run thus, *Be it enacted, by the general aſſembly of Maryland:* That all public commiſſions and grants run thus, *The ſtate of Maryland*, &c. and ſhall be ſigned by the governor, and atteſted by the chancellor, with the ſeal of the ſtate annexed, except military commiſſions, which ſhall not be atteſted by the chancellor, or have the ſeal of the ſtate annexed: That all writs ſhall run in the ſame ſtile, and be teſted, ſealed, and ſigned as uſual: That all indictments ſhall conclude, *Againſt the peace, government, and dignity of the ſtate.*

58. That all penalties and forfeitures, heretofore going to the king or proprietary, ſhall go the ſtate, ſave only ſuch as the general aſſembly may aboliſh or otherwiſe provide for.

59. That this form of government, and the declaration of rights, and no part thereof, ſhall be altered, changed, or aboliſhed, unleſs a bill ſo to alter, change, or aboliſh the ſame, ſhall paſs the general aſſembly, and be publiſhed at leaſt three months before a new election, and ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly after a new election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election; provided that nothing in this form of government which relates to the eaſtern ſhore particularly, ſhall at any time hereafter

hereafter be altered, unleſs for the alteration and confirmation thereof at leaſt two thirds of all the members of each branch of the general aſſembly ſhall concur.

60. That every bill paſſed by the general aſſembly, when engroſſed, ſhall be preſented by the ſpeaker of the houſe of delegates, in the ſenate, to the governor for the time being, who ſhall ſign the ſame, and thereto affix the great ſeal, in the preſence of the members of both houſes: every law ſhall be recorded in the general court office of the weſtern ſhore, and in due time printed, publiſhed, and certified under the great ſeal, to the ſeveral county courts, in the ſame manner as hath been heretofore uſed in this ſtate.

This form of government was aſſented to, and paſſed in Convention of the delegates of the freemen of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, the 14th of Auguſt, anno domini 1776.

By order of the Convention,
MATTHEW TILGHMAN,
Preſident.

Thoughts on the neceſſity of War.

(Tranſlated from the German.)

WAR, with all its horors, may not only be a natural effect of the pride, ſelfiſhneſs, and reſtleſsneſs of mankind, but likewiſe an healing evil, poſſeſſing the intire properties of a medicine, and may not only prevent the more fatal irruption of of wickedneſs, but likewiſe diminiſh its courſe, and give, at leaſt for a time, new health and vigour to the conſtitution of human nature.

Let us figure to ourſelves the preponderating propenſity of mankind to vanity and voluptuouſneſs, how prodigiouſly theſe vices encreaſe in times of peace and plenty, what a depraved turn of mind men acquire thereby, and how quickly theſe miſchiefs pervade all claſſes of mankind. Add to this, that an Abbe St. Pierre could diſcover a ſyſtem which could prevent all open rupture of war, that conſequently the world might have peace for whole centuries, the number of mankind would continually increaſe, riches would accumulate, new diſcoveries for the conveniency and gratification of man continually ariſe ——— without diſpute a moſt tranſporting picture of the world if religion and virtue were equally promoted; but ſince we muſt take mankind as they are, what depravity would the human race ſink into during ſuch a peace, how predominant would all vice become, how tyrannical the pride of the great, how inhuman the luxury of the rich, how would the general turn of mens minds become poiſoned, where would the grave precepts of virtue find admiſſion, what would even the Divine Being become in the eyes of man; if the Lord of Nature, who here preſerves the air from peſtilential putrefaction by ſtorms and thunders, and yonder gives vent to the internal vapours of the earth by volcanoes, did not likewiſe, by ſuch plagues as war, ſome times in the region, ſometimes in that, prevent the fatal ſallies of immorality

morality? The conſtitution of mankind is thereby as it were ſhaken; when the paroxiſm is over it feels its weakneſs, and its appetites are moderated, triumphant levity is intirely brought down, and for a time at leaſt a more grave manner of thinking takes place, a ſenſe of religion and virtue is again awakened, we begin again to ſeek for the unknown God: We behold, and we are convinced, that human power, art and cunning, are under a ſuperior direction, and that it is not the politics of the cabinet, nor the tacticks of the field, that determines the fate of the world; luxury loſes its nouriſhment, the deſolation of war occaſions new induſtry, new arts, new beneficial arts are diſcovered; multidudes of men are reduced to order and rendered uſeful to the ſtate, who would othewiſe perhaps, have been a burthen to it; certain noble ſprings of action are excited, which the morality of the ſchools would never have made ſo general; the greatneſs of the object gives the ſoul a dignity and ſtability, together with an activity, to which the more ſimple and quiet labour of peace do not readily give occaſion; the magnificence of war prevents the inceſſant murders and cruelties practiſed by ſavages; the more it becomes a ſcience, the more advantageous to human nature. Honour and order are its firſt laws, knowledge and temperance its principal properties; the greatneſs of the hero is meaſured by his greatneſs of ſoul, and his humanity; the ignorant will be deſpiſed with all his valour; mere courage is the virtue of the common ſoldier; unneceſſary cruelty is counted the moſt deteſtable vice, and the plunderer in the field is held in ſame eſtimation with the highway robber. In a continual peace the lower claſs of families muſt continue in an eternal ſervitude, and thoſe of the great become intollerably tyrannical; here every ſoul finds occaſion of encouragement; the occaſion gives him vigour to exert his faculties, he is animated by a noble ardour, and perhaps becomes the founder of a new family, which for ſome generations remains the bleſſing and ornament of the times; indolent pride is compelled to more benevolent manners; riches take a new courſe, and thereby render regions fruitful which want had till then kept in inactive neceſſity. Men and characters are more compounded; and the diſtinction made by climates and forms of government, which by an uninterrupted peace would make each nation a ſeparate kind of human creatures, are loſt. Warring nations acquire a more intimate knowledge of each other; they beat each other and imperceptibly adopt each others manners, the roughneſs of the one is ſoftened down by the levity of the other; by this mixing of men, their manners and modes of thinking become on the whole more ſimilar, and they more one great family; the arts and ſciences are tranſported to other places; the ſacking of Conſtantinople was the cauſe of enlightning all Europe.

You ſee I am deſcribing the benefits of a fever. Still it remains

mains a diſeaſe, which always weakens nature for a time, and if it returns too often never permits her to recover perfect health; but is nevertheleſs not only an effect of continued intemperance, but at the ſame time one of thoſe beneficial operations of nature, deſigned by the Creator to remove preſent evil, and to guard againſt its more fatal conſequences.

Tyrants are formed by every people for themſelves. Tyranny is always a conſequence of the contempt induced by their abject conduct.

Singular Adventures of a German Princeſs, conſort of Alexis, the unfortunate ſon of the Czar Peter the Great. By Crito.

Sir,

I Have juſt met with a French paper, containing a ſtory ſo very ſingular that I cannot help telling it to you. A princeſs of the houſe of Brunſwick, aunt to the preſent reigning Duke, and of the preſent Empreſs Queen, was married to the ſon of the Czar Peter the Great. This wretch (who you know was ſuch a brute that his father at length put him to death) treated her ſo very ill that ſhe determined to leave him. Accordingly, having engaged four perſons in her confidence, ſhe cauſed it to be given out that ſhe was dead, and made her eſcape into France in the year 1715. Fearing to be diſcovered there, ſhe embarked with a colony going to Louiſiana, where ſhe hoped to live concealed, but was found out by a ſerjeant, who had been formerly ſent from France as a courier to Peterſburgh. To engage him to ſecrecy ſhe married him, and went with him to the iſle of Bourbon. In 1752 ſhe was obliged to return with her huſband into France, where ſhe was diſcovered in the Thuileries by Marſhal Saxe, whom ſhe prevailed on to keep the ſecret; and he procured her huſband, whoſe name was Maldac, the majority of the iſle of Bourbon. Here ſhe reſided till the year 1759, when, having buried her huſband and child, ſhe returned to Europe, and landed at Corunna, from thence came into France, and took a ready-furniſhed lodging, and had no other attendant but one negro woman. She brought bills in her huſband's name upon the French Eaſt-India company, but, from the difficulty of proving her relation to them, could not get them paid. A perſon whom ſhe had known in the iſle of Bourbon, and who had always ſuſpected her to be of a ſuperior rank, offered her his aſſiſtance, which ſhe refuſed. About two months ſince ſhe diſappeared. The evening before ſhe went away, ſhe had been at a banker's, and received a bag full of gold. She gave her negro her liberty, and 300 louis d'ors, and furniſhed her with means to return to her own country. She confeſſed to the gentleman who had offered her his aſſiſtance who ſhe was, and it is from him that the French letter-writer had his account. She is about 67 *, and has ſo noble an

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* *The Czarotwitz Alexis was married to the conſort of Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, Oct.* 23,

an air, that in all the ſituations in which ſhe has appeared, it was always impoſſible to approach her without reſpect. She is ſuppoſed to be now at the court of Brunſwick, with her nephew the reigning duke.

This ſtory is poſitively affirmed to be true; I will not vouch for its being ſo, though I think there is a ſimplicity in the narration, which gives it that appearance. At all events it is remarkable enough to be amuſing.

CRITO.

23, 1711." *ſays Voltaire; ſo that if the above account be true, this lady muſt at leaſt be ten years older than here repreſented, it being now* 64 *years ſince her marriage. Voltaire adds,* " *The princeſs, deſpiſed, ill-treated, wanting even neceſſaries, and deprived of all comfort, pined away in diſappointment, and died at laſt of grief, Nov.* 1. 1715."

POETICAL ESSAYS,

For NOVEMBER, 1779.

The SEAT *of* PLEASURE. *A* Cantata.

In Perſona Paſtores quæcientes.

A Shepherd aſks---

TELL me, ye powder'd beaux and belles,
In whom each ſoft attraction dwells;
Where is the place by heav'n deſign'd
For beauty, wit and ſenſe refin'd?
Where throughout earth's prolific ſoil,
Does pleaſure ſpread her chearing ſmile?
Where do the nymphs delight to ſtray,
The graces ſport, the Cupid's play?
Oh! grant a ſhepherd's fond requeſt,
Who longs beneath its ſhades to reſt.

A I R.

'Tis plain; no doubt diſturbs my mind,
And *Dover* is the place——
Where Jove our happineſs deſign'd,
And ſtor'd with ev'ry grace.

Here beauty reigns without controul,
And bucks unfetter'd rove;
We crown with mirth the ſparkling bowl,
And toaſt the joys of love.

Cards, dice, and wine, our conſtant joy,
Clubs, balls, and all the fair:
True life unvex'd we e'er enjoy,
Nor bode an anxious care.

Here Chloe from her killing glance,
Hurls love's relentleſs darts;
Here Cynthia leads the merry dance,
And wounds our heedleſs hearts.

Celia, to add the gay delight,
Is found with charms to pleaſe;
And Mira wings the heedleſs night
With jokes and repartees.

Still pleaſure crowns each gay purſuit;
Unheeded glides the day;
With ſongs, or with the merry flute,
We drive the night away.

Then all ye dreriſh inſects fly
To Zembla's cold inclement ſky:
But pleaſure we will here enjoy,
And taſte the ſweets that never cloy;
While ye in ſome cold hermit's cell,
May with the ghoſts unheeded dwell.

HILAUS.

ELEGY. *To a young Lady.*

Ut vidi, ut perii, ut me malus abſtulit error. Virgil.

LISTEN, Eliza, to my tender ſtrain,
Indulge my rapture, and relieve my pain.
If e'er thoſe lips, diſtilling ſweeteſt balm,
Were op'd the tend'reſt griefs of love to calm;
If e'er mild diction loos'd the ruby chain,
And heav'n-born ſweetneſs ſmil'd with placid mien:
Deign to indulge a lover's anxious plea,
Whoſe only happineſs depends on thee.
Stranger to love, and its tormenting power,
Unvex'd with care, I wing'd the heedleſs hour;
No irkſome paſſion fir'd my giddy ſoul,
No pulſive throbs e'er bid my boſom roll;
I ſcorn'd to drag at Love's relentleſs car,
Or proſtrate ſigh before the haughty fair.
But when Eliza's lovely form I ſaw,
Then firſt I trembled with convulſive awe!
Then firſt I felt the pangs of ſoft diſmay,
And, yielding, own'd Love's univerſal ſway.

'Twas

'Twas on that ſacred day, when mortals join,
To bend before Jehovah's awful ſhrine,
Eliza came in all thoſe charms array'd,
That Venus once on Ida's top diſplay'd!
In vain the preacher rear'd his awful voice,
And offer'd virtue to our pleaſing choice;
In vain he bid the goſpel clarion ſound,
In vain he bid the pulpit dome rebound,
In vain he op'd the embryo ſcenes to come:
His voice was faint, his eloquence was dumb!
I ſaw Eliza like a ſeraph riſe,
And on her beauties turn'd my raviſh'd eyes!
No common wound transfix'd my penſive breaſt,
No vulgar magic robb'd me of my reſt:
The lightning flaſh'd from pure vermilion ſkies,
The ſhaft was bolted from an angel's eyes!
Then hear, Eliza, by thoſe pow'rs I ſwear,
Whoever guard the conſtant and ſincere,
While life remains, unchangeably I'll be
Faithful to love, to honour, and to thee.
And, O Cytherea, regard my prayer,
Inſtruct me how to gain the beauteous fair;
To love each tender mutual thought incline,
And make Eliza ever, ever mine.

AMATOR.

Continuation of the Circular Letter, from page 450.

that the efforts and arts of our enemies will not be wanting to draw us into this humiliating and contemptible ſituation. Impelled by malice, and the ſuggeſtions of chagrin and diſappointment, at not being able to bend our necks to their yoke, they will endeavour to force or ſeduce us to commit this unpardonable ſin, in order to ſubject us to the puniſhment due to it, and that we may thenceforth be a reproach and a by-word among the nations. Apprized of theſe conſequences, knowing the value of national character, and impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the immutable laws of juſtice and honour, it is impoſſible that America ſhould think without horror of ſuch an execrable deed.

If then neither our ability nor inclination to diſcharge the public debt, are juſtly queſtionable, let our conduct correſpond with this confidence, and let us reſcue our credit from the preſent imputations. Had the attention of America to this object been unremitted, had taxes been ſeaſonably impoſed and collected, had proper loans been made, had laws been paſſed and executed for puniſhing thoſe who maliciouſly endeavoured to injure the public credit, had theſe and many other things equally neceſſary been done, and had our currency, notwithſtanding

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ing all these efforts, declined to its present degree of depreciation, our case would indeed have been deplorable. But as these exertions have not been made, we may yet experience the good effects which naturally result from them. Our former negligences therefore should now animate us with hope, and teach us not to despair of removing by vigilance and application the evils which supineness and inattention have produced.

It has been already observed that in order to prevent the further natural depreciation of our bills we have resolved to stop the press, and to call upon you for supplies by loans and taxes. You are in a capacity to afford them, and are bound by the strongest ties to do it. Leave us not therefore without supplies, nor let in that floods of evils which would follow from such a neglect. It would be an event most grateful to our enemies, and depend upon it, they will redouble their artifices and industry to compass it. Be therefore upon your guard, and examine well the policy of every measure, and the evidence of every report that may be proposed or mentioned to you, before you adopt the one, or believe the other. Recollect that it is the price of the liberty, the peace and the safety of yourselves and posterity, that now is required;---*that* peace, liberty, and safety, for the attainment and security of which you have so often and so solemnly declared your readiness to sacrifice your lives and fortunes. The war, though drawing fast to a successful issue, still rages. Disdain to leave the whole business of defence to your ally. Be mindful that the brightest prospects may be clouded, and that prudence bids us be prepared for every event. Provide therefore for continuing your armies in the field, till victory and peace shall lead them home; and avoid the reproach of permitting your currency to depreciate in your hands, when by yielding a part to taxes and loans, the whole might have been appreciated and preserved. Humanity as well as justice makes this demand upon you, the complaints of ruined widows, and the cries of fatherless children, whose whole support has been placed in your hands and melted away, have doubtless reached you----take care they ascend no higher. Rouse therefore; strive who shall do most for his country; rekindle that flame of patriotism which at the mention of disgrace and slavery blazed throughout America, and animated all her citizens. Determine to finish the contest as you began it, honestly and gloriously. Let it never be said that America had no sooner become independent than she became insolvent, or that her infant glories and growing fame were obscured and tarnished by broken contracts and violated faith, in the very hour when all the nations of the earth were admiring and almost adoring the splendor of her rising.

By the unanimous order of Congress,

JOHN JAY, *President.*

Philad. Sept. 13, 1779.

§ *For Monthly Intelligence see our next.*

THE

United States Magazine,

FOR DECEMBER, 1779.

Conclusion of the first Volume of the Magazine.

THIS number, which is for the last month in the year, will conclude the first volume of the Magazine: a publication undertaken at a time when it was hoped the war would be of short continuance, and the money, which had continued to depreciate, would become of proper value. But these evils having continued to exist through the whole year, it has been greatly difficult to carry on the publication; and we shall now be under the necessity of suspending it for some time, until an established peace, and a fixed value of the money, shall render it convenient or possible to take it up again.

The muses and the graces, on hearing this will, no doubt, shed tears. In the course of this pleasant work they have entertained others, and they have been entertained themselves. All that we can say to them is, that it may again revive, and they may be invited from their hills and their bowers on the mountain tops, to sip the nectar of our verses.

There is one sort of people to whom the news of the suspension of this work will not be disagreeable; I mean those persons who are disaffected to the cause of America. These have been sorely pricked and buffeted with the sharp points of whiggism, which, like arrows from the great machines of Archimedes, have been darted out from it. They have been sorely injured by these points, and will be ready to believe, that in the suspension of the work is accomplished that prophesy of the Apocalypse, *And Satan shall be bound a thousand years.*

There is yet another class of men that will be sensible of some happiness, now that the mouth of this publication is in a fair way to be, at length, closed; I mean the people who inhabit the region of stupidity, and cannot bear to have the tranquillity of their repose disturbed by the villainous jargon of a book. Reading is to them the worst of all torments, and I remember very well that at the commencement of the work, it was their language, *Art thou come to torment us before the time.* We will now say to them, *Sleep on, and take your rest*

No man of common philan-

thropy would chuſe to give pain to innocent though ignorant ſouls, when he has in his power to help it. It is but ceaſing to blow our flutes for a while, and the beaſts will retire to their coverts, and be happy in the brown ſhades of their own hills.

Nevertheleſs there are ſome pleaſant ſwains to whom our flutes were agreeable, and every month calling for a new ſong, they have given encouragement to prepare new muſic for their taſte. We could wiſh it had been in our power to have drawn forth more dulcet ſounds for the liſtening ears of theſe happy men, and to have ſhewn them by a rare touch of melody, that we had it in our hearts to do them honour. Such as it has been they have received it, and it only remains for us to thank them for their condeſcenſion in hearing us, and to love them for that degree of praiſe which they have vouchſafed to our performance, in which, good-will at all times to the commonwealth of letters has prevailed.

A curious Account of the King *of* Pruſſia, *with ſome intereſting Anecdotes of that Monarch.*

[*From a View of Society and Manners, in France, Switzerland, and Germany.*]

WHEN we firſt arrived at Potſdam, there was nothing I was ſo eager to ſee as the Pruſſian troops at their exerciſe; but the reviews at Berlin have compleatly ſatiated my curioſity. And though the gardens of the palace are juſt oppoſite to the windows of our inn, I hardly ever go to look at the guards who are paraded there every forenoon. A few days ago, however, I happened to take a very early walk about a mile out of town, and ſeeing ſome ſoldiers under arms, in a field at a ſmall diſtance from the road, I went towards them. An officer on horſeback, whom I took to be the major, for he gave the word of command, was uncommonly active, and often rode among the ranks to reprimand or inſtruct the common men. When I came nearer I was much ſurprized to find that this was the King himſelf. He had his ſword drawn, and continued to exerciſe the troops for an hour after. He made them wheel, march, form the ſquare, and fire by diviſions, and in platoons, obſerving all their motions with infinite attention; and, on account of ſome blunder, put two officers of the prince of Pruſſia's regiment under an arreſt. In ſhort, he ſeemed to exert himſelf with all the ſpirit of a young officer, eager to attract the notice of his general by uncommon alertneſs.

I expreſſed my ſurprize to an officer preſent, that the king was not willing to take ſome repoſe, particularly from that kind of employment of which he had had ſo very much of late, and that he could take ſo much pains with a mere handful of men immediately after he had come from exerciſing whole armies.

This gentleman told me, that on this particular day, the king had been trying ſome new evolutions; but though this had not been the caſe, he might very poſſibly have been in the field; for

for his maxim was, that his troops ſhould diſplay as much briſkneſs on a common field day as if they were to engage in battle; and therefore it was never known when he intended to be preſent, or when not; that as for repoſe, he took it between ten at night and four in the morning, and his other hours were all devoted to action, either of body or mind, or both; and that the exerciſe he had juſt taken, was probably by way of relaxation after three hours previous labour in his cabinet.

The evening of the day on which I had ſeen the king in the field, I was at Sans-Souci; for I wiſh to neglect no opportunity of being preſent where this monarch is. I like to ſtand near him, to hear him ſpeak, and to obſerve his movements, attitudes, and moſt indifferent actions. He always behaves with particular affability to the duke of Hamilton. One evening before the play began, his Grace and I were accidentally with count Finkenſtein, in a room adjoining to the great apartment where the company were. The king entered alone, when he was not expected, and immediately began a converſation with the duke.

He aſked ſeveral queſtions relating to the Britiſh conſtitution; particularly at what age a peer could take his ſeat in parliament? When the duke replied at twenty one. It is evident from that, ſaid the king, that the Engliſh patricians acquire the neceſſary talents for legiſlation much ſooner than thoſe of ancient Rome, who were not admitted into the ſenate till the age of forty.

He then enquired about the ſtate of Lord Chatham's health, and expreſſed high eſteem for the character of that miniſter. He aſked me if I had received letters by the laſt poſt, and if they mentioned any thing of the affairs in America? He ſaid there were accounts from Holland, that the Engliſh troops had been driven from Boſton, and that the Americans were in poſſeſſion of that place. I told him our letters informed us, that the army had left Boſton to make an attack with more effect elſewhere.

He ſmiled and ſaid, If you will not allow the retreat to have been an affair of neceſſity, you will at leaſt admit that it was *tout a fait apropos.*

He ſaid, he had heard that ſome Britiſh officers had gone into the American ſervice, and mentioned col. Lee, whom he had ſeen at his court. He obſerved, that it was a difficult thing to govern men by force at ſuch a diſtance; that if the Americans ſhould be beaten, ſtill it would be next to impoſſible to continue to draw from them a revenue by taxation; that if we intended conciliation with America, ſome of our meaſures were too rough, and if we intended its ſubjection, they were too gentle. He concluded by ſaying, *Enfin Meſſieurs, je ne comprends pas ces choſe la, je n'ai point de colonie:---j'eſpere que vous vous tirerez bien d'affaire, mais elle me paroit un peu epineuſe.* Having ſaid this, he walked into the princeſs' apartment to lead her into the play-houſe, and the duke of Hamilton and I joined the company already aſſembled there. The tragedy of Mahomed was performed, which, in my opinion, is the fineſt of all Voltaire's

Voltaire's dramatic pieces, and that in which Le Kain appears to the greateſt advantage.

The king of Pruſſia is below the middle ſize, well made, and remarkably active for his time of life. He has become hardy by exerciſe and a laborious life; for his conſtitution originally ſeems to have been none of the ſtrongeſt. His look announces ſpirit and penetration. He has fine blue eyes; and, in my opinion, his countenance upon the whole is agreeable. Some who have ſeen him are of a different opinion. All who judge from his portraits only muſt be ſo; for though I have ſeen many which have a little reſemblance o' him, and ſome which have a great deal, yet none of them do him juſtice. His features acquire a wonderful degree of animation while he converſes.---This is intirely loſt upon canvas.

He ſtoops conſiderably, and inclines his head almoſt conſtantly to one ſide.

His tone of voice is the clearеſt and moſt agreeable in converſation I ever heard.

He ſpeaks a great deal; yet thoſe who hear him regret that he does not ſpeak a great deal more. His converſations are always lively, very often juſt, and few men poſſeſs the talent of repartee in greater perfection.

He hardly ever varies his dreſs, which conſiſts of a blue coat, lined and faced with red, and a yellow waiſtcoat and breeches. He always wears boots with huſſar tops, which fall in wrinkles about his ankles, and are oftener of a dark brown than a black colour.

He wears a hat that would be thought extravagantly large in England, though it is of a ſize commonly wore by the Pruſſian officers of cavalry. He generally wears one of the large ſide corners over his forehead and eyes, and the front cock at one ſide.

He wears his hair queued behind, and dreſſed with a ſingle buckle on each ſide. From their being very careleſly put up and unequally powdered, we may naturally conclude, that the friſeur has been greatly hurried in the execution of his office.

He uſes a very large gold ſnuff box, the lid ornamented with diamonds, and takes an immoderate quantity of Spaniſh ſnuff, the marks of which very often appear on his waiſtcoat and breeches. Theſe are alſo liable to be ſoiled by the paws of two or three Italian greyhounds, which he often careſſes.

He dreſſes as he gets up in the morning. This takes up but a few minutes, and ſerves for the whole day. You have often heard that the king of Pruſſia's hours, from four or five in the morning till ten at night, are all dedicated methodically to particular occupations, either of buſineſs or amuſement. This is certainly true, and the arrangement has not ſuffered ſuch an interruption for many years, as ſince the preſent company came to Potſdam.

All buſineſs with the King is tranſacted by letters. Every petition or propoſal muſt be made in this form, which is adhered to ſo invariably, as I have been aſſured, that if any of his generals wiſhes to promote a cadet to the rank of an enſign, he would not venture to make his propoſal in any other manner, even though

though he had daily opportunities of converſing with his Majeſty.

The meaneſt of his ſubjects may apply to him in writing, and are ſure of an anſwer. His firſt buſineſs every morning is the peruſal of the papers addreſſed to him. A ſingle word wrote with his pencil in the margin indicates the anſwer to be given, which is afterwards to be made out in form by his ſecretaries. This method affords the king time to deliberate on the juſtice and propriety of every demand, and prevents the poſſibility of his being ſurprized into a promiſe, which it might be inconvenient to perform.

He ſits down to dinner preciſely at noon. Of late he allows more time to this repaſt than formerly. It is generally after three before he leaves the company. Eight or nine of his officers are commonly invited to dine with him.

At table, the king likes that every perſon ſhould appear to be on a footing, and that the converſation ſhould be carried on with perfect freedom The thing, by the way, is impoſſible. That confidential unreſtrained flow of the heart, which takes place in a ſociety of equals, is a pleaſure which a deſpotic prince can never take. However, his Majeſty deſires that it may be ſo, and they make the beſt of it they can.

It is abſolutely impoſſible for any man to enjoy an office in the king of Pruſſia's ſervice without performing the duty of it. He is himſelf active and aſſiduous, and he makes it a point that all his miniſters and ſervants ſhall be ſo too. But to thoſe who know their buſineſs, and perform it exactly, he is an eaſy and equitable maſter.

Thoughts upon the Enfranchiſement of the Negroes.

IT caſts a ſhade upon the face of this country that ſome of thoſe who cultivate her ſoil are ſlaves: Slaves, not to Britain, but to men who are themſelves free. I know that many things are ſaid to juſtify or palliate the circumſtance; for it is with great reluctance that men admit the truth in caſes where their intereſt is in queſtion. Some time ago it was told me by a Calviniſt, and, to my aſtoniſhment a man of underſtanding above the common level, that as ſome had been predeſtined to pain and miſery in the future world, ſo likewiſe ſome were fore-ordained to wretchedneſs and ſlavery in the preſent ſtate.

I have met with others not ſo deeply read in caſuiſtry, who have apologized by ſaying, that the ſlaves of their families were not in a worſe ſituation as to food and clothing than their maſters. Yes; but they are in a worſe ſituation as to liberty, which is (a phraſe common in our ears every day) a moſt invaluable bleſſing.

Some have been ſo groſly ſtupidas to aſſign the colour as a mark for ſervitude. This, if it could prove any thing would prove too much. It would eſtabliſh it, that all complexions but the faireſt ſhould be, in ſome degree deprived of liberty. That all black perſons ſhould be ſlaves, ſays Monteſquieu, is as ridiculous as

that

that law of a certain country, that all red-haired perſons ſhould be hanged.

But not to dwell on theſe things, it remains to be conſidered in what manner it may be poſſible to enfranchiſe theſe people. Shall they be ſet immediately at liberty amongſt ourſelves? No; for my part I am for the plan to colonize them. In the words of the angel to Abraham, it is my vote, "Caſt out the bond-woman, and her ſon."

It was thus that Phalantus the Lacedemonian led out the young progeny, the ſons of the ſlaves admitted to their miſtreſs beds by his advice, while their huſbands were a long time abſent at the ſiege of Meſſina, and were apprehenſive that the republic would become extinct from a want of a ſupply of new inhabitants. Thus would I have theſe black people led out by ſome generous mind, and colonized, perhaps beyond the Ohio, or the Miſiſſippi river, in that country forfeited by the native indians, in conſequence of their hoſtilities againſt us.

Account of the Conſtitution of Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT is divided into ſix counties, and each county is divided into a number of towns. Each town has a right to ſend two repreſentatives to the general court or aſſembly. The general court conſiſts of two branches called the upper and lower houſe. The upper houſe is compoſed of the governor, deputy-governor, and twelve aſſiſtants or counſellors, and the lower houſe of the repreſentatives of the ſeveral towns. This court has the ſole power to make and repeal laws, grant levies, diſpoſe of lands belonging to the ſtate to particular towns and perſons; to erect and ſtile judicatories and officers, as they ſhall ſee neceſſary for the good government of the people, and alſo to call to account any court, magiſtrate, or other officer, for any miſdemeanor or mal adminiſtration, and for juſt cauſe may fine, diſplace, or remove them, or deal otherwiſe, as the nature of the caſe ſhall require; and deal or act in any other matter that concerns the good of the ſtate, except the election of governor, deputy-governor, aſſiſtants, treaſurer, and ſecretary, which ſhall be done by the freemen at the yearly court of election, unleſs there be any vacancy by reaſon of death or otherwiſe after the election, which may be filled up by the general court. This court has power alſo, for reaſons ſatisfactory to them, to grant ſuſpenſion, releaſe, and jail delivery upon reprieve, in capital and criminal caſes. The general court has two ſtated ſeſſions annually, on the ſecond Thurſdays of May and October.

The governor, or in his abſence, the deputy-governor, may call the aſſembly on ſpecial emergencies to meet at any other time. The governor, deputy-governor, aſſiſtants, and ſecretary are annually elected on the ſecond Thurſday in May. The repreſentatives are newly choſen for each ſtated ſeſſion. The judges and juſtices are annually appointed by the general court; the ſame perſons are commonly re-

appointed

appointed from time to time during their capacity to ſerve, unleſs guilty of miſbehaviour, The ſheriffs are appointed by the governor and council, without limitation of time, but may be ſuperſeded by the authority that appoints them. The governor for the time being is captain general of the militia; the deputy-governor, lieutenant-general; the other general officers and the field officers are appointed by the general court, and commiſſioned by the governor. The captains and ſubalterns are choſen by the vote of the company and houſholders living within the limits of the company; the perſon ſo choſen muſt be approved by the general court, and commiſſioned by the governor, before they have power to execute their offices. All the military officers hold their offices during the pleaſure of the aſſembly, nor can they reſign their commiſſions without leave of the captain-general, under penalty of doing duty in the ranks as private ſoldiers.

The mode of electing the governor, deputy-governor, aſſiſtants, treaſurer, and ſecretary is, that the freemen in the ſeveral towns meet on the Monday next after the firſt Tueſday in April annually (being the day appointed by law for that purpoſe, and chooſing repreſentatives) and give in their votes for the perſons they chooſe for ſaid offices reſpectively, with their names written on a piece of paper, which votes are received and ſealed up by a conſtable in the freemen's meeting, the votes for each of ſaid offices in a different paper, writing on the outſide the name of the town, and the office for which the votes are given in, which are ſent by the repreſentatives to the general court, to be held on the ſecond Thurſday of May next enſuing; at which time, after the houſe of repreſentatives have choſen a ſpeaker and clerk, a committee is choſen of members of both houſes to ſort and count the votes, and declare the names of the perſons choſen to ſaid offices. Any freeman qualified to vote for repreſentatives, &c. may be elected to any office in the government. In chooſing aſſiſtants twenty perſons are nominated by the votes of the freemen, given in at their meeting for chooſing repreſentatives in September annually, and ſealed up and ſent to the general court in October then next, which are counted by a committee of both houſes, and the twenty perſons who have the greateſt number of votes ſtand in nomination, out of which number twelve are to be choſen aſſiſtants by the freemen, the next April, in manner afore deſcribed.

The qualifications requiſite to entitle a perſon to vote in election of the officers of government are, maturity in years, quiet and peaceable behaviour, a civil converſation, and forty ſhillings freehold, or forty pounds perſonal eſtate; if the ſelectmen of the town certify a perſon qualified in thoſe reſpects, he is admitted a freeman, on his taking an oath of fidelity to the ſtate.

The names of all that are thus admitted, are inrolled in the town-clerk's office, and continue freemen during life, unleſs

diſfranchiſed

disfranchiſed by a ſentence of the ſuperior court on conviction of a miſdemeanour.

The governor in the upper houſe and the ſpeaker in the lower houſe of aſſembly, have a caſting voice when the other members are equally divided in opinion on any queſtion.

There is in this ſtate a ſuperior court conſiſting of one chief judge and four other judges, which has authority in all criminal caſes, extending to life, limb, and baniſhment, and to hear and determine all civil actions brought by appeal from the county courts, or on writs of error. This court alſo hath authority in all matters of divorce. There are two ſtated ſeſſions of the ſuperior court in each county annually.

There are alſo county courts held in the ſeveral counties, conſiſting of one judge and four juſtices of the quorum, who have juriſdiction in all criminal caſes ariſing within their reſpective counties, where the puniſhment does not extend to life, limb, or baniſhment. The county courts alſo have original juriſdiction in all civil actions wherein the demand exceeds forty ſhillings.

The ſuperior and county courts try matters of fact by a jury, according to the courſe of the common law.

Juſtices of the peace have authority to hear and determine civil actions where the demand does not exceed forty ſhillings. They alſo have authority in ſome caſes of a criminal nature, puniſhable by fine not exceeding forty ſhillings, or whipping not exceeding ten ſtripes, or ſitting in the ſtocks.

This ſtate is alſo divided into a number of probate diſtricts leſs than counties; in each of which is appointed a judge for the probate of wills, granting adminiſtration on inteſtate eſtates, appointing guardians for minors, ordering diſtribution of inteſtate eſtates, &c. An appeal lies from any decree of this court to the ſuperior court.

The ſuperior, county, and probate courts appoint their reſpective clerks.

The general court has till very lately been the only court of chancery in this ſtate; by a late temporary law, the county courts determine matters of equity from five pounds to one hundred pounds value; the ſuperior court from one hundred to four hundred pounds value; and the general court all caſes exceeding four hundred pounds value.

All attornies at law are admitted and ſworn by the county courts; there is no attorney general, but there uſed to be one king's attorney in each county, but ſince the king has abdicated the government, they are now attornies to the governor and company.

Maxims.

VIRTUE only qualifies us for liberty---enables us to underſtand its juſt value, and diſpoſes us to its proper uſe. Virtue alone fixes in us the deſire of liberty---arms us againſt each compliance that will endanger it, and puts us on the conduct that muſt preſerve it.

It is more neceſſary to ſtudy men than books.

The following ORATION, *upon the* Character of a true Hero, *delivered at the late commencement, held in the College of New-Jersey, by* Richard J. Stockton, *(a Youth of* 16*) we hope will not be unacceptable to our readers.*

THERE was a time when the praises of science were the favourite subjects of academical orations: But that time, alas! is now no more. It is now upwards of four years, since we have been called to witness all the calamities of a civil war. The peaceful husbandman has been obliged to exchange his spade for a musket, and his plough-share for a sword; the mechanic has exchanged his shop for the camp; the lawyer has exchanged the bar for the trench; and even the scholar has forsaken the walks of academical lore, and, before he was instructed in the first elements of science, has been obliged to learn the dreadful art of destroying his fellow-creatures, to secure to himself the peaceable enjoyments of the blessings of life.

In order to accommodate my subject to the present times, I have chosen as the topic of my Oration, the *character of a true Hero*. And here I would premise, that by a Hero I do not simply mean a great military character: A man may be a general without the least particle of heroism in his nature; and on the other hand a man may be a hero without the talents of a consummate general. Cæsar and Marlborough were both great generals, but neither of them deserved the praises of a hero. The one fought only for empire, and the other for fame. The depravity of man has rendered war necessary, in some cases, to curb the ambition of princes, to fix the boundaries of countries, and to establish peace and the rights of mankind upon a permanent foundation. The first part, therefore, of a hero's duty consists in drawing his sword in defence of his native country. But before he does this, he examines whether its claims are just, and his zeal in defending the soil that gave him birth, rises in proportion to the injuries which threaten it. It is not necessary for the true hero to have his eyes always fixed upon the roof under which he drew his first breath; or to be always surrounded with his friends, to awaken him to a sense of his duty. He considers every subject of the same laws and constitution with himself as a brother, and feels his attachment to his country undiminished by his distance from it. It was this devout affection for his native country that animated the *illustrious Wolfe*, in his expedition to Quebec, in the close of the last war. The distance of 3000 miles did not damp the ardor of his heroic soul, or lessen his affection for the great national family, of which he felt himself to be a member. The glory of England (for England then had glory) roused every faculty of his mind, and led him on step by step, through all the difficulties and hardships of a dangerous voyage and laborious march, till he reached the plains of Abraham, where he expired a martyr to his patriotism in the arms of victory.

2. In order to constitute a

compleat character, it is neceſſary the Hero ſhould draw his ſword in defence of Liberty. An attachment to one's native country is the effect of an inferior kind of inſtinct, and has been found in many ignoble minds, but the love of liberty is the reſult of higher feelings, and can only exiſt in minds that have been refined by virtue or education. Hence we find the laurels that have been acquired in defence of liberty take the deepeſt root, and flouriſh longeſt in every country. What are the glories of a Marlborough compared with the humble honours of a Hampden? What are whole armies in captivity, or even all Europe ſuing for peace to the victorious arms of the former, compared with the praiſes and bleſſings which have crowned the latter, from the numerons friends of liberty in every part of the world? It is liberty alone that can ſanctify all the blood and treaſure that have been expended in the preſent war. We did not contend againſt the paltry tax of three pence upon every pound of tea: It was the arbitrary edict that connected this tax with the power of governing us againſt our conſent, that roufed us to arms; and it is this that has filled our country with as many heroes as there are ſoldiers amongſt us. Fain would I paſs from battalion to battalion through our army, and from county to county through our ſtates, and celebrate the praiſes of every hero in both. Not a farmer's ſon, whether he commands a regiment or a company, or only blows the fife or beats the drum, (for in the armies of heroes and in a ſtruggle for liberty, there are no inſignificant or obſcure characters) not one of theſe, I ſay, ſhould eſcape without a tribute of gratitude and honour from my tongue. But the ſubject would be too copious for the day: I muſt therefore reſign them for the preſent to the bards and hiſtorians of future times to do juſtice to the memories of the dead, and the merits of the living. But if it be meritorious to fight for the liberty of a native country, what ſhall we ſay of thoſe gallant heroes, who forgetting the preference of a native ſoil, launch out as volunteers of liberty in a foreign country? Such was that gallant French nobleman, the *Marquis of Fayette*; behold him tearing himſelf from the arms of an accompliſhed wife and a prattling boy. See him bid adieu to the pleaſures of a court, and flying on the wings of the wind acroſs the ocean, to have his name enrolled among the worthies of America. Unconnected with us by religion and manners as well as country, it was enough for him that liberty was in diſtreſs. See him court the poſt of danger at the battle of Brandywine; he mingles with the contending throng, until forced from his rank by a muſket-ball; he is dragged reluctantly from the field. Gallant hero! enjoy the honour of thy wound; it is a mark ſet upon thee by the guardian angel of the liberties of America: It ſhall preſerve thee hereafter, and render thy name coeval with liberty itſelf.

But if ſo much praiſe is due to the hero who fights in defence of the liberty of a foreign country, what ſhall we ſay to the

merit

merit of that man, who suffers his affection for liberty so far to subdue his attachment to his native country, as to draw his sword against it, when that country becomes the enemy of the rights of mankind? Yes, illustrious *Gates!* it was to no purpose that thou wast born and educated in England! It was in vain that the ties of blood and ancient friendships pleaded with thee to be a spectator of the present struggle for liberty. Inspired by a superlative love for liberty, he forgot them all. See him renew his acquaintance with his British sword! He wipes the rust from it, and wets it with a tear, (for heroes never divest themselves of the gentleness of their natures) He laments the necessity of employing it against those very men by whom he was taught to use it. But the tyranny of Britain has dissolved all connection with them, and the noble cause of liberty has united him with a new band of brethren. One while he is employed in training our farmers and mechanics to arms; again he is sent to stop the progress of the enemy at Ticonderoga. The name of Gates, and the strength and order of his works, saved our country in the close of the year 1776, when an invasion from Canada, joined with the sad catastrophes that befel us in the other parts of this country, might have proved fatal to the liberties of America. But what shall we say of the glories of the succeeding campaign, when a whole army capitulated to him? Can the world afford a higher pleasure to a hero than to set down with a captive general and commander in chief. But our illustrious hero refuses to feast on the glories of his conquest. He sympathises with his prisoners, and endeavoures to make them forget their situation, by reminding them of times when they fought by each others sides. He estimates his success only by the effects it will have in establishing the liberty and independence of America: And he chearfully sacrifices all the laurels he has acquired by the skill of his dispositions, and the obstinate bravery of his battles, as peace-offerings at the temple of virtue and liberty. Pardon this digression from my subject. I now return, and add,

In the 3d place, That it is essential to the true hero, that he posses the virtues of humanity, patience, and perseverance. This humanity will be necessary in abating the rigour of military punishments among his own soldiers, as well as in his conduct towards his enemies. The moment an enemy lays down his arms, he becomes his friend, he binds up the wounds he has inflicted, and instead of consigning him to unwholesome prisons and crouded ships, he alleviates the mortification of his captivity, by every possible act of politeness and generosity that is consistent with the safety of his country. Such was the behaviour of the gallant general *Wayne*, after the surrender of the garrison at Stoney-Point. By the laws of war, as well as by the principles of retaliation, the general had a right to put every man in the fort to death. But the instant the cry of mercy reached his ears, he forgot the massacre at the Paoli, he ordered the bayonet to be

be laid aſide, and gave life to every man that aſked it. Oh; intrepid hero! enjoy the triumphs of thy midnight enterprize. The heroes of future ages ſhall eſteem their exploits as brave and finiſhed in proportion as they reſemble thine. But forgive the feelings of an orator more impreſſed with philoſophical than military ideas, when I ſay that I admire and love thee leſs for thy ſkill and bravery in ſtorming the fort at Stoney-Point, than I do thy ſingular humanity and magnanimity in giving life to thoſe very men who had forfeited every claim to thy humanity, and the inſulted clemency of thy country.

Patience and perſeverance are no leſs neceſſary than humanity, to form a heroic military character. The hardſhips of war require a ſoul of ſteel to encounter them. The true hero muſt learn to ſubdue his paſſions, and when he finds he cannot govern circumſtances, he muſt learn to be governed by them. He muſt be ſtoick enough to act as if cold, hunger, fatigue, and watching were no evils, when they come in competition with the good of his country. He muſt bear with patience the ſuſpicions and clamours of the world, reſpecting the iſſue of his plans, and truſt to time and poſterity to do juſtice to his actions. In a word, he muſt love virtue and liberty more than glory, and he muſt fear ſlavery more than death. He muſt be willing to do every thing, and ſuffer every thing, and (what perhaps to a true hero is a more difficult taſk than both) he muſt be willing to be accounted as nothing, and ſink into obſcurity, or even to ſuffer reproach without complaining, provided he can eſtabliſh the freedom or enlarge the happineſs of his country by his ſufferings, by his obſcurity, or by his reproaches. Who has not anticipated me in aſcribing all the great qualities I have mentioned to the illuſtrious commander in chief of the American army? Oh! for the eloquence of Cicero to celebrate the praiſes of our greater American Pompey! Who can doubt his virtue, his patriotiſm, and his affection for liberty, that reflects upon what he has done, and ſuffered for his beloved country? Who can forget the melancholy winter of 1776? An army reduced by ſickneſs and diſbanded, a whole ſtate nearly ſubdued, and a panick ſpreading far and wide through every part of the continent. In this critical ſituation of our affairs, WASHINGTON was alive, and like ſome huge promontory that raiſes its head above the ſwelling billows, ſtood unmoved at the complicated diſaſters that befel his country. Unmoved, did I ſay? I retract the word; he grew big with the impending danger; he met the ſtorm; he rallied the ſtrength of the continent, and called its departing ſpirit back to life again. See him collecting the fragments of a half naked army, with a few raw militia, croſſing a half frozen river, and marching on a bleak and ſnowy night, to attack one of the ſtrongeſt poſts of the enemy, on the banks of the Delaware. The ſucceſs of this enterprize is well known to us all, and we, this day, feel the good effects of it. It was this that turned the tide of our affairs.

From

From the victory of Trenton we may date the kindling of a military ſpirit in our country, and all our ſucceſſes afterwards were the conſequences of this ſpirit, diſtributed through the continent.

But in our encomiums upon the hero, let us not forget the citizen, and the man. With an army and continent devoted to his name he has formed no ambitious ſchemes of ſelf-aggrandiſement, but languiſhes above all things to ſheath his ſword, and return to the boſom of conjugal affection, and rural elegance on the banks of Potomaque. As to his humanity the walls of yonder church can witneſs; in which a number of wounded Britiſh ſoldiers fled for ſafety, after the battle on yonder plains. The general rode up; the poor creatures no ſooner ſaw him, but they fell upon their knees and begged their lives. "Don't be uneaſy, my gallant fellows, ſaid he, you have fought bravely; your lives ſhall be ſacred, and I will give orders that you ſhall want nothing to make you comfortable in your preſent condition." But whether am I carried, for ſhould I give a looſe to my feelings upon our gallant American Hero's character, my Oration would not end with the day. Yes, illuſtrious chief! thy early and diſintereſted attachment to thy native country; thy ſuperlative love for liberty; thy wiſdom and prudence in the cabinet; thy intrepidity in the field; thy unparalleled patience in adverſity, and moderation in proſperity; thy perſeverance under every ſpecies of diſcouragement and difficulties; Theſe let future ages admire and celebrate, while I, loſt in pleaſing ſilence, will muſe encomiums upon them which I cannot pronounce.

POETICAL ESSAYS,

For DECEMBER, 1779.

A DIALOGUE *between his Britannic Majeſty and Mr.* FOX.

Suppoſed to have paſſed about the time of the approach of the combined Fleets of France and Spain to the Britiſh Coaſts, Auguſt 1779.

King.

GOOD Maſter Fox, your counſel I implore,
Still George the Third, but potent George no more.
By North conducted to the brink of fate,
I mourn my folly and my pride too late:
The promiſes he made when once we met
In Kew's gay ſhades *, I never ſhall forget,

That

* *The royal gardens at Kew.*

That at my feet the weſtern world ſhould fall,
And bow to me the potent Lord of all
Curſe on his hopes, his councils and his ſchemes,
His plans of conqueſt and his golden dreams,
Theſe have allur'd me to the jaws of hell,
By Satan tempted thus Iſcariot fell:
Diveſted of majeſtic pomp I come.
My royal robes and airs I've left at home.
Speak freely, friend, whate'er you chooſe to ſay,
Suppoſe me equal with yourſelf to day;
How ſhall I ſhun the ruin that impend?
How ſhall I make Columbia * yet my friend?
I dread the power of each revolted ſtate,
The convex world hangs ballanc'd with their weight.
How ſhall I dare the rage of France and Spain,
And loſt dominion o'er the waves regain?
Adviſe me quick, for doubtful while we ſtand,
Deſtruction gathers o'er this wretched land:
Theſe hoſtile ſquadrons to my ruin led,
Theſe Gallic thunders fill my ſoul with dread,
If theſe ſhould conquer---Britain thou muſt fall
And bend, a province, to the haughty Gaul.
If this muſt be---thou earth expanding wide,
Unlucky George in thy dark entrails hide,
Ye oceans, wrap me in your dark embrace,
Ye mountains, ſhroud me to your loweſt baſe,
Fall on my head, ye everlaſting rocks----
But why ſo penſive, my good maſter Fox?

Fox.

While in the arms of power and peace you lay,
Ambition led your reſtleſs ſoul aſtray
Poſſeſt of lands extending far and wide,
And more than Rome could boaſt in all her pride;
Yet not contented with that mighty ſtore,
Like a true miſer ſtill you ſought for more;
And all in raptures for a tyrant's reign,
You ſtrove your ſubjects deareſt rights to chain:
Thoſe ruffian hoſts beyond the ocean ſent
By your commands on blood and murder bent,
With cruel hand the form of man defac'd,
And laid the toils of art and nature waſte.
(For crimes like theſe imperial Britain bends,
For crimes like theſe her ancient glory ends)
Theſe lands once trueſt to your name and race,
Whom the wide ocean's utmoſt waves embrace,
Your juſt protection baſely you deny'd,
Their towns you plunder'd, and you burnt beſide.

Virginia's

* *America, ſo called, by poetical liberty, from its diſcoverer.*

Virginia's ſlaves without one bluſh of ſhame,
Againſt their lords you arm'd with ſword and flame,
At every port your ſhips of war you laid,
And ſtrove to ruin and diſtreſs their trade.
Yet here, ev'n here, your mighty projects fail'd,
For then from creeks their hardy ſeamen ſail'd,
In ſlender barques they croſs'd a ſtormy main,
And traffick'd for the wealth of France and Spain,
O'er either tropic and the line they paſs'd,
And deeply laden ſafe return'd at laſt:
Nor think they had bow'd to Britain's ſway,
Though diſtant nations had not join'd the fray,
Alone they fought your armies and your fleet,
And made your Clintons and your Howes retreat,
And yet while France ſtood doubting yet to join,
Your ſhips they captur'd, and they took Burgoyne!
How vain is Britain's ſtrength, her armies now
Before Columbia's bolder veterans bow,
Her gallant veterans all our force deſpiſe,
Though late from ruin § we beheld them riſe.
Before their arms our ſtrongeſt bulwarks fall,
They ſtorm the rampart and they ſcale the wall;
With equal dread, on either ſervice ſent,
They ſeize a fortreſs or they ſtrike a tent.
But ſhould we bow beneath a foreign yoke,
And potent France atchieve the humbling ſtroke,
Yet every power and even ourſelves muſt ſay,
" Juſt is the vengeance of the ſkies to day:"
For crimes like ours, dire vengeance muſt atone,
Forbear your faſts, and let the ſkies alone,
By cruel kings in fierce Britannia bred,
Such ſeas of blood have firſt and laſt been ſhed,
That now diſtreſt for each inhuman deed,
Our turn has come---our turn has come to bleed:
Forbear your groans; for war and death array,
March to the foe, and give the fates their way.
Can you behold without one hearty groan,
The fleets of France ſuperior to your own?
Can you behold without one poignant pang,
The foreign conqueſts of the brave D'Eſtaing?
North is your friend, and now deſtruction knocks,
Still take his counſel, and regard not Fox.

King.

Ah! ſpeak not thus---your words will break my heart,
Some ſofter counſel to my ears impart.
How can I march to meet the inſulting foe,
Who never yet to hoſtile plains did go?

When

§ *The Year 1776.*

When was I vers'd in battles or in blood?
When have I fought upon the faithless flood?
Much better could I at my palace door
Recline and hear the distant cannons roar.
Generals and admirals Britain yet can boast,
Some fight on land, and some defend the coast;
The fame of these throughout the globe resounds,
To these I leave the glory and the wounds;
But since this honour for no blood atones,
I must and will be careful of my bones.
What pleasure to your monarch would it be,
If Lords and Commons could at last agree,
Could North with Fox in firm alliance stand,
And Burke with Sandwich shake the social hand,
Then should we bring the rebels to our feet,
And France and Spain ingloriously retreat,
Her ancient glories to this isle return,
And we no more for lost Columbia mourn.

Fox.

Alliance!---what!---Your Highness must be mad;
Say, what alliance can with these be had?
Can lambs and wolves in social bands ally?
When these prove friendly, then will North and I.
Alliance! no---I curse the horrid thought;
Ally with those their country's ruin sought?
Who to perdition sold their native land,
Leagu'd with the foe, a close connected band:
Ally with these?---I speak it to your face---
Alliance here is ruin and disgrace.
Angels and devils in such bonds unite,
So hell is ally'd to the realms of light:
Let North or Germaine still my prayers deride,
Let turncoat Johnston take the courtly side,
Even Pitt, if living, might with these agree;
But no alliance shall they have with me.
But since no shame forbids your tongue to own;
A royal coward fills Britannia's throne;
Since our best chiefs must fight your mad campaigns,
And be disgrac'd at last by him who reigns.
No wonder, heaven! such ill success attends!
No wonder North and Mansfield are your friends!
Take my advice, with these to battle go,
These book-learned heroes may confront the foe.
Those first who led us tow'rds the brink of fate,
Should still be foremost when at Pluto's gate;
Let them, grown desperate by our run of woes,
Collect new fury from this host of foes,
And ally'd with themselves to ruin steer,
The just conclusion of their mad career,

King.

King.

No comfort in theſe cruel words I find---
Ungrateful words to my tormented mind!
With me alone both France and Spain contend,
And not one nation will be called my friend;
Unpitying now the Dutchman ſees me fall,
The Ruſſian leaves me to the haughty Gaul.
The German grown as brutiſh as the Dane,
Conſigns my carcaſe to the jaws of Spain.
Where are the hoſts they promis'd me of yore,
When rich and great they heard my thunders roar.
While yet confeſs'd the maſter of the ſea,
The Germans drain'd their wide domain for me;
And aiding Britain with a friendly hand,
Helpt to ſubdue the rebels and their land *?
Ah! rebels, rebels! inſolent and mad,
My Scottiſh rebels were not half ſo bad †,
They ſoon ſubmitted to ſuperior ſway §;
But theſe grow ſtronger as my hoſts decay:
What hoſts have periſh'd on their hoſtile ſhore?
They went for conqueſt, but return'd no more.
Columbia thou a friend in better times!
Loſt are to me thy pleaſurable climes.
You wiſh me buried in eternal night,
You curſe the day when firſt I ſaw the light;
Thy commerce vaniſh'd, hoſtile nations ſhare,
And thus you leave me naked, poor, and bare;
Deſpis'd by thoſe who ſhould my cauſe defend,
And helpleſs left without one pitying friend.
Theſe dire afflictions ſhake my changeful throne,
And turn my brain----a very idiot grown:
Of all the iſles, the realms with which I part,
Columbia ſits the heavieſt at my heart,
She, ſhe provokes the deepeſt, heavieſt ſigh,
And makes me doubly wretched ere I die.
Some dreary convents unfrequented gloom
(Like Charles of Spain) had better be my doom:
There while in abſence from my crown I ſigh,
The Prince of Wales theſe ills may rectify.
A happier fortune may his crown await,
He yet perhaps may ſave this ſtate.
I'll to my prayers, my biſhops and my beads,
And beg God's pardon for my heinous deeds;
Thoſe ſtreams of blood, that ſpilt by my command,
Call out for vengeance on this guilty land.

Fox.

4 E

* *The Heſſians, Waldeckers, Anſpachers, &c.*
† *The Year* 1745. § *Culloden.*

Fox.

You ask for mercy---can you cry to God,
Who had no mercy on poor parson Dodd *?
No inward image of the power divine,
No gentle feelings warm that soul of thine,
Convents you have---no need to look for new,
Your convents are the brothel and the stew.
One horrid act § disgrac'd old Jesse's son,
And that one blemish have you hit upon:
You seiz'd an English Quaker's tempting wife,
And push'd him off to lo'e his sneaking life;
Even to that coast where freedom sent to quell,
All in their pride, the flower of Britain fell.
But ruin'd was your scheme, the plan was vain,
For when were Quakers in a battle slain?
As well might whales by closing waves expire,
Or Salamander's perish in the fire.
When France and Spain are thundering at your doors,
Is this a time for kings to lodge with whores?
In one short sentence take my whole advice.
(It is no time to flatter and be nice)
With all your soul for instant peace contend,
Thus shall you be your country's truest friend.
Peace, heavenly peace, may stay your tottering throne,
But wars and death and blood can profit none.
To Russia send, in humblest guise array'd,
And beg her intercession, not her aid:
Withdraw your armies from th' Americ' shore,
And vex Columbia with your fleets no more,
Vain are their conquests, past experience shews,
For what this hour they gain, the next they lose.
Implore the friendship of these injur'd states;
No longer strive against the stubborn fates.
Since heaven has doom'd Columbia to be free,
What is her commerce and her wealth to thee?
Since heav'n that land of promise has denied,
Regain by prudence what you lost by pride:
Immediate ruin each delay attends,
Imperial Britain scarce her coast defends;
Hibernia sees the threatning foes advance,
And feels an ague at the thoughts of France;
Jamaica mourns her half protected state,
Barbadoes soon may share Grenada's fate,
And every isle that owns your reign to day,
May bow to-morrow to great Louis sway.
Yes---while I speak, your empire, great before,
Contracts its limits, and is great no more.

Unhappy

* *Dr. William Dodd, whose history is well known.*
§ *In the case of Uriah.*

Unhappy prince! what madneſs has poſſeſt,
What worſe than madneſs ſeiz'd thy vengeful breaſt,
When white-rob'd peace before thy portal ſtood,
To drive her hence, and ſtain the world with blood?
For this deſtruction threatens from the ſkies;
See hoſtile navies to our ruin riſe;
Our fleets inglorious ſhun the force of Spain,
And France triumphant ſtems the ſubject main.

NOTES.

Line 117. *Alliance!---what*, &c.] See his ſpeech in the Houſe of Commons, June 22, 1779. in anſwer to Lord Nugent.

Line 130. *Let turncoat Johnſtone*, &c.] The worthy Britiſh Commiſſioner, of bribing memory, who for the ſake of a few guineas belyed his own conſcience, and ſided with the majority.

Line 136. *And be diſgrac'd at laſt by him who reigns.*] As Gage, the Howe's, Burgoyne, &c. for not doing impoſſibilities.

Line 182. *Like Charles of Spain*, &c.] Charles V. who in 1556, reſigning the crown to his ſon Philip II. ſhut himſelf up in the monaſtry of St. Juſt, in Spain, where he died two years after.

Line 187. *I'll to my prayers, my biſhops, and my beads.*] This is not ſaid without foundation, as he eſtabliſhed the Roman Catholic religion in Canada, in 1775.

Line 199. *You ſeiz'd an Engliſh Quaker's tempting wife.*] "The "connection between vice and meanneſs is a fit object for ſatire; "but when the ſatire is a fact, it cuts with the irreſiſtible power "of a diamond. If a Quaker, in defence of his juſt rights, his "property, and the chaſtity of his houſe, takes up a muſket, he "is expelled the meeting; but the preſent king of England, who "ſeduced and took into keeping a ſiſter of their ſociety, is reve-"renced and ſupported with repeated teſtimonies, while the friend-"ly noodle from whom ſhe was taken, (and who is now in this "city) continues a drudge in the ſervice of his rival, as if proud "of being cuckolded by a creature called a king."

American Criſis, No. 3. *Printed at Philadel* . *a*, 1777.

Extempore Invocation to Solitude.

COME, ſweet celeſtial ſolitude,
Attendant on the humble good,
Thou foe to jollity;
Direct my wand'ring ſteps thro' life,
Diſpel vain joy, and wanton ſtrife,
And fix my thoughts on thee.

Kent County.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, Auguſt 30.

THE combined fleets of France and Spain appeared off Plymouth harbour, and continued in ſight two days. During which time they captured the Ardent man of war of 64 guns in ſight of the harbour, and we hear they have taken ſeveral other veſſels ſince their departure. The conſternation cauſed by the appearance of ſo formidable a fleet upon our coaſts may be better felt than deſcribed. Plymouth and all the neighbouring towns was deſerted by the inhabitants; women and children flying to the inland country for ſhelter; and the troops from different parts marching towards the coaſt, exhibitted ſuch a ſcene of confuſion and diſtreſs, as was indeed lamentable to behold.

Sept. 21. On Saturday noon, two gentlemen of the corporation of Hull, arrived expreſs at the admiralty, with the alarming account, that the celebrated American corſair, Paul Jones, had entered the river Humber on Tueſday laſt, and chaſed a veſſel to within a mile of the pier, where he burnt, ſunk and deſtroyed ſixteen ſail of valuable veſſels, which threw the whole town and neighbourhood into the utmoſt confuſion, as a very few men might have laid the town in aſhes. He had taken nine or ten colliers and other veſſels a day or two before he appeared at Hull; one of which, being left to the care of four men, her former crew roſe upon them, and carried the veſſel into a port near Hull; and which men ſtate the ſtrength of his ſquadron as follows:

A Boſton built frigate, with forty guns on one deck.

A French ſhip (an old Indiaman) of 44 guns.

Two American frigates of 32 guns each, new.

One twenty gun ditto.

Two brigantines of 18 guns,

Two ſmall tenders.

Some of this ſquadron conducted the prizes they had made to the coaſt of France, and returned to Hull attended by other Dunkirk privateers.

On Saturday night another expreſs arrived at the Admiralty from Hull, which ſet out at three in the morning, with the further diſagreeable intelligence, that Paul Jones's ſquadron, after having done more miſchief to the ſhipping on Firday, had fell in with the Baltic fleet, and had taken their convoy, the Serapis man of war of 44 guns, and the counteſs of Scarborough, a hired veſſel of 24 guns. This action was ſeen by thouſands of ſpectators, and the laſt expreſs diſpatched in conſequence of it, and ſeeing the other ſhips of Jone's ſquadron making havock the fleet; moſt of which, however had taken ſhelter near Flamborough and the Head.

Expreſſes alſo arrived on Saturday from Sunderland, that Paul Jones had taken ſixteen ſail of colliers.

Jone's ſquadron left Breſt the beginning of Auguſt: His plan is generally to alarm the coaſt. He took ſeveral prizes on the coaſt of Ireland, and had it in his power to burn Leith. Several of his Majeſty's ſhips are diſpatched in queſt of him.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Charleſtown, Oct. 22, 1779.

SIR,

IN my laſt of the 5th ultimo, I had the honour of informing Congreſs that Count D'Eſtaing was arrived off Savannah:

Orders were immediately given for aſſembling the troops, they reached Zubly's ferry, and its vicinity, on the 11th, and ſome were thrown over, the 12th and 13th were ſpent in croſſing the troops and baggage, which was effected, though not without great fatigue, from the want of boats, and badneſs of the roads, through a deep ſwamp of near three miles, in which are many large creeks; the bridges over them the enemy had broken down. We encamped on the heights of Ebenezer, 23 miles from Savannah, and were there joined by the troops from Auguſta, under General M'Intoth. The 14th, not being able to aſcertain whether the Count had yet landed his troops, though ſeveral expreſſes had been ſent for that purpoſe, we remained encamped. On the 15th, being adviſed that the Count had diſembarked part of his troops, and that he would that night take poſt nine miles from Savannah, we moved, and encamped at Cherookee-hill, nine miles from the town. The 16th we formed a junction before Savannah. After reconnoitering the enemy's works, finding the town well covered, and knowing their determination to defend it, it was deemed neceſſary to try the effects of the artillery. From the 18th to the 23d, we were employed in landing and getting up the heavy ordnance and ſtores; a work of difficulty, from the want of proper wheels to tranſport them, the cannon being on ſhip carriages. On the evening of the 23d, ground was broke, and on the 5th inſtant, the batteries of 33 cannon and nine mortars were opened on the enemy, and continued with intervals, until the 8th, without the wiſhed effect. The period having long ſince elapſed, which the Count had aſſigned for this expedition, and the engineers informing him that much more time muſt be ſpent, if he expected to reduce the garriſon by regular approaches, and his longer ſtay being impoſſible, matters were reduced to the alternative of raiſing the ſiege immediately, and giving up all thoughts of conqueſt, or attempting the garriſon by aſſault; the latter was agreed on, and in the morning of the 9th the attack was made: it proved unſucceſsful, we were repulſed with ſome loſs.

When the Count firſt arrived, he informed us, that he could remain on ſhore eight days only; he had ſpent four times that number, his departure therefore became indiſpenſible, and to re-imbark his ordnance and ſtores claimed his next attention; this was compleated on the 18th.

The ſame evening, having previouſly ſent off our ſick, wounded, and heavy baggage, the American troops left the ground, reached Zubly's ferry next morning, and encamped that night in Carolina. The French troops encamped on the night

night of the 18th, about two miles from Savannah; they were after 24 hours to re-embark at Kincaid's landing.

Our diſappointment is great, and what adds much to our ſenſe of it, is the loſs of a number of brave officers and men; among them the late intrepid Count Pulaſki.

Count D'Eſtaing has undoubtedly the intereſt of America much at heart. Thus he has evidenced by coming to our aſſiſtance, by his conſtant aſſiſtance, by his conſtant attention during the ſiege, his undertaking to reduce the enemy by aſſault, when he deſpaired of effecting it otherwiſe, and by bravely putting himſelf at the head of his troops, and leading them to the attack: in our ſervice he has freely bled; I feel much for him, for while he is ſuffering the diſtreſſes of painful wounds, he has to combat chagrin. I hope he will be conſoled by an aſſurance, that, though he has not ſucceeded according to his wiſhes, and thoſe of America, we regard with high approbation his intentions to ſerve us, and that his want of ſucceſs will not leſſen our ideas of his merit.

I ſhould have encloſed a liſt of the killed and wounded in the laſt action; but the Adjutant-General, in whoſe hands they are, though on his way, is not arrived in town. But ſo far as I can remember, the whole amount is 170.

Major Clarkſon will have the honour of delivering this; from his attention and aſſiduity in ſervice, he has an opportunity of remarking each particular: This his merit has improved; and enables him to give Congreſs every ſatisfactory information. To him I beg leave to refer them for a minute detail.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. LINCOLN.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1. 1779.

The latter end of October, the Britiſh troops evacuated Rhode-Iſland, and Major-General Gates took poſſeſſion of the town of Newport. The enemy left their works almoſt entire, and a large quantity of wood, hay, and other forage.

On the 21ſt of October, His Excellency M. Gerard, miniſter plenipotentiary of France, ſet ſail from the continent. Before his departure, he received the moſt flattering marks of eſteem from the Congreſs, who requeſted that he might ſit for his picture, which they have placed in the Congreſs-Chamber. He alſo received Addreſſes from the Supreme Executive Council, the Houſe of Aſſembly, and other public bodies expreſſing the greateſt reſpect for his perſon and character.

On the 17th of Nov. the Chevalier de la Luzerne, had a public audience, and delivered his credentials to Congreſs, as Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

His Excy. John Jay, Eſq. is appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the court of Spain.

The fifth campaign of the American war is now ended; and the ſignal ſucceſs that have attended our arms and the arms of our allies in the courſe of it, gives us pleaſing hopes of the war being ſpeedily brought to a happy concluſion.

END *of the* FIRST VOLUME.

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